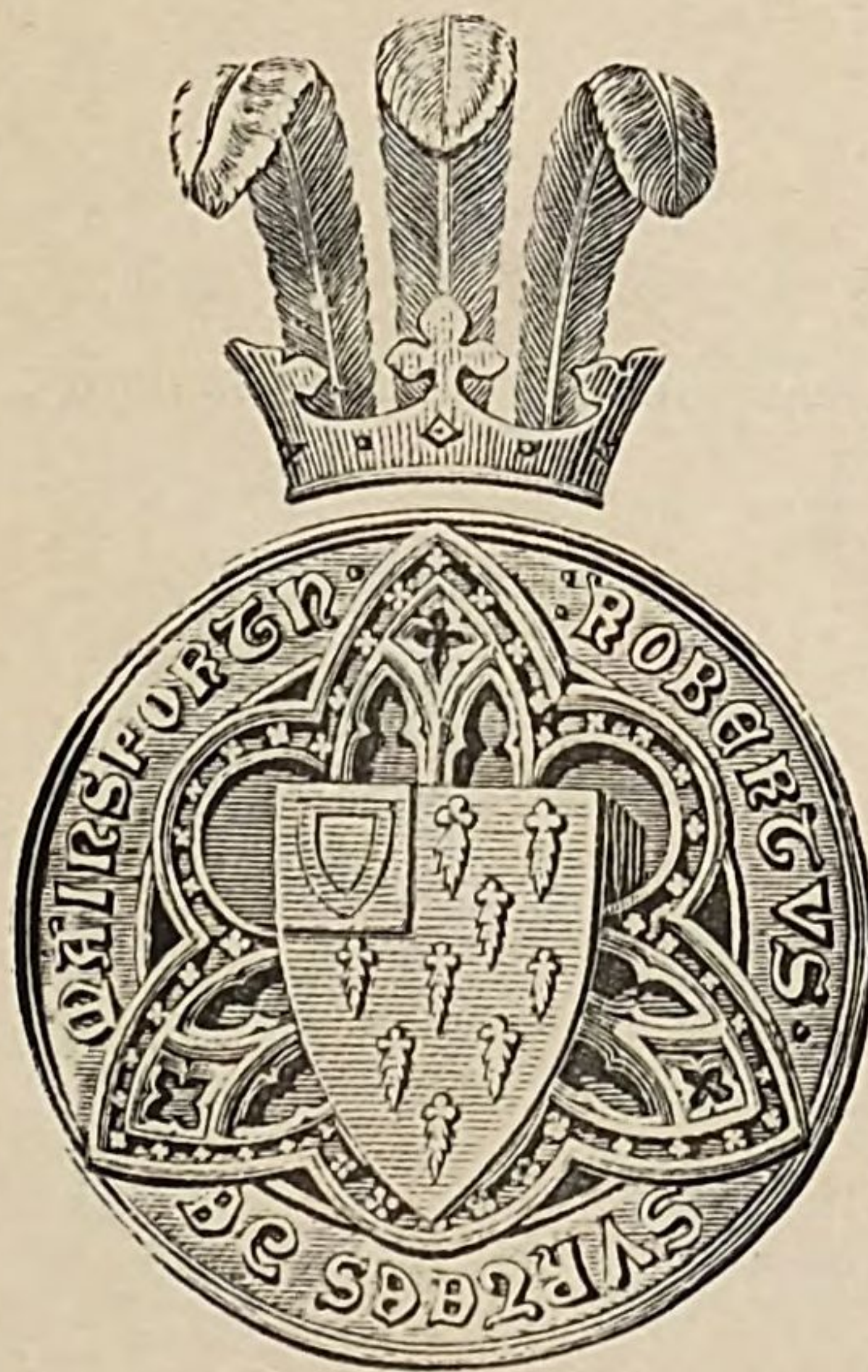


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THE FAMILY MEMOIRS
OF THE
REV. WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D.
AND THE
Antiquarian and other Correspondence
OF
WILLIAM STUKELEY, ROGER & SAMUEL GALE,
ETC.

VOL. III.

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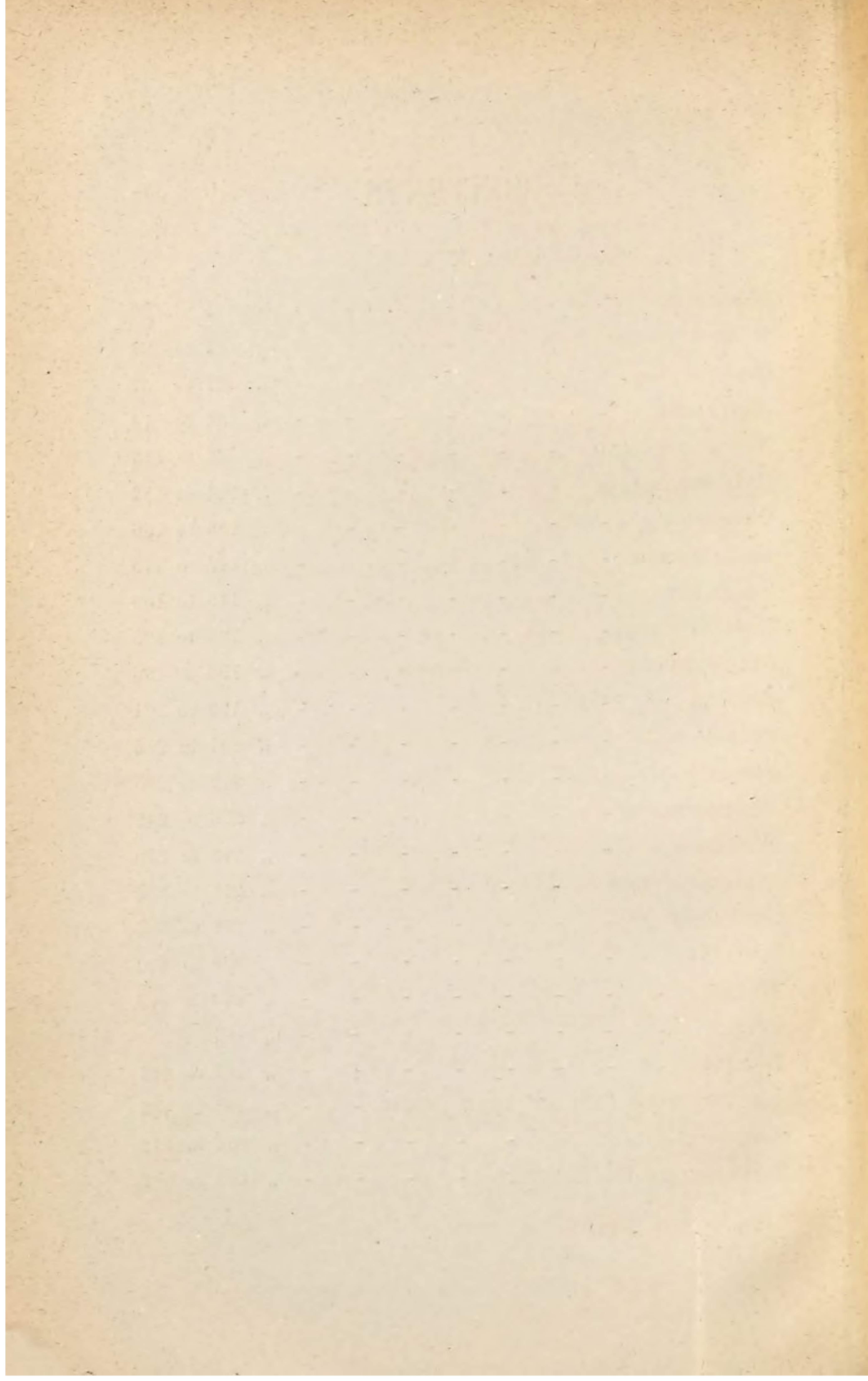
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At a Meeting of THE SURTEES SOCIETY, held in Durham Castle, on Tuesday, December 4th, 1877, MR. GREENWELL in the Chair, it was

ORDERED, "that a Selection from the GALE AND STUKELEY CORRESPONDENCE should be edited for the Society by the REV. W. C. LUKIS."



JAMES RAINE,
Secretary.



PREFACE.

THIS Volume brings to a close the active correspondence carried on between Dr. Stukeley and his learned antiquarian friends, and also the extracts from his Diaries. The contents show that I have been justified in editing a third Volume. It must not be concluded that it contains all that has come into my hands. I have found it necessary to exclude a large quantity of entries in his Diaries, which would otherwise have rendered the Volume too bulky.

These entries relate principally to meteorological, astronomical, and other scientific observations, which, however valuable in themselves, would have interested a limited number of the Society's members.

It will be noticed in the foot notes that I have on several occasions been compelled to dissent from the views expressed by Stukeley, with regard to prehistoric remains, architecture, &c., and this diversity of opinion is due to the more accurate information which has been obtained from discoveries made since the days in which he lived.

In strict justice to the learned Doctor, it must be admitted that in spite of hasty guesses and precipitate conclusions, his mistakes are comparatively few. He had many opponents on divers topics during his life-

time, and some of them gave vent to their feelings in unmeasured language : to wit, querulous Thomas Hearne of Oxford (see vol. i., 169) ; Rev John Whitaker (Hist. of Manchester, vol. i., 290) ; Rev. Charles Parkin, of Oxborough ; Mr Pegge, and others ; the first of whom, however, subsequently, and after a personal acquaintance with him, assumed a more respectful and moderate tone. One assailant, the Rev. W. Cole, Vicar of Burnham, amply apologized, but it was too late, for by this time Stukeley was in his grave. In a short account of such antiquaries as have been educated in Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., Cole wrote thus :

“ In a tract expressly founded on the labours of Dr. Stukeley, it would be absurd to pass him by without a particular compliment, so justly due to him for his singular merits and talents as a scholar and antiquary. I have another reason to place him high in this list, was it only to apologize for my impotent, feeble, and ungenerous attack upon him, when he could say nothing for himself, in some silly strictures upon his explanation of the Ely tablet in Mr. Bentham’s history of that church. Indeed I made an excuse in another article in that book for having dared to attack a character so respectable and eminent as is Dr. Stukeley’s ; and I shall ever look upon myself in a worse light for that piece of petulance, which I am ashamed of.

“ In extenuation of that piece of folly, I will beg leave to produce an instance or two of other persons who have been of my way of thinking ; and at the same time transcribe a censure of Mr. Whitaker, which I apply to myself, for I absolutely agree with that ingenious

gentleman in his opinion of Dr. Stukeley, in whose school he seems to have had his education, and is more visionary and dogmatical than ever his master was. This is what Mr. Whitaker says in vol. i., p. 290, of his *History of Manchester*, Lond., 4to, 1773 : ‘I am sorry to observe that Mr. Pegge has sullied his useful treatise on the coins of Cunobeline, with a rude stricture on the late Dr. Stukeley. Let the extravagancies of Dr. Stukeley be all corrected. They ought to be. But let not his character be held up to the public as the mere fantastical enthusiast of antiquities. This, justice, gratitude, and politeness, equally concur to forbid. His strong intellect, his enterprising spirit, and his extensive learning, must ever be remembered with respect and reverence. And even his extravagancies, great as they are, must be considered as the occasionally wild colouring of that bright ray of genius which has not been yet too frequently the portion of our English antiquarians, and which never seduces the dull critic either into excellencies or into extravagances.’

“Quere, whether Mr. Whitaker is not here making his own apology. ‘However that may be, I sincerely and heartily concur with all he has said about the excellencies of Dr. Stukeley.’

“Mr. Pennant, in his *Welsh Tour*, vol. i., p. 114, has the following passage relating to him : ‘Having had occasion to mention the name of a departed antiquary, I think fit to acknowledge my obligations for the many hints I have benefited by from the travels of that great and lively genius ; but at the same time lament that I must say I often find him *plus beau que la*

verité. His rapid fancy led him too frequently to paint things as he thought they ought to be, not what they really were.' "—*Cole MSS., Brit. Mus.*

Before closing this Preface, it is desirable to introduce a controversy which Stukeley entered into soon after he became the incumbent of his Stamford parish, in his eagerness to maintain and uphold what he considered his legal rights as Vicar. The following outline and correspondence has been kindly communicated to me by Jos. Phillips, Esq., of that town, for which, as well as for several corrections of errors into which I have fallen in the two preceding volumes, I beg to return him my very cordial thanks.

Stukeley, upon his appointment in 1729 to the vicarage of All Saints, Stamford, became, as Vicar, joint Governor with the Dean of Stamford of the Hospital of William Browne, in Stamford, a charity founded in the reign of Edward IV., for the maintenance of two clergymen, one being the Warden of the Hospital, the other, his Confrater, and twelve Bedesfolk. The appointment of the Warden, Confrater, and Bedesfolk was by the statutes of the founder vested in the Dean and the Vicar for fourteen days after a vacancy occurring, and, failing their joint appointment, in the heir of the founder for fourteen days, and failing appointment by him, in the Mayor of Stamford for fourteen days, and in default of his appointment, in the Bishop of Lincoln, who was the visitor of the Charity. Stukeley at once entered upon his duties in connection with the Hospital, and proposed amendments in the management of the large estates of the Charity, which were under the immediate control of the Warden, but being unable to obtain the adoption of the alterations he suggested, he applied to the Bishop of Lincoln (Bishop Reynolds), to visit the Hospital and enquire into his complaints as to the mismanagement of the Estates, and particularly as to the assessment of Fines upon the renewal of Leases, and he asked that the Warden and Confrater

should, according to his reading of the Statutes of the Founder, be assigned to assist him in his parish, and that a larger payment should be made to him out of the revenues of the Charity for his superintendence of its affairs, and that it should be declared that the appointment of all the officers of the Charity was vested in him. Bishop Reynolds, who was a friend of Stukeley's, and had offered him the living of Holbeach,¹ visited the Hospital in 1730 and 1731, and issued enquiries to be answered by the Warden and Confrater touching the matters complained of and the requirements made by Stukeley. Stukeley appears to have acted independently of his Co-Governor, the Dean of Stamford, in his application to the Bishop. The Dean, the Rev. Gregory Henson, was Rector of Somerby, in Leicestershire; he had, on a vacancy occurring in May, 1727, appointed himself to be the Confrater of the Hospital. The Mayor of Stamford disputed the legality of such appointment by the Dean of himself, and on 7 June, 1727, appointed Mr. Dodd as Confrater. This questionable transaction on the part of the Dean may have influenced Stukeley in acting without the Dean in his application to the Bishop, who, though his enquiries were answered by the Warden and Confrater, had made no alteration in the Statutes up to July, 1731, when Mr. Zeaman, the Warden, against whom Stukeley's complaints were mainly directed, died, and thereupon Stukeley wrote the following letter to Dean Henson. This letter undoubtedly shows Stukeley's opinion of the Dean's morality, induced probably by the Dean's illegal attempt to obtain the emoluments of the Confratership.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, TO THE REV. GREGORY HENSON, DEAN OF
STAMFORD.

Stamford, 5 July, 1731.

Good Mr. Dean,

I received a very friendly letter from the Bishop to-day, by which I perceive he has our affairs at heart, and will take it very kindly if you use your endeavors to set the Hospital in such a state

¹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 53, Surtees Soc. The living was vacant by the cession of the Rev. George Arnet, who became Vicar of Wakefield, and whose last signature in Holbeach Register is 'Geo. Arnet, Eboracensis, Vicarius.'

as that he may have it in his power to doe us good. This must be by chusing a Warden that will concur with his Lordship. I assure you I likewise have the good of the house too very much at heart. I was glad to hear from your brother that you had made no absolute promise. That was my way. I said I could not make an absolute promise till I spoke to Mr. Dean. There are many candidates, and good ones too. Our interest will be to chuse whom we think best, and by no means to bring up so ill a precedent as to lapse the election from us. If you please to concur with me, I am confident I can promise and can perform it, and will to the utmost of my power: That you have a man of figure, very acceptable to my Lord Bishop and the great ones, and such a man as will be your true friend, and have the most grateful sense of your favor as long as he lives; and I will engage for him that your family's interest will always be his view, as particularly I am sure I can engage him so far, as that your brother shall have the business of the house entirely, as far as lyes in his way.² Your interest and mine in this affair is both the same. I dare promise you it will be a thing so acceptable to the Bishop, that he will do all he can to get a salary for you, and if that be impracticable, I can promise that you shall have a very handsome gratuity every time you come to doe business, and that in such a manner as you direct yourself, and for your trouble in this and the like, you shall be well considered. Good Mr. Dean, I promise you, on my part, that you will doe the most obliging thing in the world, in concurring with me, and there is no favor that I can serve you in but you shall freely command it, in any future views or interests you may have. If I can make any interest for anything you have to ask of the Bishop or Chancellor, or of our neighboring Dukes of Ancaster or Rutland, I will endeavor to serve you to the utmost of my power. I shall reckon it a very great obligation, and shall ever be sensible of it, and endeavor to return it upon all occasions.

I am, good Mr. Dean, your most affectionate Brother,

And most obedient Servant to command,

WM. STUKELEY.

² Mr. Robert Henson, the brother of the Dean, was a mercer in Stamford, carrying on his business next door to Browne's Hospital.

P.S.—Because we have no time to lose I will meet you at the Inn, at Burley-on-the-Hill, by 12 o'clock on Wednesday next.

What passed between Stukeley and the Dean at their meeting at Burley does not appear; they did not agree upon the appointment of a Warden; it is evident that Henson was meditating resignation of his office as Dean, and that Stukeley, in his attempt to reform the management of the Hospital, had the support of another eminent archæologist, the Rev. Francis Peck, the historian of Stamford,³ as the following letter was sent to Mr. Edward Curtis, the steward of the Hospital, by Stukeley and Peck.

WM. STUKELEY AND FRANCIS PECK TO MR. EDWARD CURTIS, OF
STAMFORD.

9 July, 1731.

Mr. Curtis,

I don't know whether Mr. Dean fully executed the commission to you which I gave him, and acquainted you with the overtures I made for a perfect reconciliation between us, because I have heard nothing from him, nor of any appointment for me to wait on you, as I told him I was ready to do upon the least intimation. I find that if a new Dean is to be made, you are to be a sacrifice; but I assure you that if we succeed in our intentions, whether by your concurrence or no, you shall meet with all generous usage, nor have we the least design to displace you or any of your family, or make any attempts that way. I shall be glad to meet you where you please; and to show our sincerity, we subscribe ourselves,

Your humble Servants,

WM. STUKELEY.

FR. PECK.

On the Dean and Vicar failing to make a joint appointment, Mr. Cawdron was appointed Warden in the room of Zeaman, on the 19th July, 1731, by Mr. Wm. Spinckes, who claimed to be the heir of the founder as the descendant of the only daughter and child of William Browne, and shortly after his appointment Cawdron, and

³ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 87, Surtees Soc.

Stukeley, and Dean Henson, and the Confrater, agreed to certain rules for the renewal of Leases and the fixing of renewal fines, and arranged for quarterly meetings being held by them which, as the Records of the Hospital show, were punctually attended by Stukeley so long as he continued vicar of All Saints, Stamford.

He appears however to have got into an angry dispute with the Warden as to the disposition of the Fines received by him upon the renewal of Leases, for early in 1737 he sends the Warden the following letter :

WILLIAM STUKELEY TO THE REV. JOHN CAWDRON, WARDEN OF
BROWNE'S HOSPITAL, STAMFORD.

23 Jan., 1736-7.

Sir,

I am sorry you overlooked Bishop Fuller's XXV. Statute, which informs both you and me of our duty as to Fines. Therefore I still insist on the two particulars before insisted on. I shall wait on you tomorrow to take the Inventory.

Your humble Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

P.S.—I don't think it worth while to answer your insolence or your threats.

In April, 1737, Stukeley complained to the Bishop that marriages were celebrated in the chapel of the Hospital, and the Warden received a letter from the Bishop forbidding such celebrations.

In October, 1737, Mr. Dodd, the Confrater of the Hospital, was in a dying state. Stukeley could not agree with Dean Henson as to the appointment of a successor to the Confratership, on Dodd's death, and he entered into negotiations with Mr. Wm. Spinckes, who, as heir of the founder, had appointed Cawdron as Warden in 1731, to secure the appointment of the Rev. William Ross, as Confrater, but finding that Mr. Spinckes was inclined to appoint the Rev. Henry Ridlington to the office when vacant, he raised questions whether Mr. Spinckes was the heir of the founder, and whether, as he was a Roman Catholic, he could exercise any power of appoint-

ment, and he set up one Mr. Francis Browne, of Greatford Hall, as heir of the founder, he being the direct descendant of the founder's elder brother, John Browne.

Dodd died on 11th November, and 14 days having elapsed without a joint appointment having been made by Stukeley and the Dean, Stukeley got Mr. Browne to sign an appointment of Ross as Confrater on the 26th November; Mr. Spinckes also claiming as heir of the founder, signed an appointment of Mr. Ridlington as Confrater on 29th November. The Confrater was required by the Statutes to read himself in in the Chapel of the Hospital, in the presence of the Dean and Vicar and the Bedesfolk, and Ross immediately read himself in in the presence of Stukeley and the Warden, and on Ridlington presenting himself for institution on 6th Dec., the Warden refused him admission into the Chapel, on the ground that he had a Confrater already in Mr. Ross, and on the following day Ridlington, accompanied by the Dean and his brother, Robert Henson, and others, again presented himself at the Hospital, and found that Stukeley had locked the Bedesfolk up in their common room, and had locked himself in the Chapel, and he refused to admit Ridlington into the Chapel, but Ridlington got through the open rails separating the chapel from the Hospital, and duly read himself in. On 5th December, Stukeley wrote to Elmes Spinckes, Esq., of Aldwinkle, the cousin of Mr. Wm. Spinckes, the following letter:

WM. STUKELEY, TO ELMES SPINCKES, ESQ., OF ALDWINKLE.

Stamford, 5 Dec., 1737.

Good Sir,

After I found Mr. Spinckes, of London, so fickle as to hesitate at the generous proposal I readily made at your house, and which you transmitted to him, and rather chose to commence a new bargain with me than stand to the old; I was induced to take a new turn, which the Bishop, to whom I gave my interest, agreed to; that was to admit another gentleman, Mr. Ross, on the nomination of Mr. Browne, of Greatford, who is affirmed to be the heir of the founder on as good a title as any other. I was the rather induced to do this from the absolute slight put upon me by the Dean, his brother, Hurst,

Blackwell, &c., who thought not worth while to ask me, and further, that by this means the real title might be tryed and made good, till then my contract would be incertain altogether; when that is made out I am ready to enter into the first convention made either at London or Aldwinkle. By what I did I could no ways prejudice Mr. Spinckes' real claim, but left it valeat quantum valere potest, after the affair was over. On sight of an account of your answer to me, Mr. Spinckes receded from his stricktness, but then it was too late, the business was done. This Mr. Spinckes did not consider, that, as there was but a fortnight allowed to each claim, the case was too precipitate to be dallyed with.

I wrote this lest you should think I had done anything in this matter which should look dishonourable, which I should be sorry for, and which I am not conscious of. Can the thing be set upon a good bottom? I am still ready to concur in anything proposed by Mr. Spinckes or by you in his absence.

I had a real pleasure in commencing an acquaintance with you, and shall desire by all means to cultivate it, and for that purpose will omit nothing in my power. My most humble respects wait on your good family, and when they come to Stamford I shall be glad to wait on them at my house.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged and most humble Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

On 16th December the Mayor of Stamford signed an appointment of Ridlington as Confrater, the Mayor contending that neither Mr. F. Browne nor Mr. Spinckes was heir of the founder. After this appointment Ridlington again presented himself at the Hospital for institution, but was again refused admittance to the Chapel, and read himself in in the court yard. On the 24th December the Bishop, at the solicitation of Stukeley, signed an appointment of Ross as Confrater. Ross having been instituted by Stukeley, and refusing to give up possession to Ridlington, proceedings in Chancery were, at the instance of the Mayor, instituted by Ridlington, and were continued for two or three years, when they were abandoned

through the interference of Mr. Wm. Noel, M.P. for Stamford, and Ross was left in possession. On Cawdron's death, Ross was appointed Warden by the Dean and Stukeley, and the latter obtained the Dean's concurrence in the appointment to the Confraternity of his friend William Gale, and Stukeley, on 24 June, 1744, writes to Sam. Gale:⁴ "I this day admitted William Gale Confrater of our Bede-house, 'tis a donation worth £40 p. annum. I could not get the Wardenship for him."

Four plates are contained in the present volume. The first two, at page 300, represent Roman stone coffins, found in York, to which great interest is attached. It is believed that they were sculptured at one and the same time, by the same mason, and during the lifetime of the husband and wife for whom they were intended. One of these coffins is preserved in the museum in the grounds of St. Mary's Abbey, and was made for the wife of Marcus Verecundus Diogenes. It was discovered in 1877, about a quarter of a mile from the city walls, in the course of the excavation for the North Eastern Railway; and is in excellent preservation. The inscription is as follows: IVL . FORTVNATE . DOMO . SARDINIA . VEREC. DIOGENI . FIDA . CONIVNCTA . MARITO. Julia Fortunata was a native of Sardinia. Her skeleton, in a perfect state, was found in the coffin, and her skull is preserved in the Museum.

In 1579-80, the coffin of her husband was found not far to the west of the city walls, and in the following century was carried to Hull, and used as a horse trough at an inn called the "Coach and Horses," in Beverleygate, where it was seen by the Rev. Abraham de la Pryme,

⁴ See *Stukeley's Memoirs*, vol. ii., 204, Surtees Soc.

in 1699. By whom it was removed from York is not known. Mr. De la Pryme could only ascertain that the father of Alderman Grey, of Hull, possessed it, and that the Alderman sold it. A drawing of the coffin is in a volume of Stukeley's Diaries, and shows that it had suffered much injury from exposure and ill-usage. The stone is now lost. The inscription has been given as follows : M . VERECVNDVS . DIOGENES . SEVIR . COL . EBOR . IBIDEMQ . MORT . CIVES . BITVRIX . CVBVS . HAEC . SIBI . VIVVS . FECIT., which may be translated " Marcus Verecundus Diogenes, sevir of the colonia of Eburacum, and who died there, a citizen of Biturix Cubus, caused these to be made for him during his lifetime." The Bituriges Cubi, of which district Diogenes was a citizen, lived in Celtic Gaul. Their chief town, Avaricum or Bourges, was stormed by Caesar, who regarded it as one of the fairest cities in the country. Diogenes was a Sevir, or Sexvir, of York. The Seviri formed a college or legal corporation, the duties of which are imperfectly known. They seem to have been taken from the more wealthy tradesmen, and to have had much to do with public works of various kinds. This was the first inscription from which it became known that York was a *colonia*.—See *Handbook to the York Museum*, p. 50 ; and *Wright's Celt, Rom. and Saxon*, p. 316.

Plate given at page 350, is that of a pedestal on which a statue had rested. The inscription shows that it was a votive statue to the genius of Britain, set up by Publius Nicomedes, a freedman of the emperors, probably Severus and Caracalla. The stone was found within Micklegate Bar, York, in 1740, and is now lost.—See *Gent.'s Mag.*,

1740, x., 189 ; also *Wright's Celt, Rom. and Saxon*, p. 276.

At page 328 is the drawing of an inscribed tile, which is likewise lost. Mr. Drake's Letter to Roger Gale relating to the tile, alludes also to the large monumental stone on which is the figure of a standard bearer, of which Stukeley has given a drawing. The right hand of the figure holds the standard of the Cohort, and in his left hand is what appears to be a box. This stone was found about the year 1686, in Trinity Gardens, Micklegate ; and was removed to Ribston Hall, where it continued in the garden wall, exposed to the weather, until 1847. Dr. Hübner thinks that it is a monument of the first century. The following is the inscription : L . DVCCIVS . L . VOL . RVFINVS . VIEN SIGNIF . LEG . VIIII . AN . XXIIX . H . S . E., which may be read : " Lucius Duccius, Lucii (filius) Voltinia (tribu) Rufinus, Viennensis, signifer Legionis nonae, annorum Viginti octo, hic situs est."— See *Handbook to the York Museum*, p. 44.

A similar monument was found in Camomile Street, London, and has been described by Mr Price in *Trans. of the London and Middlesex Archaeol. Society*.

Nothing now remains but to return my cordial thanks to those gentlemen who have kindly supplied me with information which is embodied in the footnotes of the two preceding volumes, as well as in the notes of the present volume ; and I am in duty bound to add the names of Robert Blair, Esq., of Harton Lodge, near South Shields ; and the Rev. Dacre Craven, rector of St. George the Martyr, Holborn.

W. C. LUKIS.

Wath Rectory, Ripon, February, 1887.

LETTERS AND EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES
OF WILLIAM STUKELEY, ROGER GALE,
AND OTHER EMINENT MEN OF THE
EARLY PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY. (*Arranged under Counties*).

MIDDLESEX.

May 3, 1643. They pulled down Cheapside Cross,¹ with great pomp and triumph, music, and the most publick solemnity of mayor and alderman.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 8.

1647, June, July, and Aug^t. They pulled down Charing Cross. Part of the stones were used in paving before Whitehall, they were of Sussex marble, and some made knife-hafts of bits of 'em.

29 Jan., 1740-1. At the Royal Society. Sir Hans Sloan brought the most part of a huge ox's head, with the bony nucleus of the horns, found lately in digging a gravel pit at Brentford. The creature is not known to exist at present. 'Tis much larger than the largest of our oxen. He brought likewise some very large drawings of a like ox's head, of exactly the same dimensions, found some years agoe near Dantzick, of which he has given an account in the *Phil. Trans.*, together with the drawings. Discoursing on these remarkable appearances, and of the elephants' bones frequently found in England and else-

¹ By votes of both Houses of the long Parliament, for the abolishing of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, in Sep., 1642, the famous Paul's Cross was, with the rest of the crosses about London and Westminster, and by a further order of the said Parliament in 1643, pulled down.—*Dugdale's History of Paul's Cathedral*, p. 109, edit. of 1818.

where, he says Count Marsigli, who was the emperor's commissary to settle the limits between the imperial and Turkish dominions, observed they are often found in higher Hungary. They think there that the creatures were brought thither by the Romans; so some people have thought here. But Sir Hans observed against that opinion that no one would be so ridiculous as to bury their ivory teeth, which are of high price with all nations, and ever were. Sir Hans has a tooth found near Pancras, and I gave him one several years agoe, thought to have been a giant's by the country people, found near Newark, near where the stone came from that I gave to the Royal Society, containing the entire sceleton of a crocodile incrusted in the stone. In the whole there can be no doubt but these appearances are the effects of the deluge, equally as those trappings in the strata of coal, plainly showing there has been a convulsive disorder in the bowels of the earth, brought about at that time, though nothing like what Woodward and Whiston would have. —*Diary*, vol. iv., 27.

11 Feby., 1740-1. I saw at Mr. Theobald's, Arundel street, a drawing of a cup which belonged to Thomas á Becket, as it seems; 'tis in ivory, edged with silver; several decorations and sentences upon it, in letters of that time, with T. B. Likewise a drawing of the last High Steward's staff, having the Stafford's arms upon it.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 35.

*Westminster Bridge.*²

19 Feb., 1740-1. At the Royal Society. Mr. Graham³ brought abundance of curiosities found in the bottom of the Thames in digging for the foundation of the 5th pier, a long broad sword, a short sword which I take to be Roman, many

² The architect of the bridge was Labeledye, a Swiss, and the first stone was laid by the Earl of Pembroke, January, 1739. In excavating the foundation for the second pier, a copper medal of the Emperor Domitian was found. The original intention of the commissioners was to erect a timber bridge upon the stone piers, but after the great frost of 1739, it was thought that such a structure might be greatly injured by heaps of ice, and it was decided that the entire bridge should be of stone. The work was finally completed in 1750. The total cost was £218,000.—*C. Knight's London*, vol. iii., 88.

³ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 71 n, Surtees Society.

horns of deer, a forehead of the scull of a sheep, a horn, or rather the nucleus of a horn, of the great antediluvian ox, a piece of antediluvian oak from a large tree which they dug up, several odd-formed stones, shells, and minerals, several Roman, English, and tradesmen coyns, Easterling farthings,⁴ &c., and what is very remarkable, a Cheshire cheese, found 2 foot deep, it tasted perfectly good.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 36.

25 Mar., 1741. I viewed Lord Walpole's house,⁵ east of Westminster hall, the antient canonry of S. Stephen's; the cloysters a most beautiful piece of work: two little chapels exceedingly pretty; the dining room under the parliament house, a stately place; some golden Chinese fishes, in a fine china bowl, and a most beautiful pheasant cock from China.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 53.

Apr. 5, 1741. At Chelsea, with Mr. Eyre, who has a good collection of pictures. His father had Oliver Cromwell's sword which he used in his wars. Mr. Eyre gave it to General Churchill. At Mr. Pawlet's, who has a very large collection of pictures, some bustos, bronzes, &c., a cabinet which was king James's the II., another which was Queen Mary's, and the inauguration sword of state of Oliver Cromwell, his name upon it, and Protector. I saw at James West's, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, Harry VIIIths. picture of Jane Shore naked to the breast. It came from Nonsuch palace. He has two bustos raised very high, chased work, of King Charles I. and his Queen, in silver, all the Duke of Tuscany's intaglias, cameos, &c., in sulphur.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 56.

20 Nov., 1741. At the Antiquarian Society. A sketch of Mr. Vertue's of the old painting lately found on a wall at the

⁴ The proportion for the alloy of silver coin was first fixed in England *temp.* Richard I., by certain persons from the eastern parts of Germany, called Easterlings, and hence, by contraction, is said to have arisen our word *sterling*, to imply of proper standard value. It was also the name originally given to the silver penny.—*Encycl. Metropol.*, vol. viii., 610.

⁵ Sir Robert Walpole, created Baron Walpole and Earl of Orford, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1715 and 1721. In the time of Edward I., the exchequer was lodged in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Rose tavern, Temple bar, 14 feet long, 5 high, very well done, about 200 years agoe, representing some siege⁶ between the Hungarians and Turks. This house was Serjeant Maynard's, and was originally the Tufton's.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 73.

4 Jan., 1741-2. At Dr. Hampff's. He showed me an old view of London in a ground-plot, a print made in king James I. time, much fairer and intire than that printed by Mr. Vertue. Blomesbury, a farm ditched about like that of Tottenham Court.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 87.

3 Sept., 1746. My old friend Mr. Jelf, the architect of the bridg at Westminster, visited me. He says the last arch of the bridg is covered.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 39.

Nov., 1746. My wife told me the city of London presented her father, Dr. Gale, with a handsome piece of plate, for the inscriptions put upon the Monument.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 47.

Nov., 1746. The incomparable collection of Glover's⁷ MSS. (Somerset Herald) being very large, was burnt two years ago in the Duke of Kingston's library.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 47.

3 May, 1748. I viewed that wretched mass the Mansion House,⁸ whereby the cits have deformed a beautiful area of the city. I viewed with grief that deplorable ruin in Change Ally. They are rebuilding it in the same miserable and close manner as before. I visited the house in Watlin street where my mother lodged,⁹ when a maiden, the corner of [Bush Lane] by London Stone, but the cits have taken away that noblest remain of Roman

⁶ Probably the battle of Mohatz, in lower Hungary, between Louis, King of Hungary, who was defeated by the Turks under Solymán II., with the loss of 22,000 men, in 1526.

⁷ Robert Glover was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Milles, in the office of Somerset Herald.

⁸ The Mansion House was built by Dance the elder; commenced in 1739, completed in 1753.

⁹ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 77 n, Surtees Society.

antiquity, London Stone,¹⁰ which Sir Christopher Wren had taken care to preserve by casing it. They have removed it to the opposite side of the way under the church. The old *lapis milliaris* from whence all distances were reckoned was inclosed in another stone. This it was that Wat Tyler struck his sword upon. Now, says he, I am master of London. My mother, Frances Bullen, lodged here, being boarded with Mrs. Vanderspret, a milliner, in the year of the great frost, and my father used to visit her when he came up in term time, 1684.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 26.

4 May, 1748. Dr. Milward¹¹ carried me to Cock's auction room, where is a most magnificent show of paintings to be sold by auction. The room was full of company, and in a little time I made this reflection: when I used to frequent this place I was well known there, now, in less than 22 years, there is not one face here that I am acquainted withal, except the Doctor, so that I have overlived a whole generation of connoisseurs. They are the pictures of Sir Robert Walpole under the fictitious name of Mr. Robert Bragge. I have seen 'em at Sir Robert's house. Thus fares it with power and grandeur without any regard to religion. How have I seen at his sight the great, the noble, the fair, the learned, bow and court his favourable regard, and in 7 years' time his house, garden, grotto, green-house, pictures, &c. sold at a public auction.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 27.

March, 1748-9. I visited the Cotton. Library, in the old dormitory of Westminster Abby, a building made in Lushington's time, at least the roof new done. This Library, consisting of the Cottonian and Royal, and a private donation, is a most immense treasury of curiosity in antiquity; the Alexandrian MS. of the Bible, very many whole, and parts, 1000 years old; a vast

¹⁰ London Stone stood anciently on the south side of Cannon Street, "fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron," to protect it against cart wheels (Stow). It is now reduced to a fragment. Its preservation is due to Mr. Thomas Maiden, of Sherbourn Lane, Printer, who in 1798 prevailed on the parish officers to consent to remove it to the spot where it still remains, after it had been doomed to destruction as a nuisance. It was removed from its original position on the opposite side in December, 1742.—*C. Knight's London*, vol. i., 155; also see *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 5, Surtees Society.

¹¹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 97 n.

collection of old Saxon charters, one wrote by S. Dunstan; the Magna Charta; King Richard II.'s Mass-book; a book wrote by Queen Elizabeth; many by King James I.; a vast collection of original letters by kings and queens, &c. A copy of the Vulgate, or S. Jerome's translation, 1000 years old, the famous text in S. John's Epistle wanting "there be three that bear witness in heaven," &c., but in S. Jerom's prologue he complains of some wicked hereticks that leave out that passage, still in this copy 'tis left out, and the word of antithesis is rubbed out; so that I cannot believe otherwise than that the passage is genuine; the tenor of the discourse requires it. A vast book of drawings of H. Holben's for Henry VIII.'s turnaments, his magnificent tents in colors, for reception of the emperor. Original writing of Venerable Bede; of Matth. Paris, a drawing by him of the Virgin Mary, and a map of Brittain. An infinity of learning and antiquitys. A picture of Camden there, with others.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 31.

1 Apr., 1749. I went to view the sale of Sir Christopher Wren's collection; an infinity of his drawings and designs for London, &c., after the fire, of the churches and public buildings. The finished drawing of S. Paul's first design, which the Duke of York put a stop to,¹² least it should out doe S. Peter's. A vast design for Whitehall; an excellent model of the moon; an infinite collection of Roman and Greek coins; intaglias; many urns and marble repositorys for urns; some statues and bustos.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 38.

15 May, 1749. I went with Dr. Mortimer¹³ and Mr. Gifford to visit a place of antiquity west of Islington, upon the high

¹² The narrow-minded section of the commissioners opposed Wren's designs at every turn. They recommended a restoration and reparation of the old building, which he declared was impossible, in consequence of the injuries the walls had received in the great fire, and the Duke of York headed the opposition. "They pestered Wren by incessant attempts to force him to deviate from his own plan, and introduce alterations, a suggestion of crude ignorance." The royal mandate of 14 May, 1675, was Wren's warrant for laying the foundation stone, and in 35 years the work was completed.—*C. Knight's London*, vol. ii., 8. See also *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 320, Surtees Society.

¹³ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 233 n; and 373.

ground, having a fine prospect westward, over the valley of Kentish-town. A spring arises at the place running westward, and that seems to be the reason of setting it there. I conjecture it was made by our British ancestors for the purpose of sacrificing, much like that at Caxton. [In Sept., 1750, some workmen dug up some urns here with bones in them, I suppose 'em British.¹⁴] [At] the spring the level of the ground declines, the highest end of the ground is on the opposite side, and it commands the view of the whole, particularly the lesser square entrenchment [at the angle near the spring] where the priests were that sacrificed. Outside the ditch [on the side of the spring] is a bank raised by the earth taken out of the ditch of the lesser square, and is carried round to the other side of the entrenchment, thrown up there for the sake of spectators. The most elevated point of the whole place [is] where the king and court probably assisted at the solemnity. In the way to this antiquity, is the conduit belonging to the charter house. This was Cowley the poet's walk.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 52.

17 May, 1749. At the Cotton. Library. I copyed the map of Britain drawn by Matth. Paris in his book of his own handwriting, the oldest map we have. In this book of his, the original, which he gave to the library of S. Albans, are the pictures, finely drawn, of William Conqueror, Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard, John, and Henry III. They are designed sitting, with crown and scepter, each holding an abby church in their hands, of which they were founders. There is likewise Henry II.'ds son, the young king. They are all unshaved, but the Conqueror has longish whiskers.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 54.

15 July, 1749. Mr. Folkes and I walked in the morning to Pancras. I showed him there what I take to be a camp¹⁵ of Julius Cæsar's; he is of the same opinion. It was his nocturnal

¹⁴ The sentence within brackets was added later, by Stukeley.

¹⁵ "It was the Roman practice to make a *procestria*, or little camp, to place their provision and forage in upon an expedition."—*Note by Stukeley*.

It required the enthusiasm and ingenuity of a Stukeley to make this discovery, and invent its history. For a description of the supposed camp, see his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 2nd cent.

station after he had beaten Cassibelan, who lived about Edgware. Here the Roman general made Cassibelan and Immanuentius friends, prescribed what tribute Brittain should pay to the Roman state, passed the Thames on boats, and returned home.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 73.

1799? 18 July, 1479. Mr. Martin Folkes and I walked by 5 a clock in the morning to the Castle, Kentish-town, to pay our last respects to the illustrious remains of the Duke of Montagu. 59 minute guns at the tower went off during his passage through the city. Soon after 6 the herse came by, on which I threw some honey-suckle flowers I had got out of the hedges.

— Manibus date lilia plenis ;
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nitentem [nepotis]
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere. ——— [*Virg. Æn.* vi., 883.]

This melancholy sight happened in less than a year after I went this same road to Boughton sitting on his left hand. At my return home I wrote a meditation on the subject, and carried it to be printed in the Whitehall Evening Post that morning.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 73.

Aug. 19, 1749. I showed to Dr. Parsons, Mr. Hill, of Blomesbury, and Mr. Sherwood, Surgeon, Cæsar's camp, by Pancras.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 76.

10 Nov., 1749. I rode to Kingsbury to view an estate of £72 p. ann., to be sold, of the Duke of Chandos's. I went to the church, and was agreeably surprised to find the intire church yard was one of Cæsar's nocturnal camps in his way to attack Cassibelan in his own city. 'Tis comprehended within the bounds of the church yard, which is exactly conformed to it, the church being in the center. The camp is exactly east and west. The ditch was not above 10 or 12 foot wide, a gravelly soil. The earth within the vallum raised a foot or two by the church-yard, as may be seen by the level of the church, now under ground. This church-yard is a pretty elevation, and near the river Brent, which was one necessary precaution in a camp. The north side of the camp is very fair, and the track conspicuous enough with

the angular turns, 'tis 150 foot long. The ends seem not so long, but that on the west end between the church and the vicarage house is nearly obliterated. The south side being next the street in much the same case; the eastern ditch nearly filled up with rubbish. The clark told me they knew very well that it had been a camp, and that there was formerly a great battle there. The church¹⁶ seems to have been built of flint and Roman bricks, probably brought from the walls of Verolam.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 92.

4 Feb., 1749-50. The bishop of Lincoln preached the charity sermon in my church for me. We collected about £35. In the evening I baptized a child of Sir Samuel de la Pryme's in Red Lion Square,¹⁷ the Bishop and Lord Chief Justice Willes, sponsors. The next day, on waiting on the bishop to return thanks, he was pleased to make me an extravagant compliment for my performing the ceremony with [the] greatest gravity and distinction, as he expressed it.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 126.

17 Feb., 1749-50. Hawksmore¹⁸ made the portico of Blomesbury church in imitation, and of the size, of that at Balkeck, the pillars there are white marble, of a single stone.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 4.

1 May, 1750. An infinite croud of coaches at our end of the town to hear Handel's music at the opening of the Chapel of the Foundlings.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 31.

16 Aug., 1750. This day I walked to Cæsar's camp at Pancras, where he pitched his tent 1804 years agoe, on this day, where he made King Cassivelan and King Mandubrace friends, assigned what tribute Cassivelan should pay to the Roman state, forbid him injuring Mandubrace or his subjects who were his allys. 20 Aug., 1750. I rode to Kingsbury to take the measures of Cæsar's camp there. From thence, passing through Edgware, which was Cassivelan's residence, I saw the carcase of Canon

¹⁶ Note to Letter of 10 Nov., 1749: "The church belongs to St. Albans."—*Stukeley*.

¹⁷ "The most disconsolate square in London," "a bare and sterile desert." There was once an obelisc in the centre.—*C. Knight's London*, vol. vi., 200.

¹⁸ Hawksmoor, the architect, was a pupil of Sir C. Wren.

house,¹⁹ a most melancholy lesson of the vanity of human grandeur. I went to Watford, Cassivelan's *oppidum* which Cæsar stormed.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 57.

28 Aug., 1750. I rode to Sheperton and returned by Twickenham. I saw the house where Pope lived, the spot of my friend Warburton's elevation, that of my old friend Dr. Broxholm,²⁰ where for want of religion he grew weary of life (a common case), and by his skill in anatomy knew how to touch the jugular vein with a razor. At Teddington I met on horseback my old friend Dr. Hale. We passed through Hampton Court park, and by the Palace, a place exceedingly grand. We saw the new wooden bridge at Coway stakes, where I took formerly the prospect from Walton. 'Tis near the flat tumulus. At Sheperton I viewed Cæsar's camp after 27 years' recess, with the print I then made of it, and found it just in the old state.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 58.

1 Sept., 1750. Walked in the king's gardens, Kensington. The pretty amphitheater made out of the gravel pit, they would originally have filled it up and levelled it, but my old friend Switzer contrived to make it in its present form. Likewise, they are ignorant of his being the first promoter of the making gardens in the present rural taste a mixture of art and nature, without too much formality of parterres. This he first practised in the Duke of Ancaster's garden at Grimsthorp.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 59.

31 Oct., 1750. I was examined in Chancery, as one of the witnesses to the Duke of Montagu's will. We sat in the dining room of the Rolls tavern, Chancery lane, an old country house of the Lord Carey's. His arms over the chimney and supporters 3 lyons passant, with many quarterings, motto, "felice chi puo." They have a notion of Cardinal Wolsey living there whilst master of the Rolls. Carey street was the garden.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 67.

Nov. 1, 1750. With Mr. Widmore I was in the record room of Westminster Abby, above Camden's grave. An immense

¹⁹ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 389 n, Surtees Society.

²⁰ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 96, Surtees Society.

quantity of most venerable parchments and seals of great curiosity and value.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 68.

Nov., 1750. I went to Mr. Smith's, who dug all the foundations for the piers of Westminster bridg, where he found very many antiquitys; a british coyn of electrum, a fine large sword, too heavy and long for use, in my apprehension, with silver cheap and scabbard handle and point, on which ingraved a buck's head, with a motto in German letters **Wilti** ^{Buck's head.} **creilti**, or somewhat like it. Many other swords, which by their shortness I take to have been Roman, many Scotch durks and knives, a brass spear-head, brittish, sacrificing knife, ... for this was in Roman times the ferry of the Watlin street. Whilst we are upon the bridg we see the Roman road upon Shooter's hill answers its length exactly.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 74.

14 Novr., 1750. The anniversary of my receiving the Duke of Montagu's letter which brought me hither. I went to survey the old church at Westminster, called the Sanctuary, which they are pulling down for the new market. I found that it has been two churches, one over the other, as that north of Hereford Cathedral. The ground plot is a square of 75 foot. A solid of 25 foot square at each corner leaves a cross in the middle with a wall between which renders the cross double; 'tis arched over head, the whole rough and plain. Above is a church of the same dimensions without the cross wall between; this upper church being an exact cross, has 2 windows likewise of each side and each of the solids (as I call them) at the corner has one window. They are really rooms belonging to the church, a belfry, a revestry, a treasury, and an apartment for the sacristan to keep the place. It has been long demolished as to the roof, and turned into many sorry tenements. Likewise they have dug lower in the earth under the lowermost church, and turned an arch to make vaults. We see some painted glass, being chiefly arms of King James I. and his Queen. The south east corner was a belfry tower, and there, I suppose, hung Tom of Westminster, the famous great bell; a circular staircase within it. At the east end is another circular staircase built on the outside of the square for ascending into the uppermost church. The door of the lower-

most church was covered with iron plate. There are other little rooms, as before observed, in the other 3 corner squares. The turn of the arches is particular, and very antient. I take it to be the first Christian church of the first Christian kings living at Westminster. I scarce think Saxon, perhaps older, or British. John Stow, edit. 1, p. 392. Edward III., about 1347, builded to the use of S. Stephen's chapel (though out of the Palace Court) some distance west in the little Sanctuary, a strong clochard (clochere) of stone and timber, covered with lead, and placed therein three bells. About the biggest of which was thus written :

King Edward made me,
Thirty thousand and three,
Take me down and wey me
And more shall ye find me.

Thus Stow. 'Tis called the belfry, which I take to have been over against Westminster Hall gate, not the Sanctuary. That was convenient for the canons, as being between their church and their dwellings.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 73.

9 Jan., 1750-1. I got many old coyns, found in taking away the houses for building Parliament street; one with the head of John Baptist in a charger; one Roman of Constantine Mag.; several traders, 1650, 1655.—*Diary*, vol. x., 9.

28 Feb., 1751. I visited the ruins of the antient building in the Sanctuary, Westminster. They have been long pulling it down; but the walls are so immensely thick and strong that they find the greatest difficulty imaginable in doing it. It consists mostly of rag-stone, from Sussex, the mortar of lime from the same stone. They are obliged to blow it up with gunpowder. The 3 angles are all built solid, the 4th, being the south east, is the bellfry, and had the 4 bells made by Edward III. I am still of opinion that this was the first Christian church founded here, before Westminster Abby, by some of the Saxon kings, if not British, perhaps by King Lucius, of which Bede speaks. Stow's account of it is so absurd as plainly indicates error. He says King Edward founded it for the use of his canonry of S. Stephen's, but it is far enough distant, either from S. Stephen's

Chapel or the canons' houses in Canon Row. I believe King Edward put the 4 bells in the tower or clochard, as they called it in the old time; probably he repaired the roof of it and of the whole building with timber and lead, as Stow mentions, but that he built it purely for a bell tower is altogether ridiculous. There is another such very antient double chapel, one over the other, on the north side of Hereford Cathedral, which I drew out when there, and take to have been a Christian church built in the earliest times of the Gospel, much before the Cathedral, by the Romano-british Christians about Constantine's time or soon after. The like I believe of this at Westminster.—*Diary*, vol. x., 30.

16 April, 1751. I went to view a stone found in the old clocher, Westminster, thus cut, MCCCXXIV. It was within side, in the north-west corner toward the floor of the lower chapel. The 3 angles are 16 foot square of solid work, excessively hard mortar. This was at the end of the reign of Edward II.—*Diary*, vol. x., 42.

10 May, 1751. At the chapter house, Westminster. I had the sight of Domesday book, the black book as called, and many other most venerable records: Henry VII. will; Henry VIII. will; his bull from Pope Clement giving him the title of Defender of the faith, with a golden bulla of S. Peter and S. Paul's heads; a treaty between him and King Francis of France, incomparably written, and illuminated with a golden of high embossed work of the king sitting. In one of the old books I saw a pretty drawing of S. Thomas Becket. We saw some tallies of the Jews and Lombards. I was grieved to see that noble fabric of the chapter house, an octagon, with the fine chalk roof and stone rib work supported with a scaffolding. The dean and chapter some time agoe, with a stupidity peculiar to such bodys, took away one of the buttresses with two flying arches, and consequently that side of the building gave way. We saw many old iron dyes for stamping of money. There is a record of an agreement between Edward Confessor and Malcolm, king of Scotland, wherein he submits the crown of Scotland to king Edward. I saw several illuminations of Edward Confessor in color, the habit of the time; one particularly of the pilgrim bringing S. John's ring to the king. He wears a sort of cap or gold crown. The

tenant of Dr. Friend's prebend is building a chimney and a wooden shed just under the window of the record room, or entrance into the chapter house ; whence great danger from fire. We read a sign manual of Henry VIII. to Lady Lucy, to have roast beef and ale for breakfast out of the king's kitchen and cellar, and a loaf of bread from his pantry, and so for dinner, afternooning and supper, &c.—*Diary*, vol. x., 55.

Kentish Town.

28 Aug., 1751. We celebrated the dedication of my library. Present, the president, Mr. Folks, Mr. Fleetwood, Dr. Parsons, Mr. Pond, Mr. de la Costa, Mr. Baker, Mr. Sherwood, senr. and junr. At the little window, which I called the sideboard, began the entertainment with 3 sorts of plumb-pudding stone, and others, both natural and antique curiosities. The great window was spread o'er intirely with fossils of all kinds, which were extremely admired ; the great lump of *corallium tubulatum* found in the river Ribel, Lancashire ; another lesser lump, white ; another filled full with juice of black flint, which I picked up from the pavement of pebbles before my neighbor Curtis's door, Stamford ; two black flints I picked up the other day in a bank in our fields, one has a white shell in it, the other a piece of bone. I showed the bone I took out of the stratum of brickearth in digging at Blomesbury ; many periwinkles, and all kinds of shells I took up in Somersetshire ; echinus flat from Swafeld, many very rare ; spars ; flints ; fluors ; petrifications ; incrustations ; mineral, metallic, &c. I showed many sorts of cornu ammonis ; a model of Stonehenge, as in its present state, some of the stone, the common sort, polished, the granite of the lesser obelisks ; a busto which I cut of Julius Cæsar's head in clunch ; an orrery which I made at Stamford ; a Roman cup and saucer intire, of fine red earth, dug up at Trumpington ; Bishop Cumberland's clock, the first long pendulum. After this dry entertainment we broached a barrel—of fossils, from the isle of Portland. Lastly, to render it a compleat rout, I produced a pack of cards made in Richard II. time ; and showed the British bridle dug up in Silbury hill, probably the greatest antiquity now in the world.—*Diary*, vol. x., 72.

Oct. 11, 1751. Sir Isaac Newton's papers and MSS. are in the hands of Mr. Saunderson, of Sheer lane, for Lord Lymington.

When the Almighty with complacent sight
Again surveyed the mundane frame :
He said a second time, let there be light,
And lo ! a Newton came.

Again,
Siste Viator, oro.

H. S. E.

Quicquid interire poterat
ISAACI NEWTONI.

Si nescis qualis, quantusque fuit
Abi.

Alias, mortale PHILOSOPHIÆ numen
Gratâ mente venerare.

Diary, vol. x., 74.

18 Nov., 1751. I observed the stone inscription on the house in Pudding lane, by the Monument, taken away, the commemoration of the firing of the city by the papists : In this place, by the permission of heaven, hell broke loose on this protestant city, &c. On inquiry I found the owner of the house at the time of the late rebellion took it down, fearing, if the Pretender had come to London, his throat might have been cut for it. I observed at the same time that the copper gilt flames on the top of the Monument, which some years agoe were stolen, not yet repaired, to the scandal of the city and disgrace to this most august pillar and excellent ornament of the city, herein an egregious example of private cowardice and public indolence, to the joy of the papists, every day hoping to devour you.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 1.

Tyburn.

23 Mar., 1752. Saw 16 wretches go to Tyburn,²¹ most for murder, 14 of 'em papists. Scarce an assize in the kingdom without some condemned for murder, the fruit of irreligion. Sixteen condemned at Maidston, half of 'em for murder, Capt.

²¹ Tyburn. This village was in the parish of Mary-le-bone ; and Tyburn-tree, as the gallows was called, was at the end of Park Lane. Tyburn was the place of execution for malefactors from about the middle of the XIIth. century.—*C. Knight's London*, vol. vi., 263.

Lowry, Miss Blandy, Miss Jefferys, Swan, &c.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 6.

London.

19 Apr., 1752. Dr. Mead has a printed pamphlet, being the report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the occasion of the fire of London, wherein it most evidently appears that the papists²² were the perpetrators of that horrid fact.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 7.

28 July, 1752. I recovered a drawing of the original plan of S. George's church,²³ Queen Square, with Dr. Marshall's handwriting on it. The first intent was to build a steeple where now is the vestry room; underneath, a vestry room opening into the church, together with a room and chamber for the clerk. The steeple was to be 100 feet high in the tower. I likewise recovered Dr. Marshal's original scheme or plan of the seats in the church and gallerys; likewise two original drawings of the burying ground, with Dr. Marshal's writeing on it.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 16.

Nov. 4, 1752. Dined at the annual feast at the Foundling Hospital.²⁴ Present, Judge Taylor White, treasurer; Haman, Wills, Hogarth,²⁵ Hudson, Scot, Brown, Dalton, painters; Roubilliac, statuary; Pine, engraver; Houbroken; Mr. Jacobson

²² There were strong suspicions of treason in the matter. At the time of the occurrence there was great talk of the French having had a hand in it.—See *Pepys's Diary*.

²³ In this church, the architect Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir C. Wren, erected a canopy or baldachino over the altar.—See *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiq.*, Jan. 20, 1881, p. 439.

²⁴ Foundling Hospital, founded by Capt. Coram, a seaman and master of a trading vessel to the colonies, by charter granted by George II., Oct. 17, 1739. The house was opened in Hatton Garden in October, 1740, and given up in 1745, when the western wing of the present Hospital was opened. In 1747 the chapel was begun. Here Coram was buried in 1751. *C. Knight's London*, vol. iii., 343.

²⁵ Hogarth, Haman, Wills, and Highmore, contributed the four great pictures which are on the walls of the committee-room of this institution, viz., "The Adoption of Moses by Pharaoh's Daughter;" "The Finding of Moses;" "Christ showing a Child as the Emblem of Heaven;" "The Angel of the Lord and Ishmael."—*C. Knight's London*, vol. iii., 341.

the architect of the house, &c., a cozen of my late friend Councillor Stukeley.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 44.

5 April, 1753. This day the Parliament took Sir Hans Sloan's museum; agreed to purchase Lord Oxford's MSS., 60,000 volumes, an infinity of charters, &c. These and the Cotton Library are to compose one grand treasure of learning and curiosity; a lottery is to raise the money.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 69.

6 Oct., 1753. Rode along the Roman road Via Trinobantica by Bethnal green and Bishop Bonner's¹ to old Ford. I saw an old castellate house by the ford, an admirable piece of brickwork, they said it was a palace of Henry VIII.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 1.

10 Nov., 1753. Visited the speaker. He is projecting to take Montagu house for Sir Hans Sloan's library, the Cottonian and Harleyan MSS., and to bring thither the Royal and Antiquarian Societys.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 5.

29 Nov., 1753. My ticket in Sir Hans Sloan's lottery, No. 6,435, came up a prize of £10.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 14.

6 Dec., 1753. At the Royal Society. Mr. Hogarth presented his book, the line of beauty, a discourse on taste, together with the two prints accompanying.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 16.

Aug., 1754. Mr. Williams had it from Serjeant Wyn, that the well before the banquetting house, where now is the pump, was opened not many years agoe, being filled up with rubbish. But some antient people remembering it, and its use required in watering the street, it was cleared. Among the rubbish they found a human scull. This revived some antiquated reports and conceits that it was the head of king Charles I., thrown in there to defeat the cavaleers from making a saint of him. Mr. Frederic,

¹ In Lambeth Marsh, stood, until 1823, when it was taken down, an ancient fragment of a building called Bonner's house, though much mutilated and altered. It is traditionally said to have been part of a residence of Bishop Bonner. There is nothing to prove that it belonged to any of the Bishops of London, except an entrance. Strype's *Memorials of Cranmer* mentions an ordination to have taken place "in the chapel of my Lord the Bishop of London in the lower Marsh, Lambeth."—*Allen's Survey of Surrey and Sussex*, vol. i., 381.

an apothecary in king street, bought it of the workmen, and kept it with great respect, but now 'tis not known what is become of it; but 'tis not unlikely that the bloody rebels, after the physicians had examined the king's dead body, according to Cromwell's order, in his bedchamber, Whitehall, that they might thus put it into ignominious obscurity. Add this consideration, that when after the Restoration it was intended to have removed the king's body to a sumptuous mausoleum in Westminster Abby, that design was unaccountably dropt, and some suspected the king's body could not be found where it had been deposited.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 11.

12 Dec., 1754. At the Antiquarian Society. I gave a drawing of the outside of the old fabric of the Sanctuary, Westminster, also the plan and the section.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 39.

14 Nov., 1758. I walked to Pancras with the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Jackson and his lady, and Mrs. Meekam. I showed to them the whole affair of Cæsar's camp.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 14.

21 Dec., 1758. At the Antiquarian Society. I read the remainder of my description of Cæsar's camp at Pancras, with which the Society was highly pleased.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 20.

11 Jany., 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. I read the third part of my account of Cæsar's camp, the Brill, at Pancras, to show what was the state of the city of Trinobantum or London at that time. I gave a plan of it. I gave an account of the temple here frequented by the antient Britons, now Knaves acre, an alate temple, as also of the Cursus thereto belonging, now Long acre.²—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 22.

1759, 20 April. I agreed with Mr. Denman, by means of

² In Long Acre, the ingenious doctor saw as plainly as if it had been a recollection of his boyhood, the *long Agger* of the ancient metropolis,—“the magnificent circus or race course founded by Eli, father of Casvelhan.” According to his easy method of derivation, Piccadilly is ‘Peak Cad Eli,’ *i.e.*, *tumulus ducis Eli*; and *Kneph Agger*, *i.e.*, the Mount of the Divinity, from *Canaph*, to fly, has been transformed by modern ignorance into *Knaves’ Acre*.—*C. Knight’s London*, vol. i., 281.

Mr. Benzik, the engraver, for Mr. Hogin's house, garden, and pasture, at Kentish town.—*Diary*, vol. i., 63.

4 May, 1759. Rode to Kentish-town with Lord Chief Justice Willes. Showed him Cæsar's camp at Pancras.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 49.

June, 1759. The original manor house or seat of the Cantelopes, owner of Cantlowes, corrupted into Kentish-town, was where the Castle Inn now is, and that is the remain of the house. It was moted about, had a gate house, much like Tottenham Court house. They say Queen Elizabeth has lived there, and that an emperor has lodged there. 6 June. Revisited Cæsar's camp at Sheparton, and that on Greenfield common. 7 June. Saw some Druid works on Sunbury common.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 56.

7 Aug., 1759. With regret I saw 'em pulling down the fine old gateway by Whitehall, built by Henry VIII. for the Emperor. H. Holben, architect. It was a reproach to the poor gateway of the horse guards.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 63

5 May, 1760. Lord Ferrers,³ hanged at Tyburn for murder, dissected at Surgeons' hall. Lectures on him for 3 days.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 23.

11 July, 1760. I went to visit the bridg [old London bridge] They are pulling down the curious old chapel.⁴ Half a score graves well secured from water, bones in all; the founder; all at the west end or entrance. It is thought the water rises higher than formerly. It was quite needless to pull it down, as much as to build a new bridg at Blackfriars.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 32.

July, 1670. Visited the old subterraneous chapel in Leadenhall street, facing Aldgate.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 32. 7602

21 Oct., 1760. Saw the fine painted window at the east end of S. Margaret's church made by an abbot of Waltham, for his chapel at ———. With indignation I saw a wooden tablet to

³ Earl Ferrers was hanged for the murder of his steward, 5 May, 1760.

⁴ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 72 n, Surtees Society.

the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh buried by the vestry, who ought to have had a magnificent monument in the adjacent Abby, preferable to innumerable obscure there interred.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 38.

26 Jan., 1761. Left with the Princess of Wales to present to the king a large map of London, wherein I have drawn the plan of the palace I have projected, and a large drawing of the plan, and its situation, behind Buckingham house; with a pamphlet MS. giving an account of the commodious, elegant, and magnificent situation proposed, with some lesser drawings of the palace.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 47.

After 9 years assiduous inquiry I found a most agreeable rural retreat at Kentish-town, 2 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ distant, extremely convenient for keeping my horses, and for my own amusement, the hither end of the village, between the castle inn and the chapel, an half-hour's walk over sweet fields. 'Tis absolutely and clearly out of the influence of the London smoak, a dry gravelly soil, and air remarkably wholsom. . . . The house is new built for the most part; pretty, little, and elegant. In the year 1760 I bought the whole estate, a lease from St. Bartholomew's hospital, for £600, and rendered the whole perfectly agreeable to my mind, both useful and delightful. I built a new bed chamber to the south, with a view over the estate. I inclosed two acres of meadow out of the great pasture, added to my garden, reduced it to a circular form, made a retired place like a hermitage, a kitchen garden, &c. In the front of my new bedchamber, I put up this inscription in stone :

ME DVLCIS SATVRET QVIES

OBSCVRO POSITVS LOCO

LENI PERFRVAR OTIO.

CHYNDONAX DRVIDA.

1760.

Thus Englished :

Me may the rural solitude receive,
And contemplation all its pleasures give,
Where I in gentle ease, unnoticed live.

This inscription put into the paper called the Public Ledger, of Monday, June 22, 1761.—*Diary*, vol. i., 96-99.

June, 1762. On Twickenham church wall :

To the memory of Mary Beach, who dyed Apr. 5, 1725, aged 78. Alex. Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and constantly attended for 38 years, in gratitude to a faithful old servant erected this stone.

Written underneath by a schoolboy :

“ The body of Mary Beach lyes here,
Who nursed Alex. Pope full 38 year,
No wonder he proved a genius so strong
When he lugged and he tugged at the bubby so long.”

Diary, vol. xx., 6.

Sept. 24, 1762. At Twickenham. Took a drawing of the chair from Kingston choir,⁵ where some of our Saxon kings were crowned.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 12.

March, 1764. Mr. Holden, of Teddington, showed me a gold ring with an episcopal figure, found in rubbish at Hampton Court, Cardinal Wolsey's.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 44.

April, 1764. — Owen, Esq., of Red Lyon Square, has a small alabaster altar carved with our Saviour's Resurrection, found in digging at the Foundling hospital. I have a brass suspensorium found there, with latin Ave Maria, which held the flag carryed about in processions. These were buried in Lord Cromwell's time, when churches were cleared of superstitious ornaments.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 46.

7 May, 1764. At Mr. White's, Newgate Street, I saw an immense quantity of original letters of Henry VII., Henry VIII.,

⁵ It is said that on the south side stood the chapel of St. Mary, where some of the Saxon monarchs were crowned.—*Allen's Survey of Surrey and Sussex*, vol. ii., 356.

King Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Charles II., Princess Sophia, and very many other antient writings of great persons concerned in matters of state, many letters of Cromwell, before and after Protector, of the Princes of Orange, King William, Queen Anne, &c. I advised Mr. White to give them to the Public Library at Cambridge.—*Diary*, vol. xx, 51.

A piece of a stone crosse dug up in the field near Sr. John Oldcastle's head, on the north side of London.

✠ ANVRE : SEYENT : TVZ ICEVS : KE * * *
LA : CROYS : AOV[E]RVNT : AMEN.

25 Oct., 1764. Dingley is now preparing to disanul the road by Pancras brook, and make a new one, which will pass over Cæsar's prætorium.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 56.

15 Feb., 1765. I procured of Mr. Battie, executor to Mr. Harrison, my curate, the picture of Lord Cardigan, a student in Queen's College, Oxon, a gift to our vestry room. I had before put up the pictures of Dr. Marshall, Dr. Green, and my own, being of all the rectors,⁶ at my own expense.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 59.

[This was the last entry in his volumes of Memoirs].

The good Doctor's earthly labours probably ceased here, as he died in the following month of March, 1765, in his 78th year, and was buried at East Ham, in Essex. J. F. S.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 60.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

WILLIAM HARRIS TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Llandaff, May 6, 1751.

Reverend Sir,

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I have an inclination to throw together what observations I am able to make on the Julia strata, and have begun at the old passage over Severn, at Awst, in Gloucestershire, à trajectu ad Ventam, and so shall trace it as well as I can by the several

⁶ These four portraits still hang in the vestry-room.

stations to Maridunum. I shall place the Magnis in the land of Brecknock, with Mr. Camden's leave, and be very glad to see your new Itinerary, which I hope to do in November next. I have last month drawn a strait line over the mouth of a deep hole in a field at Caerleon, which they term king Arthur's round table; perhaps he might have dined his knights there, but it was originally supposed to have been a Roman amphitheatre. It is now even with the ground on the north and west side, but above the surface of the field to the east and south, about 2 yards in perpendicular. The edge of that side is a bank of earth; the bottom, sides, and all are covered with good turf. The proprietor says he remembers to have seen part of the sides opened, and there was a sort of a stone seat cemented with lime. As near as we could measure with a line and rule, it is from north to south 64 yards over, 74 yards over from east to west, and about 7 yards deep. There is a Roman bagnio or two in the next field, but the proprietor will not permit them to be opened. . . .

I am, upon all occasions, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

WILLIAM HARRIS.

REV. W. WATKINS TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Gethly, near Abergavenny, Dec. 18, 1755.

Reverend Sir,

I think I promised to trouble you with a letter, and indeed this will be little less than a trouble to you, having neither time nor weather to search for curiosities since I came home.

I must beg leave to repeat my obligations to you for the honour and pleasure of your company when I was in town; and the happiness I had in waiting on you to that Society, the loss of which I reckon amongst my greatest misfortunes of a retired life. I could live very contentedly here among the modern Druids, though they have not that spirit the ancient Druids had, were it not for the loss of such company as Dr. Stukely. Oh! Sir, we breathe here in great obscurity. It is true here is provision enough for the body; but with regard to the soul, this country is a dearth of science, and blank of arts. Yet for all that, every farmer's desire is to make his son a scholar, as they

call it, get him to be a parson, though his shoulders might be far fitter to bear a pulpit than his head to adorn it.

Oh! dreadful trade, I was going to say not so dreadful as the samphire one, nor yet so profitable! For, if these druids stay here, they must labour for five or ten pounds a year, while his father's plowman gets perhaps so much and his maintenance into the bargain. Then, if they take it into their heads to foot it to the Trinobantes, they immediately succeed so well, as to convince them where they came from. Though this is a deplorable case, yet it is a true one, and likely to continue so; while cures are so small, none but dunces will [or] can, labour in them.

I am sorry to acquaint you that in most of our churches, the Welch tongue is still read and preached; the inconvenience of which I could make appear in several instances. I think it is allowed that diversity of languages is an inconvenience. Here it is manifestly so, for while the natives are bigots to their language, they do not chuse the English should come amongst them; nor will they on any condition go to them, but had rather barter their commodities at home, or rather, over-reach and cheat one another. We have little or no trade on that account. The little money we have is called for to London, by those very persons who ought to study the welfare of this plentiful but forsaken country. In my humble opinion the Welch charity schools would have done much greater service to this country and to its religion, had they been English. And had there been as many English Bibles given away instead of the Welch ones, I will venture to say the manners of the people would have been thereby more civilized. For, where the Welch tongue is mostly spoken, there barbarity mostly prevails. The masters of these W. schools were low, canting fellows, who as soon as school was over led their scholars to the meeting or to methodism. This I once took the liberty to mention to that good and worthy divine Dr. Hales. He wrote me word he had been instrumental to the designs I have mentioned, but with a good intention. I am sure who knows that excellent man must know he never acts but with the best intention. He is at a distance; did he but see the method here, he would, I make no doubt, be of my opinion.

Were some of my countrymen to see this, I presume they would think me a traitor to it, that I had a mind to abolish one

of the grandest languages in the world. I must confess I should be one of the *first* to abolish it in conversation and in public worship; but the last man for rooting out the remembrance of it. I think it not only a noble, but so far an useful language, which would give much light into history. I shall therefore beg leave to propose the following scheme.

That there should be a professorship founded at the University, with an annual stipend of fifty pounds to the professor. The qualification necessary for this should appear by manuscripts layed before the Royal and Antiquarian Societies by each candidate. The Societies' determination to be final, the professorship bestowed on the best manuscript, and an order to publish it. At whose expence is all this to be done, may be asked? I answer, that if booksellers would be honester, it would be worth while the author's publishing it. However, I dare say, many members of your learned Society, as well as others out of it, would contribute towards it. I presume his majesty, according to his wonted goodness, would please to give the yearly stipend, perhaps in both Universities, at the solicitation of your noble president. I could, had I time and place, point out to you the great usefulness of such a foundation. It would raise an emulation in the young students of this country, as might produce laudable consequences. It might be worth while to study this ancient dialect, since the stipend would be worth half a dozen Welch cures. I have tired you.

I have sent you some sort of a design of a flew or tunnel brick dug up at Caerleon, *i.e.*, *Isca Legionis*, it measures in length 15 inch and half; breadth, 6 inch and half; thick, 5 inch and half; the depth of the bore, 5 inch 3 quarters; width, 3 inch and half; the mortice hole 3 inch.

This tunnel has two mortice holes alike, one on each side, which were, I guess, to convey the warm air into the bath. The holes are diamond like. The holes I see in other tunnels are such as marked A. and B. found at Uriconium. This I presume is a tunnel taken out of those baths mentioned by Giraldus at Carleon, and quoted by Cambden, page 636, of Monmouthshire. I wish I had been there at the digging it. There were at the same time found a tesserated pavement, and several brick pillars, one of the bricks I have by me, with the LEG II AVG stamped on it. I find

it was done by a stamp. Perhaps it is the greatest curiosity in the world, as it has the print of a dog's feet (perhaps the maker's dog), or for what I know Julius Frontinus's dog. I have sent you something like it. I have not room to tell you how much

I am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. WATKINS.

REV. W. WATKINS TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Gathely, Abergavanny, Aug. 24, 1756.

Dear Sir,

* * * *

I must beg leave to observe to you a custom which prevails here; that is, burying the dead in churches; where very often they cannot dig into a sufficient depth to prevent the exhalation of malignant vapours. And if such arise, churches are places where they cannot be dispersed. For they have (I mean old churches) very few windows, and those so very small, that the pure air seldom enters to carry off with it the damp air. The doors are always shut but on Sundays, so that churches are always damp. They would be in some measure unhealthy of themselves, but much more so when the noxious effluvia of perishing bodies mix with the damp air. I admire the ancient custom of burning the dead,⁷ especially with aromatic woods; it was a safe way; or, where that could not be conveniently done, to dig the puticuli deep enough, as the Romans did. You will say I am an Heraclitan, as I prefer fire.

The ancients buried their dead in the day time,⁸ deeming the night ominous, as evil spirits then wandered. I really think the day the properest, for if the dead die of a malignant distemper, and any noxious effluvia arise, they are easier dispersed in the day; whereas at night the air is more condensed, and will pre-

⁷ Saul was burned, I. *Sam.*, xxxi., 12. Burning was not the usual mode of sepulture among the Hebrews. In this case, from a pious desire to disguise the mutilation of the headless corpses, and exempt them from any possible future insult, the men of Jabesh burnt the bodies, yet so as to preserve the bones. In verse 13, it is mentioned that the bones of Saul and his sons were buried, which implies that the bodies had been burnt.—See *Speaker's Commentary*, vol. ii., 366 n.

⁸ Potter's *Archæol.*

vent their mounting above our atmosphere. Decency, as well as religion, require our bodies should be committed to the ground, earth to earth, but neither require the dead should be a nuisance to the living, which must be so while this custom prevails. Here the friends of the deceased following him into the church kneel over the body while the minister is doing his last office; surely such a close inclination over the dead (let him die of any distemper, be it small-pox or plague, it must be done), must subject them to the same distemper. I have smelled a cadaverous matter as I have read the service, while the dead lay in church. I am satisfied this must have occasioned the death of many. If these few imperfect observations will be of service I should be glad; or if they serve only to amuse you I shall be well satisfied.

Yours, &c.,

W. WATKINS.

NORFOLK.

PART OF A LETTER FROM E. CONEY, ESQ., TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR WALPOLE, IN MARSHLAND.—H. C.

Nov. 8th, 1727.

I am now at the place above, which gives name and title to Lord Walpole. It lyes near the sea, and was fenced from it by the Romans with a strong bank. We have footsteps of their being there by many tumuli over the countrey, but I don't know of any coins that have been found nearer than March, in the Isle of Ely, about 12 miles distant, at which place I know of one who some years since dug up a large pott of copper, but they are all gone. I have a tenant who lives under the bank, and upon digging in his garden, about 3 foot under ground, found many Roman bricks, and an acquæduct made with earthen pipes,⁹ we took up about 26, most whole, though not without difficulty, they

⁹ "These pipes were made of palish red earth, which grew hard again upon their being exposed some time to the air. The length of them was 20 inches, the bore $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the thicknesse of their sides $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. One of the ends much smaller than the other, so as to be inserted into the wider end of the pipe it followed."—R. G.—See also *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 23, Surtees Society.

being as tender allmost as the earth itself. Sir Andrew Fountain tells me they are truly Roman, and made of the same earth as the urns, and turned, which was the custom of those days. I think them fine of the kind, which has induced me to send one of them to the curious Mr. Gale, which you will find at Dr. Massey's, to whom I sent four last Satturday. He has orders to deliver or send you one of them, the rest are for Lord Cole-rain, Mr. Ellis, and himself. I have allso sent one of them to Dr. Stukeley, and Mr. Johnson, of Spallding, whose thoughts of them I have desired, and hope you will oblige me with yours, &c.

Wrote on the wall in one long line under the windows in the inside of the north isle of St. Margarett's, or the great church at Lynn Regis, com. Norfolk, seen by me, but scarce legible, March 30, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$.—R. G.

“Orate pro animabus Edmundi Pepys Burgensis et Piscenarii (fish)¹⁰ Lenn, et Johanne Uxoris ejus, et pro omnibus benefactoribus suis. Qui quidem Edmundus dedit ad fabricam istius lxxx. libras. Idemque obiit in festo S^{ti} Edmundi Regis et Martyris Anno Dñi M.CCCC.LXXXII.”—H. C.

SAMUEL SALTER TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD.—
H. F. ST. J.

Byrton, May 27th, 1745.

Sir,

I thank you for the obliging loan of your adversary's book, which I have run over with as little entertainment as I bestowed care upon it. As far as I can see, it is a battle between Benedict the Abbat and the Golden Legend; and not between Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Parkin. A 3d person may find, from a 3d book, a new solution, and they may all 3 be plausible, yet not one true. And therefore ill manners and ill language are unpardonable in a brother-gnesser.

My father writes me word that the carving on St. Lawrence's steeple¹¹ represents his martyrdom, on a gridiron, and the officers

¹⁰ A fish is represented here in the inscription.

¹¹ A drawing of the west door, showing the sculptures in the spandrels, is given in a volume of Stukeley's drawings in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John. In the one representing the martyrdom of S. Lawrence, the emperor Decian is seen falling under the stroke of a sword given by the Deity who is

of execution tending the fire underneath, with the emperor above giving orders, but falling from his seat on the occasion. On another side of the same steeple is St. Edmund the King, it seems, shot at by the Danes. Parkin has his account of this from Blomefield, who is engaged in writing the antiquities of the county of Norfolk, and has made a considerable progress in his work ; but with what degree of reputation I know not ; nor have I his book which comes out in numbers. I hope to see Norwich this week, and to be back in Lincolnshire in less than a fortnight. Meantime I am, for myself and all with me, yours, and

Your most obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL SALTER.

2 Sept., 1741. I visited Sir Robt. Walpole at Houghton. We eat a pine apple, a most delicious mixture of a pomegranate, a melon, a quince, and most other fine fruits. I returned home through Lynn and Marshland. On Tuesday the 8th following, a violent hurricane blew down S. Margaret's fine leaden spire, upon the body of the church, and S. Nicholas's spire,¹² and dispersed all the stacks of hay in Marshland ; many mills blown down ; stript Wisbech of the tiling ; proceeded to Cambridge and blew down all the booths at Sturbridg fair, and infinite more damage. It passed over London, and so the southern coast, Canterbury, Chichester, where it did great damage.—*Diary*, vol. v., 36.

12 Nov., 1741. At the Royal Society. Mr. Folks, vice-president, said the leaden spire of S. Margaret's, Lynn, fell its whole length upon the body of the church, being of lead and timber. It made a deep hole in the pavement of the church, forced the corpses out of their graves, mounted the font higher than the level, and made an universal havoc throughout that most spacious church. The spire of S. Nicholas, being of lead and timber too,

figured as a king crowned. In the other spandrel the head of King Edmund is represented lying in some bushes, agreeably to the legend. The old church was pulled down in 1460, and the new one completed in 1472.—*Journal of British Association*, xiv., 77.

¹² This was a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, in the borough ; the spire, which was blown down, was 170 feet high.

fell in the churchyard, and made itself, as it were, a great grave of an isosceles triangular form.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 70.

Apr. 20, 1745. Mr. Hayes, governor of Landguard fort, in Norfolk, visited me. He showed me a great number of Roman coyns¹³ found there, it having been a Roman castrum; great numbers of silver ones; a silver Alectus among 'em, and that with the lupa lactans pueros. He gave me a Carausius, reverse, a genius holding 2 military standards.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 60.

26 Aug., 1746. The Rev. Mr. Shipley, of Downham, visited me. He says the White Swan Inn remains there, and they have a perfect memory of King Charles I. lying there in 1646. There is some of the king's hand-writing on a quarry of glass remaining in a window, and a walk by the town side, called the king's walk, from his walking there whilst waiting for Dr. Hudson's return from Southwell, where he went to make a bargain for the king's coming to the Scots.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 37.

15 Feb., 1749-50. At the Royal Society. Some fine brass celts, lately found in Norfolk,¹⁴ with spear heads, one of the form I call received. The spear heads, as called, are always found with these celts. They are really sacred instruments as the other, being the sacrificing knives.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 3.

10 May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. A parcel of British celts found near Norwich, and a sacrificing knife, sharp on both edges. There had been an handle fastened to it. Many bits of old brass, to be cast again, as those of Kew. The brass of a particular kind which we have not at present.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 51.

2 Nov., 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Arderon, of Norwich, sent his account of the Roman city called Castor¹⁵ by Nor-

¹³ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 475, Surtees Society.

¹⁴ A broken socketed celt found, with 30 more bronze implements, near Reepham, in a deep clay, in 1747.—*Archæologia*, vol. v., 114.

¹⁵ William Arderon, F.R.S. Mr. Dawson Turner entertained the opinion that Caister Castle was an encampment of the description called *æstiva*, composed principally, if not altogether of earthworks.—*Sketch of the History of Caister Castle*, p. 15; but Arderon's account disproves this.

wich. It stands on the river Wantsom ; it was doubtless the Venta Icenorum. Wantsom is but a corruption of Venta unda. He says the river was navigable thus high in Roman times, for he remembers a ring and staple in one of the towers by the water side, to fasten vessels to, though now the water is much declined. The length of the city within the walls is 1350 feet, the breadth 1080. It contains 32 acres. The wall is made of Roman bricks and flints, with very strong mortar. The bricks are a Roman foot and half long, a foot broad. The ditch very broad. There are the ruins of some towers. Infinite number of Roman coyns found there perpetually. He observes fossil shells frequent thereabouts, which he fancys owing to the river formerly coming higher up ; but, says he, what then shall we say to the whole country of Norfolk, which abounds with fossils, shells, and all kinds of marine bodys ? I answer, 'tis not peculiar to Norfolk, but to the whole globe ; even the highest hills, the tops of the Alpes. And I am sorry this gentleman is not acquainted with the history of the deluge, which only and effectually solves this appearance. Let me ask another question. The Roman coyns he much wonders at, being found in immense numbers at Castor, in Norfolk, and all England over, but why should we wonder, seeing history tells us of there having been such a people as the Romans ? I doubt not but had Moses told us such a piece of history, some people would have doubted of it.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 85.

17 May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Baker showed the brass celts found near Norwich of various sorts, recipient and received, together with one odd thing¹⁶ whose use I know not.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 53.

11 Dec., 1760. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Baker showed a Roman lamp, in figure of a human foot, found on the north side of Norwich, by Austin gate ; and thereabouts many more Roman antiquitys are found.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 42.

¹⁶ This instrument was a bronze gouge, a drawing of which Stukeley has given in his *Diary*.

NORTHANTS.

PART OF TWO LETTERS FROM DR. STUKELEY ABOUT A ROMAN BURIAL PLACE BETWEEN BERNACK AND WALLCOT IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND A ROMAN TOWN BETWEEN STANFORD AND GRANTHAM.—H. C.

May 26, 1733.

Sir,

Mr. Lethieulier has been in our neighborhood and gott some urns from Mr. Payn; they were dug up in a buriall place by the Roman road between *Bernack* and *Wallcott*. I suppose it belonged to the villa of some Roman at the latter. I walked this day two miles upon the Roman road in my parish with great pleasure, save that I wanted company: and yesterday I heard of a Roman town between here and *Grantham*, near the road where they find many coyns.

May 30th, 1733.

Sir,

Mr. Baron Clerk called on me yesterday; to day I showed him *Tickencote* church,¹⁷ and went with him as farr as the Roman villa I wrote to you of in my last. 'Tis upon a fine common between *Market Overton* and *Thistleton*,¹⁸ having a good prospect. We saw the foundations of the wall of the court. There is an ancient well new scoured up, they call it the *Holmes*. In the corn fields there, after plowing, and a shower of rain, they find pints¹⁹ of Roman coins called by them *Holme pennys*. It seems to have been a village for shepherds to depasture the large common round it, which is a very delightfull plain.

¹⁷ In one of Dr. Stukeley's Volumes of Drawings, there are the following pen and ink sketches of this church: 1. South side of church and chancel, drawn 30th July, 1731. 2. North side of chancel. 3. North-east view of church and chancel. 4. Elevation of east gable end of chancel, 16 July, 1731. 5. Chancel arch. 6. Interior view of chancel. 7. Ground plan of chancel. 8. Section of chancel, looking west. This parish is in the county of Rutland.

¹⁸ These parishes are in Rutlandshire.

¹⁹ "This great quantity of money found there indicates it to have been something more than a village of shepherds."—R. G.

AN ACCOUNT OF A ROMAN PAVEMENT AND SOME OTHER REMARKABLE PARTICULARS,¹ LATELY DISCOVERED IN AN OPEN FIELD BELONGING TO A LITTLE VILLAGE NEAR OUNDLE, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.—H. C.

About the beginning of July, 1736, a servant to one Mr. Campion, a gentleman farmer living at a little village called Coddlestock,² in the County of Northampton, at the distance of about a mile from Oundle, a market-town in the said county, being at plow in an open field belonging to the said village, and at the edge of that Lordship adjoining to *Glaphorn* field, on a headland commonly called the Guild Acre, discovered in a furrow (the ground colshing up, as the plowmen term it) several little stones which made a very uncommon appearance, and with which having acquainted his master, he with an intimate neighbour or two went privately to the place and caused so much of the earth to be cleared from it, as to give them a view of a small part of a very elegant piece of work, to which they were unable to assign any name. This remained not long a secret, as they intended; for a certain gentleman or two, who lived at a little distance from the place, and were great lovers of antiquity, having by some accident heard of this remarkable discovery, came and had the whole work uncovered and swept clean, when there appeared a surprisingly beautiful *Roman* pavement³ 20 foot square and very little defaced by time. The verge or margin of the work was 7 foot wide on each side, and consisted of red, light blue, and grey stones, all of them about an inch and quarter square.

¹ "From the 'Daily Gazetteer,' Friday, April 1, 1737."—R.G.

² "Cotterstock is the right name."—R. G. The pavement was engraved by Vertue, for the Society of Antiquaries. In 1798, another pavement was discovered in the same field.—See *Britton and Brayley's Topographical and Historical Description of Northants*, p. 216.

³ A coloured drawing by Stukeley is found in one of his volumes of sketches in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John. It is there described as "the middle compartment of the south-eastern square of the Roman pavement found at Cotherstock, Northtonshire, Aug. 1736, done in proportion of 2 inches to an English foot." A second drawing, embracing the entire pavement, on a scale of one inch to one foot, is placed on the opposite page of the same volume.

The work within the margin was 10 foot square exactly, and consisted of lesser stones and bricks, each about the bigness of dice, or 6 tenths of an inch square, of 3 different colours (*viz.*), white, red, and blue, and set in various and most beautiful figures, as chain-work, maze-work, &c., in the midst whereof were placed, in a circular order, the figures of 4 hearts, beautifully wrought, and pointing with their vertices towards the center.

The white and red stones were found, upon examination, to be made of a different kind of clay. The blue was a hard stone or slat that had been dug out of a quarry. They appeared all of them a little rugged, and seem to have been all cut by some instrument into that unpolished form we now behold them.

This remarkable piece of antiquity remained whole and intire but a very little time after its discovery; for the people of the country having heard of it, came to the place in great numbers, and for want of sufficient care and watchfulness in the owner of the ground, so defaced it, as to deprive the curious, in a great measure, of the elegant satisfaction of beholding the most beautiful and perfect thing of the kind that, perhaps, remains undiscovered in our kingdom.

Most people imagine this extraordinary work to have been the pavement of a tent belonging to some Roman General, and think that there hath formerly been some remarkable battle fought near the place.

On Monday the 27th of September, 1736, some ingenious workmen were employed by a certain person of great distinction (with the leave of the owner) to take up about a yard square of this admirable work, that a specimen of it might be preserved; when the remaining part, which is very imperfect, and hath, I am told, but a shallow covering of earth over it, may be destroyed.

In order to this undertaking (which was pretty difficult by reason the cement, which once held the parts together, was decayed, and of little use to keep the work in its proper order) they thought it expedient to dig a pretty wide and deep hole through a corner of the pavement, where we observed the ground to be not like the natural soil thereabouts, which is a kind of clay, but to be made ground to the depth of near two foot, one half whereof consisted of a very light, loose earth, the other of sand, gravel, and brick dust, mingled together.

In the stratum of light earth which lay next to the pavement, we discovered several pieces of urns, in which the Romans did formerly bury the bones and ashes of their dead, 3 or 4 oyster-shells, and as many nails of the larger size, one of which was observed to be very little destroyed by rust.

We saw nothing in the bed of sand, &c., which lay next to the natural clay that was worth our notice, unless some small chalk stones, which lay in a right line, and seemed to have been placed designedly in that order.

But that which did most of all excite the curiosity of the beholders, was a thin bed of ashes lying betwixt the light earth and the gravel, upon a thin and whitish crust of earth more compact than the rest, and not so easily to be crumbled to pieces; in and by the side of these ashes were found the tip of a horn, the jaw bone and other bones of a beast, which we knew nothing of.

It would have been a singular pleasure to have seen the utmost extent of these curiosities, but this the owner of the land would by no means agree to, lest the remaining part of the pavement should be destroyed, which he intended (so far as it was in his power) to preserve, that it might give the same agreeable surprise, as it hath so lately done, by a second discovery, to some remote generation.

Most persons, who had either seen or heard of these things, were very ready to give their opinions about them. Some think the light earth, bones, ashes, and pieces of urns, to be a certain indication of a burying place, and that the body of some noted heathen had been burned and interred here.

The bones of the beast lying in and by the side of the ashes, are indeed no exception to this supposition; for with the pagans it was a custom, especially if the person deceased was an emperor or renowned general, to bury the body with company; for, because they fancied that the ghosts delighted in blood, they therefore killed beasts and threw them on the pile.

Multa boum circà mactantur corpora Morti;
Setigerosque sues, raptasque ex omnibus agris
In flammam jugulant pecudes.—VIR., *Æn.* [xi., 197.]

But as no human bones have been discovered either in or near

the aforesaid ashes, there is not evidence sufficient to support this opinion, and all that can be inferred from the above-mentioned circumstances is, that some sacrifice hath been here offered to some heathen deity.

After having made these observations, I proceeded in the next place to examine the surface of the adjoining plowed lands, whereon small stones and pieces of tile lay so thick as to change the colour of the natural soil, not only by the sides of the pavement, but a great way over the field, especially on the east side of the pavement, where I had not walked above 20 yards, when I took up a fragment of a Roman urn, which I was told was not the only thing of that sort that had been found there; and that Mr. Campion, a little further eastward, took out of the lands a very large, square freestone, which he converted into a watering-trough for cattle, and that several stones, like foundation-stones, had been plowed up, which could never naturally have belonged to that kind of ground; from which circumstances, I did conclude that some very remarkable buildings had been formerly erected here, and that the particular edifice, which the pavement did formerly adorn, was most probably an *Ædes Sacra*, or holy house, wherein sacrifices, prayers, and other religious exercises had been performed by the heathens.

The edifice adjoining to this holy place was most probably a large and magnificent dwelling house, and the wood at some little distance, commonly known by the name of the Hall Wood, might have taken its name from it; though neither history nor tradition make mention of anything of this nature.

I examined that part of the field that lies next to the wood, and could neither see nor hear of the ruins of any edifice nearer to the wood, from whence it might more properly take its denomination.

That the edifice whose ruins do so plainly appear was some famous dwelling house, I am still more inclined to believe, when I consider the pleasantness and commodiousness of the place where it appears to have been erected, which is a rising ground, from whence, eastward, there is a fine open prospect over a large river, of several ancient villages. Towards the south, there is a view of some part of the north side of Oundle, whose stately spire doth greatly over-top everything else, and though of a more

modern date than anything we have been taking notice of, yet is deservedly to be admired for its height, strength, and beauty.

If from hence we turn our eyes northward to the brow of the hill, we are presented with the prospect of a pleasant wood, standing most commodiously to defend the ancient inhabitants from the cold winds in the winter, as well as to refresh them by its cooling and pleasant shade in the summer season.

At the bottom of the hill southward, and at the distance of about 2 or 3 furlongs, there is a green pasture, through which runs a little brook, which was not, I presume, of much service to the inhabitants, who might much more easily be supplied with water on all occasions from a spring that rises within the distance of about 100 yards, a little above the place where the supposed fabrick stood.

There have been, I am told, 5 or 6 Roman medals found amongst the rubbish that was thrown from off the pavement at its first discovery; with much difficulty I got the sight of 3 of them, they were of brass, and all seemed to bear the same image, the superscription upon one of them was not legible, but the other two might be pretty easily made out on both sides; on the right sides of them both were these following letters and names, viz. :

D. N. VALENTINIANVS, P. F. AVG., *i.e.*, *Dominus Noster Valentinianus Pius, Fælix, Augustus.*

On their contrary sides were these different images and mottos. On the one was the image of Victory, stepping from the left to the right hand, and in her right hand holding a coronet of laurel, and a palm branch in her left.

On the reverse of the other was to be seen the figure of an emperor in an erect posture, leaning with his right hand on the head of a captive kneeling upon a knee, with his hands tied behind him. His left hand was supported by a staff with a crucifix on the top of it, denoting him to be a Christian, as this emperor was known to be. Both these medals were struck at different places, one at Constantinople, and the other at Siscia, as appears by the letters at the bottom of them.

This emperor bears a good character in history. He began his reign in the year of our Lord 364, and was a great benefactor

to this nation, which was at that time a part of the Roman empire, in putting a stop to the incursions of its barbarous enemies, the *Picts*, the *Saxons*, the *Scots*, and the *Attocotti*, against whom he dispatched the active and hardy General Theodosius, and relieved the island from the great distress it was in, and laid the foundation of a lasting peace.

The pieces of coin I have been speaking of, can hardly be supposed to have been laid designedly in the rubbish, amongst which they were found, but most probably were a part of some money that had been hoarded up, and were scattered in the separate manner they were found when the edifice was destroyed, which very probably was done in or about the time of the emperor, whose image they bear, when very many heathens became converted to Christianity, and an almost general dislike had obtained, not only of their idolatrous rites and ceremonies, but of the places too in which they were exercised. Hence therefore we may conclude, with great probability, that the curious mosaick work I have been giving an account of, is of a very ancient standing, and was in being near 1400 years ago, *i.e.*, at the time when Valentinian the first was emperor, but how much earlier, as there is no room for conjecture, I shall not presume to determine, but leave every one to judge as he pleases. Whether this work did belong to any particular part of an *Ædes Sacra*, more holy than the rest, answering to our choirs and chancels, or was the pavement of a holy place not larger than its own dimensions, will be best known by tracing the foundations; but whatever uncertainty we are under as yet as to this particular, we may be assured that this place of heathen worship was no mean place, if we may judge of the whole from that beautiful part we have lately had the pleasure of beholding, but was more magnificent and more finely adorned than very many of our christian churches, though the object we adore is not any inferior creature, but the great Creator *of all things*.

GEORGE LYNN TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD.—
H. F. ST. J.

Southwick, 20th Aug., 1736.

Good Sir,

Having lately discovered a curious tessellated pavement in

our neighbourhood (which I suppose to be a Roman work), I was willing to give you the first notice of it. 'Tis within a mile of my house, in a peice of tillage ground, where there has (it seems) from time to time been thrown up by the plow great quantitys of red pottery, a specimen of which I here send you, as also of the 3 sorts of tesserae, vizt., of blew, red, and white, of which the middle or finest part of the pavement consists. The outermost (the dimensions of which is not yet known), is formed of rows of the 3 bigger sort of stones (likewise inclosed). The finest part is in trailage and other figures, a rough draught of part of which I have taken upon the place, but much want your curious hand to perfect it. There has been a great deal of it destroyed by the country people; but the remainder I have taken what care I could, with the assistance of the owner of the ground, to preserve, by burying it again and discharging all comers from meddling with it. The owner will not let the ground be opened again but once for all, which I am desirous by all means should be when my son is at home, who is now on the circuit, but I expect him here on Thursday night next; so if you think the thing be really antique, and worth further inquiry, I shall expect you here to go to work on it Fryday or Saturday next, and am, Your obliged and most humble Servant,
GEO. LYNN.

I don't know whether Mr. Laurence be curious in this way or not, but please to give my humble service to, and let him know of it. I shall hope a line in answer by bearer.

GEORGE LYNN, TO [NO ADDRESS].—H. F. ST. J.

Southwick,⁴ 2d Sept., 1736.

Sir,

Upon my son's and my revisiting the Roman pavement and

⁴ The lordship of Southwick passed from the family of Knyvet to that of Lynne. William Lynne possessed it in the 3rd year of Hen. VIII. He was 2nd son of John Lynne, of London, by Johanna, daughter of — Knyvet, of Southwick, who in 1486 gave the property to this William. By Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir to William Laxham, of Burneham, Norfolk, he had a son, Guy, who succeeded to this manor. From him it descended to George Lynn, Esq.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants, edit. of Rev. P. Whalley, Oxford, 1791, vol. ii., 469.*

clearing away the earth which was trampled down near the middle of it, wee have discovered a part which was not seen before, and which will better explain and perfect the draught of the neighbouring part next the hearts, and their position, than could be done while the Doctr. was here, 'tis a very pretty part, and being desirous that the Doctr.'s draught should have it, I wish he would leave that part unfinished till wee can send it him, which shall be as soon as he returns home, and being very desirous likewise that it should agree with the originall, it would be well to mention it if you or Mrs. Stewkley write to him before he comes home. * * *

Your most humble Servant,

GEO. LYNN.

DR. STUKELEY, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING A ROMAN PAVEMENT AT WELDON,⁵ AND COINS FOUND THERE.—H. C.

Stamford, Apr. 3rd, 1739.

We have lately discovered another Roman pavement in our neighborhood, besides that last year in Dr. Rogers's yard at Castor,⁶ and a third at Cotterstock, all in Northamptonshire. This is at Weldon, in a corn field of Lord Hatton's, near the town. The workmen, by my lord's order, are building a high wall round it that it may be covered at top. It is a gallery 90 foot long, beside many square rooms about it of different dimensions. They find very great numbers of Roman coins

⁵ The villa was found in 1738. A plate, representing four fragments of the pavement, with several of the coins, was engraved by J. Cole, of Hatton Garden, from a drawing by J. Lens, at the expense of Lord Hatton. The manor of Weldon then belonged to his lordship, whose seat was at Kirby, in the vicinity.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 6.

⁶ *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 280. Surtees Society. In digging up part of the camp at Castor, a small bronze statue was found, representing, in the Thracian manner, Jupiter Terminales, as a man without arms, lessening gradually from the centre, and standing upon a square pyramid. Numerous fragments of tessellated pavements have been discovered in different places; urns, &c., and great quantities of coins, of most of the Emperors from Trajan to Valens.—*Britton and Brayley's Topog. and Hist. description of Northants*, p. 223.

about it of the very lowest empire; they have brought me 4 of them; a very fair but common Magnentius, reverse, a horseman trampling upon an enemy, GLORIA ROMANORVM, exergue S.L.C. A Constantine Junr., reverse, two Victorys facing one another, VICTORIA. Another of the same; a 4th very minute and illegible, but on the reverse a [turreted] building. The name obliterate. There are foundations of a wall of rough stone, but the building was of timber, and burnt down, pavement being burnt in some places, and tyles lying on it, much in the manner of that at Cotterstock. They cover it up with sand, till my lord comes down. This confirms my notion that these pavements belonged to villas or countrey houses, and not to camps as our countrey scholars fancy.

Yours,
W. STUKELEY.

ROGER GALE TO DR. STUKELEY, CONCERNING ROMAN PAVEMENTS.—H. C.

Scruton, May the 4th, 1739.

Dear Doctor,

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I had much the same account, a post or two after, of the Weldon pavement as you sent me, which I am glad has found a patron to preserve the original, the first I believe England has produced, and perhaps will be called a crazy one for his payns; and another that will be at the expence of preserving it in copper, which is my Lord Wilmington. He sent several curious draughts of the whole to the Antiquarian Society for their view, but desired they might be returned, because he intended to be at the charge of engraving them after the best manner.

I have been long of opinion that these tessellated pavements were floors of banqueting rooms, or some of the chiefest and most elegant appartments in the Roman dwelling houses, and not the bottoms onely of the general's pavilion in a camp. They might indeed have such there, but that does not exclude the use of them in private buildings, and as none of these found in England, to the best of my memory, seem to have been discovered within the limits of any camp, it is much more probable they belonged to domestic ædifices. But to put the matter out of dispute, in an

ancient town 14 or 15 miles from this place, called Aldborough, (Isurium), are a dozen or more of these pavements, some for greater, some for lesser rooms, remaining to this day, but dispersed at such a distance from one another that they could never have belonged to one tent or house. Besides, the different manner of work shows them plainly to have been designed and layd at diverse times in a long series of years. I believe they were the floorings of the grand apartment, chief rooms, or baths in the private houses of the better sort of people, even down to the lowest times when the Romans were forced to abandon Britain to the incursions of the barbarians, who destroyed these beautifull buildings, most of them shewing the marks of fire, which is not a little confirmed by the appearance of this at Weldon, and the finding such numbers of coins of the lowest empire about it. That which you have sketcht out belongs to Constantine M., his head has been on one side of it without any legend, the reverse is *Pons duabus turribus munitus*, in relation, as is supposed, to some famous bridge built by him, at present unknown; what remains between the two turrets are the reliques of the letters KONST.

R. GALE.

DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING THE ROMAN PAVEMENT AND VILLA AT WELDON, AND SOME ROMAN COINS.
—H. C.

Stamford, 11 Oct., 1739.

Dearest Sir,

A fortnight ago I went to visit a relation at Burton Latimer, two miles from Kettering. From Burton I sallyed out one day to see my old acquaintance, Dr. Mayne, of Northampton; he has a large collection of coins. I gott a Carausius of him that has been guilt with gold.⁷ In my road I passed through Weldon, and viewed the Roman pavement. I have given you a drawing of the plan of it, as well as I can do it by eye and memory, for they would not let me measure it. 'Tis a beautifull remnant of antiquity, and gives us a notion of an intire villa, or pleasure house. It stands on a delicate plain fronting the south, and on

⁷ "Otherwise a very common one."—R. G.

an eminence half way up that plain which declines gently southward to the meadow of the river Willy, that rises here.

The little eminence on which the villa stands is a kind of knoll or promontory, the ground on both sides declining, as well as in front. The front is a gallery a 100 Roman feet long; the whole house was a double square, 100 foot long, 50 broad. They have covered over the gallery, but not the entire length, some of the pavement being excluded, and likewise most of the two largest rooms are covered, so that what is preserved is of the form as they call it, of an half **H** thus : 

The two apartments, and the hall in the middle, are intirely excluded and left open to the weather, so that this winter will finish their appearance. The pavement has been very pretty, but is at present imperfect, and of that which remains, we manifestly see it has been mended, bunglingly patcht up even in the Roman times, so that it has been destroyed more than once, and some places have evident marks of fire upon it, in spots and broad plots. This house being of stud work,⁸ as I suppose Roman houses here generally were, was burnt down lastly in the time of Constantine, the son of Constantine the Great; this I inferr from the many coins of that emperor found here, and are the last found.

There it was, says Ammianus Marcellinus, that the inroads of the barbarous nations, Scots and Picts, disturbed the peace of Britain, the more so, we may add, because of the removall of the chief power of the empire eastward to Constantinople.

Higher up the hill, in the plowed field, appear many more foundations, so that they affirm a whole town stood there, I suppose it was Roman, and we may venture to call it *Carvilium*, as our great friend's⁹ town Wilton, therefore the present town is truly called *Wilton* or *Willydon*, not *Weldon*.

Doubtlesse this villa was a most delightfull place, before the beautiful turf was plowed up, and the meadow added much to its elegance. The foundations are of Stanyon stone, a quarry a mile off, and before *Weldon* quarries were wrought.

⁸ "See abridgement of the Philos. Trans., by Jones, vol. v., pt. 2, p. 68."—R. G.

⁹ The Earl of Pembroke.

They found lately at Northampton a silver CLAVDIVS, on the reverse Agrippina; Dr. Mayn has it; and at Houghton, a mile or two off, a gold CAIVS and LVCIVS.

I remain, &c.,
W. STUKELEY.

SAMUEL GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STEUKELEY, AT STAMFORD."
—H. F. ST. J.

London, Novr. 3, 1739.

Dear Sir,

Some time since I had your acceptable letter, with the accurate plan and etymologie of the villa, which I should have answered sooner, but waited for my shewing it to the Antiquarian Society, where I have not been till last Thursday, when I presented it to Mr. Secretary Gordon, Mr. Folks being in the chair, before whom it was read to the assembly; and mett with universal approbation; only it was observed that my Lord Hatton's plan did not agree with yours, it not being so regular representing the salloon terminating in an octangular projection opposite to the entrance, and two rooms on one side of it, and one on the other, the gallery rangeing the whole length of the palazzo. The pavement is now engraveing by Mr. Tomms, in Fetter-lane, at my Lord Hatton's expence. * * * *

Your loving Brother and humble Servant,
S. GALE.

ROGER GALE "TO THE REVND. DR. STUKELEY, AT MR. HERBERT'S, IN BEDFORD STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON."
—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, Mar. 13, 1739-40.

Dear Doctor,

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Brother Sam told me formerly that Lord Wilmington had shown him draughts of Lord Hatton's pavement, and had ordered them to be engraved; by what you say it looks as if Lord Hatton published them himself. I should be glad to know how this affair stands; if Lord Wilmington is at the expence I can easily pro-

cure them there; if Lord Hatton, I shall find it more difficult, except he gives them to some printseller; therefore desire you to let me know how I may obtain them, vel prece vel precio.

* * *

I am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfully, &c.,

R. GALE.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING THE ROMAN BUILDINGS AND PAVEMENT AT WELDON, ECLIPSE OF THE SUN AND OF THE MOON, AND COAL WORKS.—H. C.

Edenbr., 8 Decbr., 1739.

Dear Sir,

I received in due time yours, with the draught of the Roman villa, which was as acceptable as it was indeed curious. I'll be mighty glad to see a print of the pavement when it comes out: that it has suffered by fire, and has been repaired even in the time of the Romans is a very curious observation of Dr. Stukeley's. It is not improbable that the square in the middle has been with a cupola roof, and given light from above. I wanted much to have found a fire-place in it, because among all the ruins I have ever seen about Rome, I never observed any except in some of the thermæ.

I have seen the Transactions of the Royal Society for Jan., Febr., March, April, 1738, and amongst them a letter of mine to you about the eclipse of the sun. I am glad to find so well of it, it having never been intended for that learned Society.

On the 2d of Janr. next you will see a fine eclipse of the moon: the penumbra begins at 7 in the evening, 2 minutes 55". The beginning of the eclipse is at 8 hours, 15 minutes, 19"; the middle at 10 hours, 12 minutes, 56"; end of total darknesse 11 hours, 5 minutes, 15"; end of the eclipse, 12 hours, 10 minutes, 33". The penumbra ends 1 hour, 2 minutes, 57"; quantity of the eclipse 21 digits, 6 minutes, 23". The above hours, minutes, and seconds will, I judge, answer your situation, with no great variation.

I being a coal master of near 40 years experience, our Philo-

sophical Society expects a dissertation from me on coal, with the best methods of carrying up levels, setting down sinks, conveying air, rectifying damp, and bad aire, with other such things as are commonly observed about coal. This I am preparing, but may be helped by you in the following particulars.

- 1°. As to the antiquity of digging coals about Newcastle.
- 2°. What countys in England do most abound with it.
- 3°. If you think the strata of coal were as antient as the world, or if the strata of soft earth by length of time imbibed a sulphureous combustible quality.
- 4°. If these strata are confined to certain latitudes of our globe.
- 5°. If it is not coal which the Chinese missionarys mention as the common fuel in China.
- 6°. If there are any places near London under discouragements about working coal, for the benefit of the Newcastle trade in coal.
- 7°. Is there any act or ordinance of Parliament in England, about working coal before Henry the 5th's days.

You will see that Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, says that the strata of coal lye east and west from sea to sea; so far indeed I believe that the strata of coal at Whitehaven are the same with those at Newcastle, &c. With my very best respects,

I am, &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

CHARLES GRAY [TO REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Colchester, 11 July, 1751.

Dear Sir,

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I had yesterday a present made me by a friend of a purse taken out of a stone coffin at the cathedral of Peterborough; it is made of silk, and very much adorned with bossings and tassels of gold thread. There was in it a little piece of ragged yellow silk, about as big as your hand, which I suppose was a wrapper to a little white glass viol, shaped like a round decanter, which was also in the purse, and has a label of fine vellum on its neck, with

this inscription, *de oleo sce Kat'ine*. I am not antiquary enough to know what this oyl of St. Catharine was, and should be obliged to you if you would tell me. The writing on the label is plainly that of Edwd. 2d or Edwd. 3rd's time; and I dare say, whoever it was that had this purse buried with him in his coffin, thought there was some efficacy in the matter, and placed it there in superstitious piety.

I heartily wish Dr. Stack good success in Jamaica. He has always shewn me very obliging civilities, and I desire you'll make my very grateful compliments to him.

I am, most heartily, dear Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

CHA. GRAY.

Castor.

May 21, 1736. Went to Cotenham to visit Mr. Gale. They are plowing the city of Durobrivis. Mr. Rhee, of Willowhall, by Peterborow, owns the ground. He has a gold Roman coin found there.—*Diary*, vol. i., 126.

Peterborough.

July 10, 1736. W. Stukeley brought [to the Brazen-nose Society, Stamford], some drawings he made at Peterborough this week. On the wall of the south aisle of the choir there are these verses :

Hos tres Abbates, quibus est prior Abba Johannes,
Alter Martinus, Andreas ultimus, unus
Hic claudit tumulus. Pro clausis ergo rogemus.

Underneath lyes the effigies of an abbot, in English black marble, which he doubts not to be Abbot John; the next effigies eastward, Martin; the next Andrew, as mentioned in the inscription. He took drawings of these three, being chiefly the portrait of their faces. The first, Abbot John de Sais,¹⁰ dyed 1125; in

¹⁰ John of Salisbury, or de Calceto [de Caux or de Sais], became abbot in 1114. He was a monk in the convent of Sais, in Normandy, where he was born. During his abbacy the abbey church and the greatest part of the town were consumed by fire. He begun to rebuild, but died of a dropsy before its completion in 1125.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 553.

his time, viz., 4 Aug., 1116, the whole monastery was burnt, and the town along with it. On the 8 March, 1118, St. Felix's day, he began to rebuild it, which is the major part of the present magnificent church.

The second is Martin de Bec,¹¹ who founded our St. Martin's church at Stamford. He finished Peterborough minster, and opened it again with great solemnity on St. Peter's day, 1140, the 23d year after burning. He was an honest and virtuous man, of an active spirit, went to Rome once, proposed to goe thither again, and travelled a second time. He dyed 2 Jan., 1154-5. It must be understood that he finished the church only from the choir to the cross tower and transepts, for Abbot Benedict, a successor, built all the body of the church, to the west front, who dyed 1193.

The 3d drawing was of Abbot Andrew,¹² who died 1199. Another drawing of the abbot who built the Infirmary (probably) from a good sculpture of him in the remains of that building. Likewise a drawing of Abbot Robert de Lindsey,¹³ from his statue upon the gatehouse of the episcopal palace, which he built. He dyed 1222. Another drawing of St. Kyniburga, Abbess of Caster, from her statue upon the same gatehouse. She was daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, wife to Prince Alkfrid the Northumbrian, who lived in Stamford Castle, viceroy of Mercia. Likewise a drawing of King Wulfhere, brother of King Penda and Kyniburga, all founders of Peterborough monastery.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 18.

¹¹ Martin de Bec or de Vecti, took his name from the Isle of Wight. He was prior of St. Neots. The original bull of Pope Eugenius, confirming the possessions and liberties of the abbey, was found in the 17th century, under a board in the upper ceiling of the church, fast nailed down, over the high altar.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 553.

¹² Andreas was first a monk, and afterwards prior. He was a benefactor to the monks' kitchen, giving them Alwalton and Fletton for the augmentation of their commons. He is said to have been the first abbot who established the observance of anniversaries. He was buried at the back of the choir, in the south aisle of the church, in the same grave where John and Martin had been interred.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 553.

¹³ Robert de Lindsey became abbot in 1214. He covered the abbot's hall with lead; glazed above thirty of the windows of the church, which before were stuffed with straw; and built the chancel at Oxney. He assisted at the fourth Lateran council held under pope Innocent IV., in 1215.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 555.

Southwick.

28 Aug., 1736. W. Stukeley communicated [to the Brazen-nose Soc.], a letter to him from Mr. Lynn,¹ giving an account of a curious Roman tessellated pavement lately found near Southwick, together with some of the dyes of different colors and magnitudes which he sent him.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 28.

Cotterstock.

11 Sept., 1736. Mr. Laurence and W. Stukeley reported to the [Brazen-nose] Society that they went over to Mr. Lynn's, at Southwic, pursuant to his invitation; and that on 28th of last month, they got workmen, and cleared the Roman pavement above mentioned, and took an exact drawing of it, with all its dimensions and colours. 'Tis scituate in the parish of Coterstock,² between it and Glapthorn, near Oundle, in the open fields finely declining southwards. On the hill top to the north-east is a great wood, called Hall-wood. A stone's cast above the pavement is a large, old, boggy spring, now neglected and overgrown with rushes, which no doubt originally was as a fair bason, and gave occasion to the placing of the pavement in this spot of ground, which is a little elevated above the rest of the plain, and commands a very good prospect toward the river Nyne, to Foderinghay, Perryhoe, Coterstock, Oundle. The place of the pavement has been plowed over, time beyond memory, and one end of it, which lay towards the furrow, being nearer the surface, is intirely plowed up. The bits of stones colored that composed it, are sprinkled over the whole land. We found two-thirds of the work intire, and so much of the remainder as enabled us by symmetry to draw out the whole, except the central part of the upper compartment. Therefore to prevent deformity, we judged proper to fill it up by the same central work as the other, turning it the contrary way, particularly the heart-like work. The whole (as usual) is made with a great deal of art and curiosity; the colors are well introduced, and it has a very pretty

¹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 300 n.

² This parish is east from Weldon, in the adjacent hundred. The pavement was engraved by Vertue, for the Society of Antiquaries.

effect. The outward measure is 30 Roman foot by 20. Its length is extended from south-east to north-west, and the middle line thereof passes through the above-mentioned bason or spring ; in regard to which, as we observed, the pavement seems to have been placed. We conjecture this was a villa of some noble Roman in the neighborhood upon the river. This bason is a little above the level of the pavement, and would have a pretty effect in the garden behind the house, as we may reasonably imagin was the case originally, and being bordered with mossy turf, would appear sweet and natural. Up hitherward, in the river Nyne, the Roman corn-boats might reach to fetch the tribute of Northamptonshire and carry it to Peterborough. Probably about Perryhoe, which carrys antiquity in its name, was a great building upon the edg of the water, a granary to lay the corn up in ; and the villa belonged to the chief officer thereof, the *rei frumentariæ Præfectus*. Hence the corn was conveyed to the Cardike at Peterborough, and by that means as far northwards as York, all by inland navigation. York was the seat of the emperor, and of his lieutenant in Brittan, that he might be near the Scottish frontiers, and the numerous garrisons upon the Vallum Pictum which wanted great supplys of corn from the southern parts of the island. Therefore they formed the admirable contrivance of the artificial canal in our county canal called the Carsdike (not hitherto sufficiently attended to by writers), upon which so much of Roman antiquity depends. This opens at Peterborough, from the river Nyne, and goes all along the edg of our fenny level, between the high and low ground to Washenborough, 3 miles below Lincoln. Hitherto 'tis an artificial cut, and there enters Lincoln river. A mile above Lincoln begins the continuation (as it may be called) of the artificial cut, the Foss-dike. This continues upon a like marshy level, and enters the river Trent a little above Torksey, as W. Stukeley traced it last year. Entering the Trent, the Roman corn-boats fell down the river, crossed the Humber, and went with the tide up the river Ouse as far as York. 'Tis evident hence to any one that looks over a map of England how the corn of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, were by this means conveyed by water carriage to York ;

and particularly that all the corn of the upper part of Northamptonshire would center in this point about Perryhoe, for so high the river was then navigable. People have had a continued tradition that there had been a great building on this spot of ground, and they called it the Gildenhall acre; and the adjacent wood is called Hall-wood, as we said before. All the plowed fields quite around it for a good way are full of fragments of Roman tiles and the like; more especially of a large, strong, and well baked tile, with the edge of one end turned up square. They are of very red earth, and so hard as to strike fire. They appear to us to be the tiles that covered the house. We apprehend the villa was of stud work in timber, which being burnt down or destroyed in the wars of the Picts or Saxons, &c., this beautiful pavement was buried under the rubbish for ages, and the covering tiles dispersed. By some obscure traces on the grass-ground we might imagin the whole villa and gardens somewhat like the following draught.³ The beautiful part of the work within is a small matter less than 10 of our English feet, being 10 compleat Roman feet. In the drawing of the pavement laid before the Society, the Roman and English measure is set in their true proportion; which drawing was ordered to be engraven.—*Diary*, vol. ii. 28—34.

Sept. 14. Mr. Lynn, Mr. Laurence, and W. Stukeley, took an observation of the country upon the side of the river Nyne, towards the Roman pavement. At Cotherstock, where the church stands, and the religious house or chantry,⁴ it may well be presumed was antiently a great stone building or Roman granary, upon the edge of the river. The religious house was built upon its ruins. As they viewed it carefully they discovered one doorstead facing the water, which is really an original part of the building, and truly Roman. It was part of the granary and prefect's house. Between this and the water side are vast foundations, and all around the house, the like. Hither the corn

³ An imaginary view of the villa accompanies the description.

⁴ The provostship or Chantry was founded in the church by John Giffard, in 1339, and the rectory appropriated to it.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 439; see also *Leland, Itin.*, iv., 49.

from all parts of Northamptonshire was brought, as we mentioned before, and it was in Roman times a populous place.

Cotherstock church is a very old building. The chancel has been since rebuilt by the religious, and in a sumptuous manner. There is a door into it from the house, for the provost, and another for the fraternity on the north side. The windows have been finely painted with apostles and saints. A fine brass, very perfect, of Robert Wintringham,⁵ master, canon of Lincoln cathedral, prebendary of Lydington, provost of Cotherstock chantry. He dyed 1420. In the church are twice the arms of [?] painted in the north windows, argent, a chevron between 3 squirrels gules.⁶ The porch of the church new built, with a pretty arch over it. A foot of the cross⁷ remains in the churchyard, with this inscription :

JOHS LEEK ET KATH
LEN VXOR EIVS HAC
FECERUNT FIERI ✠

Mr. Bainbrig, minister of Cotherstock, informed me that in digging the vault in the quire, 2 yards below the present surface, they found a large Roman jar. It was not intire. I suppose it was a wine or oyl jar, and in the cellar of the Roman governor here.

We observed the chief line of the length of the Roman pavement is drawn from the spring above it regarding Cotherstock church, a beautiful descent all the way. A Corinthian brass coyn of the middle size was found at the pavement. They had battered it with hammers, and cut it in half in trying whether it was gold.

⁵ This brass still exists. Robert Wyntrynham is represented in a cope, on a bracket, under a canopy.—*Haines' Man. of Monum. Brasses*, p. 156.

⁶ Or, according to Bridges. The ancient arms of Twemlow, Alsager, Buer-ton, and Northwich, co. Chester, were Arg. a chev. or, betw. 3 squirrels sejant gu.—*Papworth's Dict. of Armorials*, p. 390.

⁷ According to Bridges, the stone is on the south side of the church, near the porch, and bears the inscription, "Johes Leef et [?] uxor ejus hanc fecerunt eclam."

It seemed to be either Vespasian or Domitian, and was laid probably to mark out the æra of the building.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 35-38.

Oundle.

Sept. 15. The next day we visited the monastery of St. Andrew⁸ at Oundle, famous for being founded by, and the place of the obit of, the great St. Wilfrid, who was so considerable an instrument in propagating the christian faith among our Saxon ancestors. He built St. Leonard's monastery at Stamford; he was concerned in founding Peterborough Abby, Castor nunnery, Peterborough, Ely monastery, and many more. He built the cathedral church of Rippon, of York, of Hexham, of Leicester, of Selsey or Chichester, at all which places he sat as Bishop. The present remains of this church of St. Andrew (now a wheelwright's shop) is not so old as his time. It is a good building, yet there seems to be some part of the original structure, as the door and window on the south, next the dwelling house. The dwelling house there on the south side was part of the church, as it were a southern transept or chapel; for in the present chamber the arch is visible, and the two pillars that support it; one by the stairs, the other by the present chimney. The like is observable of that part opposite to it, or the northern transept, now likewise a dwelling house. This was a chapel, and I suppose called S. Wilfrid's, and had an altar on the east side. By it is now a nich in the wall for the holy water. There was a great window on the north, of mullioned work, where now is the chimney; it was altered in repairing about 10 years agoe. The pillars that support the arch above in this place are still visible. This is thought to be originally the chamber where the great prelate dyed; where Bacula, the abbot at that time, wound his body in fine linen. The western part of the church and monastery (which was but small) is intirely demolished. On the plain by it that market was kept in old times, fronting the bridg, and this

⁸ Heddius, who wrote the life of S. Wilfrid, says that he built a monastery here to the honour of St. Andrew, destroyed by fire after his death, except the house he lived in, over which the flames are said miraculously to have had no power. What is called his monastery was probably no other than a mansion on the possessions of the monastery of Medeshamstede, or Burgh.—*Bridges's Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 404.

is the old part of Oundle. There were figured stones as usual for the springing stones of the arches over the windows of the church on the outside. One on the south is left, though misplaced. It resembles St. Wilfrid as in an old print of him. On the north side, one is carved into St. Anthony's pig, with a bell about his neck. A street in Oundle, now called New street.⁹—*Diary*, vol. ii., 39—41.

Collyweston.

10 Feb., 1736-7. I examined the Roman camp, on Collyweston¹⁰ hill, north of the town. It is 200 foot square. The southern rampart is very intire. The northern partly so. The east and western thrown down, and plowed over. There never were any ditches, because 'tis rock. It commands a fine prospect. It was made very probably by P. Ostorius AVG. The year after he garrisoned the Antona and Sabrina rivers, as he advanced further up the country.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 9.

Siberton.

11 Feb. I went to Silberton, in Wansford¹¹ parish, hearing much din about some stone coffins lately taken up there. Sibberton lodg (as now called) is the only house in this once considerable town, now a farm house belonging to the Duke of Bedford. It was originally the seat of the lord of the town, Silbere, in remotest Saxon times, and so of his successors; a most pleasant and wholsom place. The reason of setting it there was for sake of the fine spring or well there (as commonly called). It was a large castellated house, and very strongly walled about. There

⁹ The principal streets are New Street, North End, and Chapel End, where was formerly a chapel, now a private house, of which there are several remains. The stone work of the eastern window is almost entire.—*Bridges's Hist. of Northants*, ii., 404.

¹⁰ Collyweston, written simply Weston in Domesday, is a village situated on a descent to the Welland.

¹¹ Walsmesford, commonly pronounced Wandsford. The south side of it is in Hunts, the north in Northants, separated by the river Nyne. A Roman kiln was discovered at Sibson, near Wansford, by Mr. Artis, in 1844.—*Godwin's Engl. Archæol. Hand-book*, p. 60.

is a chapel¹² remaining in it, a stone cross upon the gable end above, and, underneath, a fine arch of stone. Some of the out-houses too are finely arched in like manner. All about here, for many acres of ground, lyes the extended carcase of a large town, houses and streets very visible. This is one of those unfortunate places that stood in the way of that barbarous northern rout of Scots in the year 1461, who burnt Pickworth, Horn, many of our churches at Stamford, &c. They were digging up the foundations of the church here. The ground plot of the whole very apparent. Great quantity of good hewn stone of Bernack quarry; many bases and capitals of pillars and other carved stones of the most antient manner. This was a very old church, very small in proportion to churches now a days. From the south side of the choir or chancel without, they took up the fine stone coffin carryed to Wansford, and I saw several more lye there in the ground where the first was taken up. The bones lye in the coffins in situ. They are covered with great and elegant cover-stones, carved with a great flowered cross a top; and upon that carryed to Wansford was a large parcel of glass ornaments fastened with cement upon the flowered crosses (I suppose). I saw several pieces of the glass, and got one piece of it; perhaps the glass of the windows.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 10.

Collyweston.

9 Sept., 1737. I rode out of town (Stamford) with Mr. Saml. Gale, crossed the Steanford, went along the most delightful meadows under Easton hill to Colliweston. We viewed the Roman camp there. He agrees with me in judging it to be such. We saw Mr. Tryon's house,¹³ the Royal palace of Harry the VII.'s mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond. We traversed the

¹² It is traditionally said that there was a chapel here, but no proof is found of it in any ancient writings.—*Bridges's Hist. of Northants*, ii., 599.

¹³ The manor is in the hands of John Tryon, Esq., whose ancestors have been many years possessed of it, and are said to have bought it of Judge Heath, or his heirs. (Nicholas Heath was Lord Chancellor in 1555, see *Chronica Juridicia*, Lond., printed for H. Sawbridge at the Bible on Ludgate Hill, 1685, p. 165). The palace stood where Mr. Tryon's stack-yard is. A great hall, tower, dungeon, and kitchen with four chimneys, were standing within the memory of a person still living, but now the very ruins are themselves destroyed.—*Bridges's Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., p. 433.

skirts of Rockingham forest, and returned home by Whitewater. —*Diary*, vol. iii., 21.

Castor.

10 Sept., 1737. I went to Castor, to view the antiquitys there. I found the shrine of S. Kyniburg in the north-east corner of the church. The steeple is of the original building, except the spire. Some parts of the church likewise. The scite of the nunnery was on the east, where now the bishop of Peterborough's farm house. All this was destroyed by the barbarous Danes. Now they are pulling down many of the buildings, the old stately hall, selling the slate, timber, and stone. The church itself in a rude condition, the east window of the chancel out of repair, the pigeons build all over the side, inside. The church was originally of a cross form, the steeple in the center, the model of a cathedral, this was of Kyniburga's building. A good deal of the old walls of the church remain, with new windows put in. A Greek sculpture of our Saviour's *protome*, over the south porch. A fine stump of an old cross in the churchyard, of Danish christian work, probably erected by them in memory of the holy persons there murdered about A.D. 1016. They now dig up the stone coffins of the old lady abbesses, &c., and sell them. Several square Roman wells about the place. The scite of the monastery was extremely delightful. The Roman *castrum* went quite round the church. They lately dug up tessellated pavements in the churchyard.¹⁴ I rode thither all along the Roman road, the Hermen street, and followed it to the water side of the Nen, where was a bridge, over against the Roman city Durobrivis. Much daneweed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields. They have still a memorial at Castor of S. Kyniburga, whom the vulgar call Lady Ketilborough, and of her coming in a coach and six, and riding over the field along the Roman road, some few nights before Michaelmas. This is the remains of her festival celebrated here, on the day of her obit, 15 Sept., till the abbot of Peterborough took away her body and carryed it into the Cathedral together with S. Tibba, 600 years agoe.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 21—23.

¹⁴ See *Britton and Brayley's Deser. of Northants*, p. 224.

23 Jan., 1737-8. At Castor. I heard of a picture of Lady Kyniburga, at the ferry house. I visited the house where my ancestor David Stukeley lived, west of the church, a good way, Lord Fitzwilliam's. The seat at church belonging to it is that near the reading pew belonging to the seat belonging to Upton house.¹⁵ I observed the tower of the steeple, the upper window of the west end of the church, and several other pieces of the old church built by Kyniburga are remaining. After it was demolished by the Danes they rebuilt it on the old foundations. A very antient protome of our Saviour's effigies over the south porch. The wooden south door of that porch has this inscription on it: ✠ RICARDVS . RABY¹⁶ RECTOR . ECCLESIA . DE . CASTRA. The rest is cut away. The tower of the steeple is a most beautiful specimen of the first christian architecture. It was built A.D. 660 and 670.

Dr. Rogers repairing his tenement, an ale-house, south of the church where the fragment of Roman pavement was, we found it to be a bit of a whole floor of like Roman pavement, seemingly of a hypocaust. We propose to build a room over it.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 35.

The stone inscription of the dedication of Castor church, over the quire door, was originally 1100,¹⁷ the 14 is added since. (Arnulf now abbot of Peterborough¹⁸). There is a stump of a very old cross at the east end of the churchyard, probably set up

¹⁵ About 2 miles west of Northampton, the seat of Thomas Samwell Watson Samwell, Esq., a large irregular building of brick and stone, partly ancient. The manor, with other estates in the county, has belonged to the family of Samwell ever since the reign of Henry VII. They are descended from the Samwells of Restormal Castle, Cornwall. In Upton House was born, in 1611, the celebrated James Harrington, son of Sir Sapcott Harrington and Jane his wife, daughter of Sir William Samwell.—*Britton and Brayley's Description of Northants*, p. 154.

¹⁶ According to Bridges the inscription is "✠ Ricardus Beby Rector ecclesiæ de Castre fecit fieri;" and he adds that there is no mention of this Rector in any record.—Vol. ii., 502.

¹⁷ Bridges reads the inscription thus: "XV^o Kl. Mai dedicatio hujus ecclesiæ æd. MCXXIIII." The figures XXIIII, he says, are not so deeply impressed as the other, and seem more modern.—Vol. ii., 501.

¹⁸ The words within brackets are in a marginal note.

in the place where the Danes murdered the abbess and nuns.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 36.

1 Apr., 1738. Mr. Inet gave me an old seal, CAPVD IOHIS.
10 Apr. I bought one of Marc Antony's legions, LEG. XVII.
CLASSICAE, found at Castor by Peterboro'.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 38.

Polebrook.

13 July, 1738. I saw at the Rev. Mr. Soan's, at Barnwell,¹⁹
a Roman urn dug up at Polebrook, south of Oundale. He gave
another to the Duke of Montague.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 43.

Weldon.

1 Apr., 1739. A most noble tessellated pavement lately found
at Weldon, in Norththonsire, in the plowed fields. Mr. Wyng
gave me a small brass Constantine, Junr., reverse 2 victorys
VICTORIA exergue P.C.L. I got 3 more found there, a com-
mon Magnentius, rev. an horseman trampling an enemy, GLORIA
ROMANORUM, exergue S.C.L. Another lesser Constantine, Junr.,
defaced. Another minute coyn, obliterated, on rev. a castellated
building. It seems to mean the peer of a harbor. The place con-
sisted of a gallery of mosaic work, 100 Roman foot long, with
many square rooms; foundations all around of rough stone, at
bottom sett edgewise. The building consisted of wood, and was
burnt down, some of the pavement being burnt, and tiles lying
upon it. This confirms my opinion that these places were villas,
burnt down in war-time, probably by the Picts after the Romans
left the island, or by our Saxon ancestors. The ground here has
been plowed over a long time, as at Coterstock.—*Diary*, vol. iii. 43.

¹⁹ Barnwell St. Andrew, said to have derived its name from a superstitious
custom of dipping in the wells of the village weakly infants called *berns*. At
this place a castle was erected in 1132 by Reginald le Moine. It became a
baronial residence of the Montacute and Montague families, and is now a ruin.
In the church there is an altar-piece, given by Mrs. Creed, with this inscrip-
tion: "These tables of the Law were presented to this church by Elizabeth
Creed, painted by her own hand, Anno Domini 1714, in the 70th year of her
age. She was the daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart., and Elizabeth
Mountague his wife."—*Britton and Brayley's Description of Northants*, p. 209;
Bridges's Hist. of Northants, vol. ii., 393.

Castor.

16 April, 1739. Mr. Collector Collins and I went to see the Roman antiquitys dug up at Durobrivis, the old Roman city south of the Nyne, in Chesterton parish. They are now carrying on the turnpike road to Wansford bridg. In plowing up the road as their method is, with a plow drawn by 12 horses, all along the south side of the city, the road being carryed over a burying ground of the city, they throw up innumerable corpses, and break urns, &c., and find many coyns. We saw the ground strowed over with skulls, human bones, pieces of urns. They showed us where they found a stone coffin. When they took off the covering, there was a fair sceleton, which we saw at Kett's cabbin, together with many urns, but broke.²⁰ One had a woman's face affixed to it, made in colored clay. The coyns were chiefly about the time of Constantine the Great, and after. Along the Hermen street road as it enters the city they dug up the stone foundations of houses. The pasture on the south side of the city has been likewise the burying place, and the pasture west of the city by the river side, as Mr. Edwards tells me, who lives at Water Newton hard by. He says there are foundations of houses and streets in both those pastures, and in the other pasture by the road going up the hill to Stilton. He saw the ruins of the Roman bridg that went over the river in the Hermen street road; it was made of stone and timber, and that they used the materials in the new navigation works.

A day or two after they dug up more stone coffins, and in one of them a sceleton; on each side stood the urns, here drawn, which Mr. shaw gave to me, who bought them on the spot. 21 April. I visited the place again. On the gravelly hill, on this side the bridg, toward Water Newton, has been another Roman burying ground, where they took up two fine coffins, now in Mr. Edwards's yard. In one of them the urns above drawn, and a gold earring, as said, now in possession of a gentlewoman of Chesterton. I saw another stone coffin in the ground south of Durobrivis, and the lid lying by, and all the road strowed with

²⁰ In margin: "Dr. Wallis saw the sceleton of the woman and of the child *in situ*, the bones not perished." The drawings of two urns made by Stukeley in his Diary exhibit the prevailing forms of Durobrivian pottery.

bits of urns, on the first mentioned gravelly hill. Now they are plowing it up with 2 plows, 16 horses to each; and every time the plow goes by they turn up urns, which are broke with plowing up, full of bones. The urns of several sorts of clay, some blue, some white, like that of the isle of Ely. They showed me several coyns, but of no value; one of Hadrian, tolerably fair; one of Antoninus, in one of the coffins; and a great many are found by the workmen every day. The stone coffins are well wrought, of an equal breadth throughout, of the white stone of our country, thought to be from Southorp quarrys, and a broad flat covering stone of the same materials and form. They generally lay north and south, the head sometime one way, sometime the other; yet I am inclined to think they were in times of christianity. The two little urns found in one of them, seem to have contained the remains of two little children, interred with their mother. In the southern gate of the city Durobrivis, some time agoe, digging a trench to let the water out of one ditch into the other, they found the foundation of the gate, of squared stone, and many great iron bars 9 foot long, sharp at one end, which I judg to have been a portcullis. The ditch is very broad, 50 feet, and there was a wall upon the inner vallum. The Hermen street road enters the eastern gate of the city and traverses the whole length of it obliquely, northward, in the direction of that in Castor fields, by Upton. It appears still quite through the city in an elevated crest, and goes out of it northward very near a corner toward the river where the bridg was. Whilst the corn is growing up we discern here and there a square plot, where the corn comes up thin. Here we may suppose some public building stood. One round elevated plot in the eastern part is particularly taken notice of, and said to have been the castle. The earth thereabouts is remarkably red. The city is very fertile, and produces corn plentifully, though so long plowed, without much manuring; and though they carry off every year many loads of stone, tiles, bricks, &c., yet every plowing raises as many more, especially about the high road, which we may judg to be the principal street.

26 Apr. They had plowed up the road to Wansford bridg, in order for casting it into a ridg, they found that dry gravelly hill on this side Sibston, by the river side and along Stibbington

hedg, to have been a Roman burying place. We raked up some places that appeared very black and full of bits of urns, which probably had been the ustrina or burning places; a vast quantity of fragments of urns of different clay, and flat dishes, I suppose for covering them. We took up a small coyn among them, Valentinian, rev., a victory, VICTORIA. They found a fair silver Nerva 2 days agoe, rev., LIBERTAS PVBLICA, which Mr. Edwards gave me, and a large Severus Alexander, rev., Mars Ultor; and many more. I bought a little brass coyne, the same as I formerly got at Icklingham, Icianus, in Suffolk, which I gave to Mr. Roger Gale, POP. ROMAN, a head with head-piece, rev., a garland, within it a star, like the escarbuncle of the heralds, under, these letters, CONSH. Likewise a Victorinus, rev., PIETAS AVG.; a brass Constantine Max., vailed, rev., his consecration or ascension into heaven in a quadriga; a Quintillus.

Mr. ———, minister of Chesterton, has a large urn, whole, and a smaller one.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 43—50.

26 July, 1739. An iron key, I believe Roman, found in plowing by the Hermen street way, in Castor fields, over against Durobrivis, given me by Miss Rogers, by St. Kyniburga's walk.

30 July, 1739. At Castor. In the church is an old chest. On the inside of the lid, 3 antique Saxon paintings. A crucifix, St. Kyniburga, and Kyniswitha. A most antient protome of our Savior over the church porch, of S. Kyniburga's time. I saw the place in the river where the old Roman bridg was. It is in the point of the river cut by the Hermen street road, visible on both sides. The wooden work of the bridg was carryed away by some flood, for it was found lower down. The chest above-mentioned seems to have been the coffin or shrine of S. Kyniburga. By the Roman road on the south side the river between the city Durobrivis and the bridg, they found some time agoe a subterraneous canal.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 53.

Weldon.

25 Sept., 1739. I visited the Roman mosaic pavement at Weldon. A great part of it is covered with a roof, in order to preserve it. I find it has been an intire house or villa, a pleasure

house of some great Roman. 'Tis on the south side of a plain gently declining southward to the meadow of the river Willy. Further, it stands on a little eminence upon that plain with a gentle declivity on each side. The situation was very pretty, when this was a heathy plain, before plowed up. I am told, higher up in the corn field are many foundations of houses, so that here has been a Roman town; and as it was upon the river Willy it may rightly be called Carvilium as Wilton. The true name of this town is Wildon, not Weldon. In the Roman times here they had not dug up the quarrys at Weldon, for the foundations of the villa are of Stanyon stone, a mile off. This villa being of stud-work, as all the Roman houses here generally were, was burnt down in the time of Constantius, son of Constantinus Mag., as I infer from the many coyns of that emperor here found about it, and the latest of those found. Then it was, says Ammian Marcellinus, that the inroads of the barbarous nations, Picts and Scots, disturbed the peace of Brittan. The chief power of the empire being removed so much further to the east at Constantinople. There are several marks of fire in the pavement. Besides, this villa has suffered some prior calamity, as is evident from many parts of the pavement having been mended in a bungling manner, different from its first scheme. The villa consisted of an agregate of rooms cast into an oblong form, 100 Roman feet long, and those bounded on the south side by a long gallery. The scheme of the pavements in the gallery and in the apartments is various, and not the original one intire, having been much mended, as I said before. There was a large room or hall in the middle, on the north side.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 54—57.

Northampton.

At Dr. Mayn's, at Northampton, I saw a silver Cladius, rev., Agrippina, found there. At Houghton near, was found a gold Caius and Lucius, c.c.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 57.

Liveden.

8 July, 1741. I set out to visit aunt Dickenson, at Burton

Latimer, by the way visited Lifden House,²¹ beyond Benefield. There I met Mr. Ward, of Stoke, the Dean of Norwich, Dr. Bullock. Here has been a most famous old castle, on rising ground, with deep ditches full of water, and great circular mounds like the keep of a castle, made out of the earth thrown up. The antient family of the Treshams built here near it, in Queen Elizabeth's time, a very elegant small mansion house. They were a popish family, and 'tis said the gunpowder plot was here hatcht; but the family after that time dwindled away. The house is built in form of a cross, of good workmanship, for that time, admirable cement. The floors are all demolished, and the roof. The rest is daily pillaged where the strength of the stuff is not too great for rapacious hands. The door was to the north with a flight of steps. Around the upper part of the building, in a kind of attic above the cornish, is cut in very large letters, much legendary popish trumpery in Latin, chiefly of the Virgin Mary; and along the frize are many carvings of the instruments of our Saviour's passion. It stands in a most melancholy place, incompassed with woods. I called on Mr. Goodfellow at Lowick.²² At Weekly, beyond Geddington, is a fair Roman camp, which takes in the church, on rising ground; 'tis square. I saw another on this side the town of Kettering, close by.—*Diary*, vol. v., 30.

Weekly and Boughton.

6 Sept., 1742. I paid a visit to the Duke of Montague at Boughton, in obedience to his Grace's command. We traced out the Roman camp at Wickley; the church stands within it. One corner of it is inclosed in the Duke's park; 'tis square. Its bredth north and south 500 foot; its length 700. The road goes on the west and south; a hedgrow next the fields on the north. I believe this to be a camp of P. Ostorius's, proprætor in Britain under Claudius. Tacitus tells us he reduced the

²¹ In the parish of Clapton are the ruins of this house, which was built after a plan of Sir Thomas Tresham. One of the wings is nearly entire. The exterior wall of the present remains is decorated with religious emblems, inscriptions, and various architectural devices, in the Elizabethan style. Over a western window are the arms of Tresham, Vaux, and two other escutcheons.—*Bridges's Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 373.

²² Luffwick, commonly called Lowick.

Britons again under obedience when they were desirous of throwing off the Roman yoke, and posted his forces so upon the rivers Antona and Sabrina as to check them upon all occasions. This was A.D. 50, A.V.C. 803. Tacit. Annal. xii., 31. It was a master stroke of policy in the General to keep the Britons in awe by drawing a line of garrisons across the island and along these two rivers, like a yoke upon their necks. Whence he could curb all disorders on both sides as they offered, separate one half from the assistance of the other, and provide for the security of the whole. In the church of Wickley are many tombs of the ancestors of the Duke; a very antient monument by the steeple door of a VAVASOR, in Norman. Wickley is as a vicus or wick to Warkton and Newton,²³ built upon the destruction of Warkton under some ravage of war, in Saxon times. I am persuaded Warkton hard by was a Roman town. Roman coyns found in digging the great water in the front of the house of Boughton. I saw some of them; one a fine Trajan, reverse, the Emperor lifting up a captive, SPQR. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. The Duke has a very fine Roman urn, taken up at Polebrook by Oundle, with the bones in it. Boughton house is a very fine seat; a noble hall; the ceiling painted by Cheron, the marriage of Hercules and Hebe; a noble suite of chambers painted by Verrio; two excellent original cartons by Raphael; the holy family and Ezekiel's vision. Many family pictures in the hall and gallery. The gardens are large and well planted. A good command of water falling from distant springs into basons of an elevation sufficient for the upper rooms of the house; others for fountains in the garden. A river runs for a mile in length through the garden, and at last terminates in a magnificent cascade. When the Duke made the great water fronting the house, he carryed the earth into a square pyramidal mount of great bredth and height, encompassed with water. 'Tis planted at top with ewe trees, first in a square, then in a circle; this I admired, and called the temple of Hades. The Duke's vistas and ridings are extraordinary fine, very numerous, and of great extent. We rode to Geddington, where is the beautiful cross²⁴ to Queen Elenor, wife of Ed. I.

²³ Called also Newton-Willows.

²⁴ In the middle of the town, where the three principal streets centre, is a neat triangular cross, built in honour of the Queen. There was anciently a

The Duke has ordered the steps to be new done, and the whole repaired in an elegant manner. Here was an old castle belonging to the crown, which was the reason the royal corpse was carried this way. It lay on the north side of the church; some part of the old building remains. In Newton church are some good old monuments of the Treshams and Mulsos. In the churchyard a tomb of a rector, ROBERT KLYFTVN, near the Norman conquest. The church is dedicated to S. Faith. The Mulsoes are my relations. One of them married a Stukeley, daughter to — Styvecle, of Huntingdonshire. Gladon way, in Kettering fields, seems to have been a Roman way from Warkton to Harborough.—*Diary*, vol. v., 42—44.

Peterborough.

Aug. 10, 1743. At Peterborough. I saw some remains of Abbot de Caux, lately taken up in the minster, kept in the Literary Society's repository.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 7.

Southorp and Torpel.

10 Apr., 1744. Mr. Ross and I called on Archdeacon Payn, and rode to see the Abbot of Peterborough's country house,²⁵ at Southorp. Thence along the new Hermen street way to Langley Bush, on the old Hermen street way. We saw the ruins of Torpall house,²⁶ the seat of Margaret, Countess of Richmond.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 18.

royal seat in a close to the north-east of the church, called the Castle, or Hall-close. The surface of the ground is very uneven, and many foundations are still visible. At this castle was held a council or parliament, in 1188, by Henry II., to raise money for an expedition to the Holy Land.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, ii., 209.

²⁵ The abbots had a mansion here called Southorp Hall, which used to be a retirement for them in the summer. It went to decay after the dissolution, and does not appear to have been a large house. A cottage has been built out of the ruins, and is called the manor-house. All that remains of the ancient building is a dove-cot, converted into a barn, and part of the garden wall. In a small close, walled round, was the old hall.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, ii., 496.

²⁶ Took its name from the family of Torpel. Camden says it belonged to the Barons of Wake; but Bridges questions this. The manor, on the death of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, who was created Duke of Somerset, 21st Henry VI., came to his only daughter Margaret, Countess of Richmond.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, ii., 522.

Burton Latimer.

Sept., 1744. My aunt Dickenson's estate at Burton Latimer was bought of the Mulsos, a great family at Thingdon. One of them married a Stucley, of Great Stucley, by Huntendon. She lyes buried in Thingdon church.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 45.

Boughton.

11 Sept., 1844. By the Duke of Montagu's command I waited on his Grace on his arrival at Boughton. I presented him with a fine Croyland knife adorned with gold, of the best sort of those found in large quantities in the river before the Abby garden by Mr. Butler's house. I gave the Duke a Croyland halfpenny with the arms of the town, three whips and 3 knives. . . . I gave the Duke a manuscript account of the chain of fortifications drawn across the island by Ostorius along the river Avon and Severn. A great number of these are to be found now in Northamptonshire. Mr. Camden judges Guildsborough to be one of them. I judg Weekly camp, which runs round the church, and is part of it in the Duke's park, to be another, and probably Ostorius had his residence at Warkton,²⁷ which took its name from some Roman building. This was a very commodious situation for the Roman general, in the very centre of England, and on very high ground, for from Warkton hill you have one of the most extensive prospects in Northamptonshire. You may see from thence 42 steeples. . . . I took some prospects in the garden, especially about the mausoleum, where

²⁷ There is here a long deep trench, not improbably the remains of some Roman work. A coin of Nerva, well preserved, has been found in some neighbouring grounds. The church is noted for the very sumptuous monuments in memory of John, Duke of Montague, who died in 1749; the Duchess, &c. by Roubiliac. Another, in memory of Mary, Duchess of Montague, was designed and executed by Peter Matthias Vangelder, of London, and finished in 1781. Weekly church, situated about half a mile north-east of Warkton, contains a few old monuments to the Montagues of Boughton, which is in the parish. (*Britton and Brayley's Topog. and Hist. Description of Northants*, p. 198). At the lower end of the nave is an old marble, removed out of the chancel, on which was the portraiture of a woman, in brass; on each side of her head a coat of arms, now torn off. The inscription is, "Icy gist Dame Anneys le Vavasour fille de sire Mauger le Vavasour qy pour sa alme priera ccc jours de pardon avera."—*Bridges*, vol. ii., 347.

the Duke designs to be buried in the plain earth above. 17 Sept. We rode through Weekly wood, and along the Duke's avenues, till we fell into Lord Cardigan's territories. Thence we went along his ridings and woods to the great circle on Shire common. There is a view to Corby steeple, and another to Dean steeple, which last is a riding between woods to Dean park 5 miles long. We went through the park to Dean house,²⁸ a stately old seat full of coats of arms in stone and painted glass, the intermarriages of the Brudenell family. There is a good library, many good pictures and furniture; a large command of water; at the end of the canal is a pretty summer-house, where a piece of the Coterstock Roman pavement is handsomely introduced into the floor. 20 Sept., I returned home.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 38.

Geddington.

25 Sept., 1744. I went across Huntingdonshire to Thrapston, and so to Boughton. Lord Cardigan showed me some Roman coins found at Stanyon. My Lord says at Dean Thorp is a stone whereon is cut this old inscription: HERE IS THE PARLIAMENT STEERES. The Duke of Montagu says there was a Parliament held formerly in Geddington, and this stone probably came from thence.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 45.

Boughton.

Sept., 1744. I sent to his Grace the picture of the Wing-

²⁸ Dene is on the confines of Rockingham forest. At the time of the Domesday, the monks of St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster, were lords of Dene. In the 6th of Henry VIII., William Litton and Audrye his wife covenanted with Robert Brudenell, one of the king's justices, to convey the manor to the said Robert, with remainder to the heirs of Edmund Brudenell his father. In the 20th of Henry VII., Robert was made king's serjeant; in the 1st of Henry VIII. he was appointed Justice of the Common Pleas; and in the 12th of the same reign, Chief Justice of the same court.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 299.

In the south aisle of the church there is a recumbent figure of Sir Robert Brudenell in a judge's robes, between his two wives, Margaret and Phyllype.

Dene House is a low embattled structure, with a turret terminating each wing. In the library is a good collection of foreign books, and many topographical and other manuscripts, chiefly relating to Northants, collected out of records preserved in the Tower by the first Lord Brudenell, during his confinement there on account of his attachment to the cause of Charles I.—*Britton and Brayley's Descr. of Northants*, p. 202.

field²⁹ family. The principal lady there is Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, married to Fitz-Lewis. She is a direct ancestor of the Duke's. He was infinitely pleased with it, and hung it up in his gallery of family pictures. He spends much of his time in studying it, and is become master of the whole history of it. It was painted in the time of that knight of the Wingfield family that was speaker to the House of Commons in Henry VIII. time. The picture is thought to have been done by Holbein.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 43, 46.

Barnack.

11 June, 1745. At Barnack church. The steeple (the lower part) the most antient perhaps in England. An antient knight, cross-legged, and his lady, in the north quire: Radulfus de Bernake,³⁰ Roass uxor sua. Petr. Blessens. Many altars, a grand rood loft.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 76.

Dene Thorpe.

9 July, 1745. The Duke of Montagu sent for me to Boughton. I called at Dean Thorp to look at the inscription my Lord Cardigan had formerly told me of: "This is the Parliament stairs." It seems to be the sign of an alehouse. One would judg it to be the copy of some antient stone relating to the Parliament held at Geddington by Henry II.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 78.

2 July, 1746. I went to Boughton on the Duke's letter to me. Lord Tyrawley came at dinner-time, and the next morning Mr. Edward Young, of the Treasury, whom I had formerly visited with the old Earl of Pembroke. He lives at Dornford by Sarum. 4 July. We went along the Duke's magnificent ridings to dine at Deen, Lord Cardigan's. In the library I found a MS. heraldic book of S. George's a (herald), Walter de Styvekley releases, as parson of Southwic, the tythes of Peryhoe to the Abbot of Peterborough. We visited the fine mosaic pavement at Weldon. A roof made over it.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 27.

²⁹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 329, Surtees Soc.

³⁰ Ralph de Bernak and Roesia his wife gave to Croyland two labourers to assist in hewing stone for the term of four years.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, ii., 491.

Maxey.

14 Oct., 1746. I viewed Maxey church. The town is an island between the watery meadows of our river, whence its name Makese, as Elege, Elyige, Ely. Many great familys have lived here. The church is extremely old, before the conquest, and the lower part of the steeple. A new west window has been put in since, and since that a new buttress. These arms³¹ are carved on that window on the outside, and in the glass of that window, and other windows of the church. Likewise in the north window the coat (2),³² and many others defaced, and many saints and historys of painted glass, mostly demolished, and but lately, by the wicked glaziers who clear it all off to make a bill of their own pernicious work. There is wainscot on each side of the *cancelli* of the choir painted, with rhiming verses.³³ Two pretty stone staircases up to the rood loft. The choir has been well attended with priests, their stalls on the south side in handsom stone-work. Sir John de Bykar³⁴ interred under a large stone. On the south side of the choir a strong stone building arched with stone, with double doors and old-fashioned locks, little narrow windows, and those well guarded with iron. This

³¹ In the lower window of the north aisle are these arms: "Gules, a fess between six fleurs de lis Arg."; "Arg., a bend Az. and chief Gu." In the west window of the tower: "Gu., a fess between 3 water-bougets Arg." In the east window of the north chancel aisle is the salutation of the Blessed Virgin, with a label bearing "Ave Maria gracia plena, ecce ancilla"; and in the tracery, the portraits of St. Peter, and of another saint.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants* ii., 523.

³² The second coat in note 31.

³³ A screen that covered the back of the rood loft has been taken down and placed half on each side of the nave. Upon the part placed on the north side is this inscription:

"O Dives, Dives, non omnia tempore vives
Fac bene dum vivis, post mortem vivere si vis,
Da tua, dum tua sunt, post mortem tunc tua non sunt."

Upon the part placed on the south side is:

"Est homo res fragilis, durans sub tempore parvo.
Nunc est, nunc non est, quasi flos qui crescit in arvo."

Bridges' Hist. of Northants, vol. ii., 523.

³⁴ On a large square stone with a cross flory on it, near the north rails of the altar which hide part of the inscription round the verge: "Hic jacet dominus Johes de Bykyr r[ector] . . . [cujus anime] propicietur deus. Amen."—*Bridges*, vol. ii., 523.

has been to lay up the plate and costly ornaments of the altar; and over it is a little chamber for a watchman to lodge in, having a small window outwardly, and a square hole inwardly to get into it with a ladder of ropes, I suppose. On the north side the church is a large and stately chapel, built since the church, the windows adorned with painted glass of the Virgin Mary's history, on the east. On a north window a bishop, and St. George, and others imperfect. I apprehend this chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There has been a stately altar, and before it 5 great gravestones of the family that built this chapel. On two of them French inscriptions, which shows they were early after the conquest. On the outside of this window, under the arches of the window, two heads in stone, the heads of the king and queen then reigning.³⁵

'Tis an abominable sight to observe the great number of finely carved and large stones laid upon the outer stone wall of the church, taken from the graves in the churchyard; several of these gravestones still remain in situ.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 43.

Peterborough.

17 Aug., 1747. I went to Peterborough. They are new whitewashing, or rather dawbing the cathedral, and new painting the roof in ridiculous filigree work, party-coloured, that has no meaning in it; and above all they have, for greater ornament, as they fancy, painted the ceiling over the high altar in imitation of marble. They have made a new quire of paltry fir, painted over, in a most tasteless and mean manner, and after laying out a great sum of money have really deformed this most august and venerable structure.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 72.

Easton.

13 Sept., 1747. I preached at Easton³⁶ church for Mr. Guest. In the chapel on the south-east, in a stone in the wall, under the window, this inscription: ✠ LES : CORS : SIRE : RICHARD : DE LINDONE + E : DAME : IVETE : SA : FEME : GISENT : CI : PRIES : + PVR : LES : AMES : LE : DIEU : ep : EIT : MERCI.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 90.

³⁵ Apparently of Edward III. and his queen.

³⁶ Easton or Eston, sometimes called from its situation, Easton on the Hill.

Stamford (Linc.)

Oct. 24, 1747. I went to S. Leonard's [Stamford]. They have pulled the old farm house down and built another out of the religious ruins, and levelled the heap of ruins upon the choir of this famous monastery of S. Wilfrid's founding, the first in the kingdom of Mercia, and which was highly instrumental in converting the people to the christian faith. They dug up two stone coffins, of Bernake stone, with their covers. They were close together, without the north wall of the choir, and close by the wall. They belonged to some great men buried there, in oldest times, before they buried in churches commonly. In one, when they took off the cover, the sceleton fairly appeared. The other was filled with earth, but the scull was wrapped in lead, probably of some great man beheaded at a distance, and brought hither to be interred. I saw the south wall of the choir. I observe here was an outward isle to this church, on the north side only, and that very narrow, exactly like the old church at Ely, now the prebendal houses, built by S. Audry, under the direction of our S. Wilfrid. The south side of this church was a blank wall only, with the cloisters along it, except the narrow upper windows. 2 Nov. I saw at S. Leonard's priory the base of one of the pillasters of the north wall of the outer isle. The two stone coffins were found within the north isle.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 99, 101.

Boughton.

Sept. 9, 1748. We set out for Boughton, Duke of Montagu, myself, Colonel Brudenel, Mr. Barton, Captain Stephenson. Boughton was a commandery of the knights of S. Thomas, as I conjecture, erected by Henry II. The house and church stood above the present house by the great reservoir. In digging it they took up foundations, bones, and armor. The river that runs through the garden is the Ise brook, it passes by Iseham. Isis, which runs into the Tame, at Thame, is the same. Yssel in Flanders. Grafton, from a grave or tumulus in the highest part of the field. Cranford, from a cairn or tumulus. At Newton, two tumuli. They have a report that in digging into one of them they found a lamp burning. At Islip, two fine barrows on

the meadow, and more thereabouts. I conjecture they regard an alate temple of the Druids thereabouts, in Navisford hundred, called from it, Cnave at the ford. Gadington is Wath, the ford, so Wadeings. Wikely vicus, a fair Roman camp there, made by Ostorius Scapula, the first day of his march over the Avon. Warkton has had a Roman stone building there, called Wark and Work, by our Saxon ancestors. Tichmarsh from the goats, called *tikes*. We visited Lifden house, built by the Treshams, a most antient and great family in Northamptonshire, who owned Gedington, Newton, Rowell, Rushton, and many more towns. They say the powder plot was hatcht there. A garden inclosed with a great mote, with mounts at the 4 corners. I saw the remains of an urn, which I believe to be British, dug up with old armor in a great barrow by Lady Betty Germain, at Louwick. Drayton house, a fine old seat; paintings there of the Druids sacrificing men in a great wickar image. The Vavasors were owners of Boughton and Wickley before the Montagus, who came originally from Montacute in Somersetshire. We dined one day at Barnwell castle. The Duke very much laments that his father pulled it down. . . . We went to view the petrifying spring in Warkton field, which is remarkable enough, and Moses in the spring by the cold bath. I went to my aunt Dickenson's old seat at Burton. Some coats of arms in the windows, marriages of the old family of the Bacons, of which she and my mamma Williamson were co-heiresses.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 79.

June, 1749. Mr. King, who has bought that pretty estate at Fineshade, Northamptonshire, has pulled it down intirely, the old Abby,³⁷ cloisters, chappel. The last wall fell down upon the workmen, and killed two men outright. My old friend Peck often observed these fatal accidents in pulling down abbys near Stamford, as he told me.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 64.

24 Jan., 1754. At the Royal Society. An account that in

³⁷ Fineshed or Fineshade, originally styled St. Mary-Castle-Hymel Priory, occupied the site of an ancient fortress which was dismantled in the reign of king John. This priory of the Augustine order was founded by Richard Engayne the elder, who died in 1208.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 307; *Britton and Brayley*, p. 203.

digging for the new road between Thrapston and Oundale, about Ivenhoe, they found some old British corpses, intire sceletons, with their teeth firm in their sculs, and wreathed brass about their necks. Near them a burning place or ustrinum, as I suppose, by the description; a hollow made of stones, with burnt ashes, bones, deer's horn, and the like.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 32.

Castor.

18 June, 1759. 500 more Saxon coins, extremely fair as new minted, found at Castor by Peterborough, lately. Mr. John White has bought some, some halfpennys very rare.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 58.

17 Sept., 1762. I saw an almanac in 8vo., on vellum, well wrote, finely illuminated, of the time of Henry VI. In it a long account of the births, christning, marriages of the family of Fairfax,³⁸ of Depyngate by Maxey, near Stamford; Margaret, wife of William Brown, an eminent merchant of the staple, there mentioned, and many religious and secular persons thereabouts. “Margareta primogenita filia Willi Fairfax armigeri et elene primæ uxoris ejus nata fuit, apud Stamford 21 die mensis Aug. A.D. 1445, litera Dom. C. circa horam nonam. Comatres sue fuerunt Editha S. John, filia Ducisse de Somerset, et Elizabeth Zouche filia dñi de Grey de Codnor, uxor Johis Zouche. Et compats' ejus fuit Abba de Burgo S. Petri, et ipsemet baptizavit eam in ecclia S. Georgii in Stamford, et comatres ejus coram Episc. fuit Margareta uxor Browne de Stamford, nobilis mercatoris de le Staple;” and so this account goes on for a long way. The kalendar is much antienter than the numerals. Sol in Ariete, 17 March.

This family of the Fairfaxes lived at Depingate in the parish of Maxsey. Mr. Richard Dykelon³⁹ was rector of Depyng and Narborough; church of S. James, in the priory of E. Depyng,

³⁸ In 13th year of Henry VII., died William Fairfax, seized of divers lands, &c., in Deeping-gate and Maxey, held of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, which he left to William Fairfax, his son and heir. On his death they came to Margaret his daughter, the wife of Myles Worseley, Esq.—*Bridges' Hist. of Northants*, vol. ii., 523.

³⁹ Richard Dekelun was incumbent of Norborough in 1439.

Thomas Tanfield, S.T.B. ; William Borrow, presbiter, monk and sacristan of the abbey of Peterborough, S. Peter's church of Maksey ; Thomas Parker, S.T.B., rector of Etton ; Nicholas Croyland prior of E. Depyng ; William Wytteley, prior of East Depyng, 1462 ; John Dykelon, rector of Peykirk ; Sir John Russeton, vicar of E. Depyng ; Master William Wytham, decretorum doctor, Archdeacon of Leicester ; Margaret, Duchess of Somerset ; Thomas, Abbas de Bourn ; William Maxsey, rector of West Depyng ; Robert Edleham, priest, chaplain of S. Mary in Depyngate ; John Gregory, of Stamford, merchant ; John Martyn, priest of Narborough ; Robert Littlebury, knt. ; Master Richard Barton, in legibus baccalaureus, rector de Uffington ; Sir William Leycestre, rector de Potbroke, late prior of Peterborough ; William Beaumonde, priest of S. Guthlac's, East Deeping, Market Deeping, 1463.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 10.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. JOHN WARBURTON [SOMERSET HERALD], TO ROGER GALE,
ABOUT ROMAN WAYS.—H. C.

Bedale, Aug. 14, 1717.

I cannot possibly recover your essay upon the four great Roman roads, unlesse you think fitt to favor me with it. It is strange there should be but four recorded when there are such numbers of them, and more, that the greatest of them all should want a name,⁴⁰ viz., that which comes from the Roman wall near Dunbritton Fryth, in Scotland, to Rochester, in Northumberland, where Antoninus begins his first journey, and from thence continues its course by Corbridge, Ebchester, Langchester, Binchester, Piercebridge, Catterick, Aldborough, and I believe might be thence traced directly forward through London to Dover ; and this without interfering with any of the four great roads mentioned, except where they crosse, or accompany it for a few miles.

⁴⁰ "This is the Erming street."—R. G.

It is well if Higden,⁴¹ or whoever was the first describer of these ways, was not mistaken in his placing the Watling street. The course he hath taken for it seems too short and out of the way, and I rather agree with Talbott, who thinks that Antoninus's second journey was along it, viz., from the west end of the Picts wall to Southampton, which I think much more probable, as it enters this county on Gatherley moor.

I was surprised to see so visible a Roman station in the Yorkshire dales as that of Ethelburgh hill,⁴² near Ascrigg, and for some time could not imagin what it had been, but now begin to have hopes of proving it to be the fourth station of Antoninus's 10th Iter, Bremetonacis,⁴³ and that it stands on the military way I discovered in Northumberland, called the Devil's Causeway.

I have observed a military way to range along the road from Thirsk to Easingwold, but where it should come from or lead to am yett at a losse,⁴⁴ but look upon it to have been the direct road from Cataractonium to Eburacum, without going by Isurium, and seems to be more entire, and of a newer form than the others I have observed in the north, as if it had been erected nearer the declension of the empire.

I have below given you the sketch of an altar⁴⁵ which some

⁴¹ Ralph Higden, author of the Polychronicon, in which he has preserved several documents relative to the times of the ancient Britons, &c., from chronicles now lost. This work, translated into English from the Latin by John de Trevisa, was printed by Caxton. Higden died in 1377.—*Rees's Cyclopædia*, vol. xviii.

⁴² The station here alluded to may be the same as that of Borough Hill, near the village of Bainbridge, on the opposite side of the river Ure, about a mile from Askrigg. It is the site of the Roman military station of Bracchium, the name having been ascertained from an inscription discovered here, and preserved by Camden. The rampart of the camp incloses an area of about five acres.—See *Black's Guide to Yorkshire*, p. 351.

⁴³ Bremetonacæ is considered by some to be Overborough in Lancashire.

⁴⁴ "It comes from Cataractonium, and leads through Thirsk, Easingwold, Aldby (Derwentio), and Wighton (Delgovitia), to Brough, over against Winttingham upon the Humber."—R. G.

⁴⁵ "Found at Chester-in-the-Wood, A.D. 1717."—R. G. The inscription is FORTVNÆ P[OPVLI] R[OMANI] C[AIVS] IVL[IUS] RAET[ICVS] (CENTURIO) LE [GIONIS] VI VIC[TRICIS]. Warburton found it in the military way from Carvoran to Newburgh, and it is now preserved in Durham chapter library. See *Hübner*, p. 129, No. 702; *Gordon's Iter. Septentr.*; where it is stated that it

workmen found in a vault as they were lately digging by my order in the platform of a Roman castrum by the Picts' wall, which as it is the beautifullest and most entire I have ever seen, am thinking to present it to the king, to be sett up in St. James's gardens. Mr. Wanley, my Lord Oxford's library-keeper, was treating with me about it, and severall others in my possession, in order to have them placed in the new library at Wimple, but we could not agree about the price.

MR. WARBURTON TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Bedale, Nov. 21, 1717.

I am well assured the 3rd word in the last line is RAT, but as it is in Northumberland, I have not had an opportunity of a strict examination as you desired me to make. The place where I dugg it up is by Mr. Camden called Magna,⁴⁶ but by the vulgar, *Chester-in-the-Wood*; its situation is on a very entire raised military way, that runs from Caer Vorrán to Newbrugh on the inside of the Picts' wall, but for the most part at two miles distance from it. My workmen had not dugg above two yards in the area of the platform before they struck into a vault of a very irregular figure, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard in high, and 3 or 4 in breadth and length, all blacked on the inside with smoak, and at the first opening smelt like burnt straw. This great altar lay with its face downwards, and by it another of the same size, but broke in pieces, and the inscription imperfect.

“The vault wherein the afore-mentioned altar was found seems to have been made originally for receiving the offall of the sacrifices, and sweepings of the altar; the smoke with which it was blackt proceeding from the hot ashes that had been thrown into it, as did allso the smell like that of burnt straw. I was told

was found at the station of Procolitia (Carabruich), and that he saw it and copied the inscription at Hexham; see also *Horsley's Antiq. of Brit. Northumb.* lv.; and *Warburton's Vallum Rom.* (ed. 1753) p. 69. Warburton's sketch is unlike the reality.

⁴⁶ This station (the modern Carvoran) enclosed an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It has been brought under tillage, and its outline may not be traced now without difficulty.—See *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 233.

when I was at Cirencester of much such another vault with ashes and burnt bones in it. When the Romans were forced to quit this country they might very probably throw these two altars into the vault and cover them up to preserve them from being profaned by the barbarians that possessed themselves of it, upon their retreat, and they were effectually concealed from them by their lying hid so many hundred years as they did.

There is nothing difficult in the inscription, the word *Rationalis*⁴⁷ is not very common, it being more usual to style an accomptant (the officer here denoted), a *Rationibus*. It proves also by the VI. V. V. that the Legio Sexta was called Valens Victrix, as well as the Vicesima.”

ROGER GALE.

Mr. Gale's answer to the letter is printed in Warburton's *Vallum Romanum*, p. 160.

MR. J. WARBURTON, TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT SOME ROMAN WAYS.—H. C.

Bedale, Nov. 21, 1717.

I have read your essay towards recovery of the four great Roman ways⁴⁸ over and over with greater pleasure than I ever read anything in my life, and am fully convinced that the courses you have taken for those ancient roads are perfectly right, excepting that you loose the stemme of the Erming street upon Gatherley-more, and follow onely 2 branches of it that go directly to Tinmouth and Boulnesse, the two extreame ends of the Picts' Wall, whilst the main street proceeds northward almost in a straight line and uninterrupted ridge from Piercebridge close by a small village called Denton, where there are many remains of antiquity, and from thence continues its course by Bolham, Houghton, St. Helen's, Auckland, and soon after crosses the Wear to Binchester (Vinovium) where are to be seen the vestigia of a Roman fort,⁴⁹

⁴⁷ This conjecture arose from the wrong reading of RAT. for RAET.

⁴⁸ “Printed in the VIth. vol. [3rd edit., 1769, p. 116] of Leland's *Itin.*, published by Mr. Thomas Hearn, at Oxford, in 1711, p. 93.”—R. G.

⁴⁹ The station stands upon a bold promontory, formed by the windings of the river Wear. No traces of Watling street appear in the immediate vicinity of the station, but a little to the north of it it is very satisfactorily developed.—See *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 320.

severall broken alltars,⁵⁰ and in the possession of Farrer Wren, Esq., the lord of the soil, a great number of Roman coins, dugg up there. From this place its course is generally over moorish grounds to Langchester, where most of those altars and inscriptions now in Durham library were found,⁵¹ and at 6 miles further to Ebchester, where it crosses the river Darwent and enters Northumberland, from which place my map will show its course into Scotland.

But before I leave Ebchester, which is inferior to no place I have mentioned for antiquitys; I cannot but acquaint you that I look upon it to have been the Vindomora⁵² of Antoninus, and not Wallsend, where that station hath hitherto been fixt; since it exactly answers the distances between Corstopitum and Vinovium, the 2nd and 4th stations in the first Iter, viz., nine miles from the first of them, and nineteen from the latter, and this in a direct line along one of the most intire, regular, and large ways I ever saw, the ridge being for the most part two yards in hight, full 8 yards broad, and all paved with stone, that it is at present as even as if new layd; whereas, from Corstopitum or Corbridge to Wallsend (the 3d station in the first Iter), it is 20 miles directly east, and from thence back to Vinovium, the 4th station, 25 miles to the westward, so that we are carryed 18 miles about, along a road that hath no appearance of a military way, except just where it touches the Picts' Wall, and hath the river Tine to passe in a parte where it never could be crossed without boats, which are difficultys, I think, the Romans would never subject themselves to.

I have your edition of Antoninus, which I frequently read, and value beyond anything of that nature, but cannot yett absolutely agree with you in placing Alone⁵³ at Whitley Castle, not

⁵⁰ A mutilated altar is in Durham Chapt. library.—See *Lapid. Septentr.*, part iv., p. 371.

⁵¹ "See *Philos. Transact.*, N. 357."—R. G. Also *Lapid. Septentr.*, part iv., pp. 355 -- 357; 360—363; 365—368.

⁵² Although Horsley and Warburton agree in regarding Ebchester as the Vindomora of Antoninus, this decision is not universally acquiesced in.—See *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, 317. For altars found here, see *Lapid. Septentr.*, part iv., pp. 351—353.

⁵³ Alonæ has been identified with Ambleside; but Alionis is probably the ancient designation of the camp at Whitley Castle.—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, 325.

but that it appears plainly to have been a Roman station, from the greatnesse of its ruins, and it having the Roman road called the Maiden Way running through its center. And from the inscription left by the Cohors Tertia Nerviorum, that Mr. Camden gives us, it is not to be doubted that they were quartered thereabouts. But when I consider that the distance which the Itinerary gives betwixt Gallana,⁵⁴ Portgate, and Alone, if at Whitley Castle, is but twelve miles, and the real distance is twenty, and on the other hand that Old Town, in Alondale,⁵⁵ exactly answers the distance allotted it by Antoninus hath a port-way 7 yards broad, all paved with stones, ranging between them, its situation on an eminence on the very brink of the river Alon, and of a square figure intrenched, and if we may give credit to the author of the addition to Camden's *Britannia*, hath produced severall Roman antiquitys, I am perswaded that station is to be placed here. Besides, I begin to think myself wrong in joyning this Roman road, which I am speaking of with that called the Maiden Way at Whitley Castle, and am partley of opinion that it did not go so farr west, but rather struck over by the head of the river Teys to Ethelburgh in Yorkshire, and from thence went by Coccium⁵⁶ to Mancunium, and that Whelp Castle and Overburrough (if Roman stations) are either on the military way that comes from Ambleside towards Kendall, which perhaps unites with it at Coccium (Ribblechester) or on that called the Maiden Way, which goes by Whitley Castle. This opinion is very much strengthened by a new discovered Military Way of the very same dimensions and work with that on which Glanoventa stands, and Galana, and which runs from Ethelburgh full north over a more called Windgate, and at a small village called Crackpott crosses the river Swale, and soon after enters

⁵⁴ Galava is supposed to have occupied the site of the modern town of Keswick.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 139.

⁵⁵ Old Town is on the north brink of East Allen, 2 miles N.W. from Alondale town. It is supposed by Horsley to have been a Roman station, and retains many marks of antiquity. A Roman way from Corbridge to this place joined the maiden way at Whitley Castle.—*Mackenzie's Northumberland*, vol. ii., 304.

⁵⁶ Coccium, according to Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, is Wigan.—See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 144 n, Surtees Soc.

another named Feetham, where I must leave it at present on account of the season. At my parting with it, it seemed to point at Bernard Castle, and if so, probably Stratford, near that place, was where it crossed the river Teys,⁵⁷ both on account of its name, and being in a direct line to Old Town, in Alondale, where I have chosen to place Alone. As a further proof of Old Town's being Alone, it may not be improper to acquaint you that Mr. Camden is wrong in placing Whitley Castle upon the river Alon, for it is six miles distant from any part of it. There is indeed about a mile from it a small stream called Yal, which emptys itself into Tine, but I think this argues but little for it; neither can I believe that the inscription left by the Cohors III. Nerviorum is a certain proof of its being Alone, for I have often observed altars sett up by one and the same Cohors in places severall miles distant, as for instance at the Housesteads, where I place Borcovicus at Willeford, and other places along the Picts' Wall I find altars erected by the Cohors I. Tungrorum; and as Old Town on the river Alon in Alondale is but 8 miles distant from Whitley Castle, I do not see but they may both have been the habitation of the Cohors III. Nerviorum.

The military way that comes from Easingwold to Thornaldby shows itself very plainly in the village of Romanby, from which place it goes to Yafford, Langton, Bolton-upon-Swale, Brunton, and by the north side of the Fryery wall, in Richmond, to the top of Richmond More, where I loose it, but believe it shoots north-west and meets with that which goes north from Ethelburgh somewhere about Bernard Castle.⁵⁸

The observation you make upon such places as bear the name

⁵⁷ "See Mr. Warburton's Map of Yorkshire, which shows it to have gone to Bernard Castle northward, and to Overburrough south-westward."—R. G.

⁵⁸ "This Roman road comes from Brough-upon-Humber, perhaps the Prætorium of Antoninus, to Delgovitia (Wigton), Derventio (Aldby), and so to Easingwold, Thirsk, Romanby, Bolton-upon-Swale, the north-east of Cattarick Bridge, and so to Richmond. &c."—R. G. The positions of Prætorium, Delgovitia, and Derventio, have been variously fixed, and much uncertainty still exists with respect to them, perhaps because the Roman antiquities of East Yorkshire have as yet been imperfectly explored. It is not improbable that Flamborough Head is the ancient Prætorium, and that Derventio is Old Malton. But no site has been satisfactorily assigned to Delgovitia.—See *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 128.

of Thornton¹ is very good, and daily proves serviceable to me. I have traced the Roman way that comes from Ethelburgh into Leeming lane, and find that it passes through Thornton, Asgarth, Bolton park, Middleham, to Ulshaw bridge, where it crosses the *Ure*, and continues its course by Danby, Thornton Steward, Watlasse church, and over Watlasse-more to where there are several tumuli of different sizes, to the west side of Canswick park; thence it goes by Thornborough, to Middleton Quernhow, and enters Leeming lane about half a mile south-east of the last place.²

MR. WARBURTON, TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO ROMAN WAYS
AND STATIONS IN THE NORTH.—H. C.

Bedale, Jan. 5, 1717-18.

As I was well assured from the authority of Mr. Camden (for I want languages to derive words) that Glanoventa³ was on the banks of the Went, or Went's-beck, in Northumberland; I carefully examined all places from its source till it falls into the sea that had the least appearance of antiquity, as likewise those upon the river Glen, Bowent, and Alne, viz., Anterchester, Yevrin (which is Bede's ad Gebrim), Milfield (Bede's Melmin), Brampton, where Mr. Camden in his first edition of the *Britannia* placed Bremenium,⁴ but could never satisfy myself until I discovered

¹ "The observation above mentioned was, that such towns as have the word Thorn in their names, as Thornton and Thornborough, are not so called from thorn, spina, but from the Saxon thorn, turris, Castellum, and are generally seated near some old Roman station as Thornborough, near Cattarick bridge, and another near Romanby, Thornbury, near Oldbury, in Gloucestershire, the Trajectus of Antoninus, Thornton Rust, not far from Ethelburgh, &c."—R. G.

² Mr. Gale's answer to this letter is printed in Warburton's *Vallum Roman.* p. 163.

³ The site of Glanovanta is doubtful. Horsley pronounces Lanchester to be the Glannibanta of the Itinerary. It is several miles removed from the wall, but its position upon the Watling street would render it useful as a supporting station.—See *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 318.

⁴ Brememium is High Rochester; Bremetenracum is Brampton, where the intrenched area of the station may be still traced in the park.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 133. In the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv., 109, there is an ingenious paper by Mr. J. Hodgson Hinde, in which he contends, on the authority of an inscription first noticed by Camden, that the Bremetenracum of the Notitia, and the Bremetoriacum of the Itinerary are identical, and are Ribchester.—See *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, 329 n.

The Devil's Causeway, and found Thornton standing thereon, which though at present but an inconsiderable village shews the vestigia in it of a remarkable town in former times. A high ridged military way runs through the middle of it, and a square platform joyns to it, both which are evidently Roman. I had once made choice of Bolham for the ancient Glanoventa, which is situated upon an eminence opposite to Thornton, on the other side of the Went's-beck, where there are likewise considerable remains of antiquity ; but on better consideration found that to have been of the Saxons' foundation.⁵

About two miles south of this Thornton (near Bolham) close by the military way lately mentioned, are two large stones, standing on their end like those at Burrow-bridge, but not so bigg, and betwixt them a tumulus, which I was at the expense of opening, and in it found a stone coffin, about 3 foot in length, 2 in breadth, and 2 in depth, which was black on the inside with smoak, and had in it several lumps of glutinous matter, which my workmen would needs have to be pieces of the dead hero's flesh. It was covered over with 2 flat stones, and not above a yard in depth from the summit of the tumulus, but had neither inscription, bones, coins, or urns, or other remarkable thing about it. I opened another, larger than this, near *Chester in the Wood*, and found it much the same.

Upon your first mentioning the military way that goes through Romanby, I immediately went to view it, and the castle hills⁶ near to it, which with you I believe to have been Roman, from its situation : yet must inform you that both the platform and trenches are of a much greater size, and a different form from any that I ever saw, but that may be occasioned by the Saxons or Danes having been possessed of it in after ages. Why may not the castle built here by William Comyn, and which was

⁵ "Quaere, why of the Saxon foundation? Bolham might have been the town of Glanoventa, and Thornton, a turris or castrum to it. Thornton, by Mr. Warburton's map, is at least 2 miles north from Bolham."—R. G.

⁶ It is said that indubitable traces of the VIth. Legion, consisting of a circular wall, floor, coins, &c., have been discovered in the Castle Hill, North-allerton, by railway excavators. Romanby is situated near the town.—*Black's Guide to Yorkshire*, p. 243.

afterwards, by King Stephen's command, demolished, have stood in this place.⁷

I can say nothing of its name, if a Roman station, till I have compleated the street it stands upon, especially south-east from Easingwold, for as yett I don't know whether it went to York or directly to Aldby, where your edition of Antoninus places Derventio.⁸ What you say of the ancient name of North Allerton is very probable, and is increased by the name of a town which king Alfred built in Derbyshire, called Alfreton; but whether Allerton by the Water, Allerton Chappel, by Leeds, Allerton Mauleverer, between Burroughbridge and Weatherby, and another Allerton, in the West Riding, had the same originall I will not attempt to determin.

MR. JOHN WARBURTON, SOMERSET HERALD, TO ROGER GALE.
—H. C.

Wimbledon, Decr. 13th, 1723.

Sir,

Having been abroad for some time past, I received not yours till late last night, or had sooner answered it. The Scotts' dike⁹ which you desire to have an account of, much resembles that called the Divel's ditch, over Newmarkett heath, consisting onely of a high raised bank of earth, with a trench running parallel thereunto, and without walls or other materials to support the sides. It enters Northumberland at a place called the Wheelfell, from Scotland, between the heads of the rivers North Tine and

⁷ "The castle, demolished by king Stephen's command, stood more to the eastward, as was lately apparent by its ruins."—R. G.

⁸ "Northallerton seems to have taken its name from king Alfred, who perhaps built it out of the ruins of the Roman town at Romanby, the old name of it being wrote Alvertune and Ealvertune, *i.e.*, Alvred's or Ealvred's tune. The other Allertons, above mentioned, particularly Allerton by the water, might be so called from the Allers, as they call Alder-trees in the north, which love a low watry soil."—R. G.

⁹ "Shortly after leaving Busy-Gap, two narrow steep gaps are passed. Through the first of these the Black Dike, or Scots' Dike, has probably run. This is an earthwork of unknown antiquity, supposed to have stretched, in a nearly straight line, from the borders of Scotland, near Peel Fell, through Northumberland and Durham, to the south of Yorkshire."—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 177.

Read, and cutting the Roman wall at Busy gap,¹⁰ soon after crosses South Tine and falls in with the river Alon, the banks of which being very steep answer the end for which the said trench was made, and supplye the want of it to the head of that valley. Soon after, it appears again, and at a place called Shorngate Crosse the Agger is very conspicuous, and is now called the Scots' Nick. Here it enters the Bishoprick of Durham, and points towards the head of the river Teys, which I believe is the boundary and course of it to Winston, and that the trench and bank which comes there from Gatherley More, and which your reverend and learned father took to be the Ermin street, is the continuation of this stupendous work, and probably it runs much further into Yorkshire, if not quite through it, which opinion I am the more confirmed in from the examination of my survey books and journalls of that county, which show such a like bank and trench to break out in a line to the river Aire, and thence to Rotherham, and I very well remember that the countreyman which first shewed me it in Northumberland told me as much, and was very desirous to know the time and use for which it was made, wherein I could give him no farther satisfaction than to acquaint him that I took it to have been a boundary betwixt the Britains and the Picts, before the entrance of the Romans, for that it plainly appears from the foundations of the walls built by the emperors Hadrian and Severus being cutt through it, to be of greater antiquity than either of them. Which opinion I am still more and more confirmed in, from the rudenesse of the work, and whatever beautys Mr. Gordon¹¹ hath discovered in it, I can find nothing more than I have before described, viz., a rampart of earth about 12 yards wide, and a graft or ditch running before it of the same dimensions.

Neither do I understand what Mr. Gordon means by calling this piece of antiquity a wall, nor can I think that the Scots' Dike after so long and streight a course as I have described it to have, would make such an acute turn, and at once change its

¹⁰ Busy-Gap, "a broad, basin-like recess in the mountain ridge, about a mile from Sewingshields. In the middle ages this was a place of much notoriety, being the pass frequented by the moss-troopers and reavers of the debateable country."—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 174.

¹¹ Alexander Gordon.

course from south-west to south-east, which it must have done to have gone from the head of North Tine to within 4 miles of Edenborough. From the consideration of these particulars, I am apt to think that this wall of Mr. Gordon's discovering is onely the continuation of the Ermin street way which I myself have rode upon from Spittup Nick, near the head of the river Read, in Northumberland, by Jedburgh, Mailrosse, Lauder, Ginglekirk, and Dalkeith, which is within 4 miles of Edenbrough, and from thence by the Queen's ferry to the east end of the wall which the Romans in Scotland now called Graham's Dike.¹² In which course the pavement is very intire, and the stones large, so that some unskillful persons may perhaps take it for the foundation of a wall,¹³ but that any one versed in antiquitys should do it is strange and surprizing to

Sir, your humble Servant,

JOHN WARBURTON.

STONE ALTAR FOUND IN NORTHUMBERLAND, SEPTR. 3RD, 1725.
—H.C.

This Altar was found in the wall of a vault under the church of Hexham, and bore the following inscription: [DEO INVICTO MITHRÆ (?) SVB CVRA.....] LEGATI AVGVSTI [PROPRÆTORE (?) Q[VINTVS]] CALPVARNIVS CONCESSINIVS PRÆFECTVS EQVITVM CÆSA CORIONOTOTARVM MANV PRÆSENTISSIMI NVMINIS DEO VOTUM SOLVIT.

The Altar and inscription are imperfect, a portion of the stone has been broken off at the top. On the chief difficulty in the reading, see *Hübner*, p. 98, No. 481; and *McCaul's Britanno-Roman Inscriptions*, p. 142. *where it is attributed to Cambridge*
Howley, p. 248, says Hexham. Lap. Sep. p. 345.

¹² "Graham's Dike, so denominated probably from the Celtic words *grym*, strength, and *diog*, a ditch, is a barrier which fortified the upper Isthmus of Britain. It extended from Borrowstones, on the Firth of Forth, to West Kilpatrick, on the river Clyde,—27 miles. It was constructed by Lollius Urbicus in the reign of Antoninus Pius."—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 77; see also *Stuart's Caledon. Rom.*, p. 281.

¹³ "See Mr. Gordon's map in his *Itin. Septent.*, where it appears that the work here referred to is called the Catrail, and the Picts' work ditch, and seems to be distinct both from the Scotts' Dike and Ermine street. See also his account of it in pp. 102, 103, of his *Itin. Septent.*"—R. G.

The following paragraph relating to the Altar is in the *Gale MSS.* “See a full account of this inscription (discovered by me and Dr. Stukeley), in Mr. Gordon’s *Itin. Septen.*, p. 176, where four letters in the Appendix, relating to the ancient manner of burying, and other antiquitys, wrote by Sir John Clerk, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, and myself, are printed. The following letters¹⁴ are a sequel of that correspondence.”—R.G.

ROGER GALE TO SIR JOHN CLERK.—H. C.

London, June 24th, 1726.

Dear Sir,

Though there is nobody more ambitious of maintaining a correspondence with Sir John Clerk than myself, yet I cannot but confesse no one has lesse reason to complain that the returns you make are too slow, since I am convinced they are as frequent as the weighty affairs you are ingaged in will permit, and that I cannot help being as tardy myself, the nature of my employment requiring a constant attendance without vacation or absence from it, except when we are now and then favored with a holyday, which is all the time I have to enjoy my friends and my studys; and were it not for the very same reasons you give Dr. Stukeley, why you cannot enjoy and indulge yourself in that *otium honestum* we all so much desire, I should long ago, as I believe, have retired from the noise and hurry of this town, as he has done now the second time, and I fancy have continued in it with a stronger resolution than I expect to find he will do. He never favored me with a sight of his translation of Sappho’s Ode, therefore I can say nothing to it; but by comparing the originall with the short critique that you sent him upon his version of it, your observations seem to be extreamly just. He was retreated to his cell at Grantham before the receipt of yours for him, so I sent it after him by the first post.

By what Mr. Gordon had said to me I concluded he had your free leave to publish your letters, otherwise should by no means have parted with them to him, much lesse have suffered my crude

¹⁴ These letters are printed in *Stukeley’s Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 171—183. Surtees Soc,

and hasty answers to have attended them into the world, had not the printing of yours indispensibly required it. The errors you complain of must be wholly imputed to the stupidity and perverseness of the printers; I corrected the sheets myself, with all the care I could, and finding when the book was finisht most of their faults still left, I persuaded Mr. Gordon to stop the publication of it for a week, whilst those sheets might be once more corrected and reprinted, which he did; but their returning from the presse with some of the old errata sett right and new ones added in their room, stop them again he could not, having engaged a second time in the publick prints to deliver them at a certain day to his subscribers; which promise having once broke, upon pretence the map was not ready (though the delay in reality was onely to reprint the aforementioned sheets) he thought he could by no means excuse another non-performance of his engagements. I offered him to peruse every sheet of the whole book as it came out of the presse, for which he seemed very thankfull, but never sent me, except those of the Appendix containing our Letters. I wish it was not his being persuaded that he was perfectly right in all his notions, which occasioned it, though you see as well as myself that he is not clear of mistakes; to which I must add an impatience of getting the book abroad, upon a prospect of getting a little money by it, his circumstances as I believe requiring and prompting him to it. I hope allso that it has been a recommendation of him to some of our great men here who, as he tells me, have given him some reason to expect they will do something for him. He may urge in his defence that strong plea of *res angusta domi* for his hasty publication, as he may that other of *vincit amor patriæ*, where his zeal for the honor of his countrey has sometimes caused him to enforce his arguments too far. I cannot think it not a scandall for any nation to have been conquered by the Romans, but a great misfortune not to have submitted to their arms, since their conquests were so far from enslaving those they vanquisht, that they tended onely to the civilizing and improving their manners, reducing them under the Roman laws and government from their wild and savage way of life, instructing them in arts and sciences, and looking upon them as fellow-citizens and freemen of Rome,

the common mother of all that had the happynesse to fall under her subjection, and every nation that was subdued by her might truly say she was

Felix adversis, et sorte oppressa secundâ.

I have nothing more to add in relation to your observation of the Roman alphabets being mixt with the letters used by their auxiliars, submitting intirely to the justnesse of that curious discovery. The intent of your old clergyman is not so monstrous in my mind as may at first sight appear to a great many, not that I think the Latin is directly derived from the old highland language, though it may be of some kin to it. I believe nobody questions the highland languages being a dialect of the old British, as that was of the Celtick. We have authors that find a great many words in the British to be very near the same in the Hebrew or Phœnician, others discover them in the Greek and the Latin, and are presently for deriving them from that language which they fancy is most for the honor of their countrey, or they chance to have most skill in. The Welsh have that opinion of the antiquity of their language that some of them will have it to be the mother tongue of the universe, and spoke by Adam and Eve in Paradise, for which they have as much to say as Goropius Becanus has in behalf of his high Dutch. There are indeed severall words common in a great many languages, the best way of accounting for these agreements is in my mind that they have been retained and preserved from some one primitive language generally spoke before the migrations of the severall people now spread over the face of the whole earth; and as it is probable that the colony which came out of the east into Europe spoke all the same tongue at their setting forward and first arrivall, it is no wonder that so many originall words are still to be found in the various dialects proceeding from that primitive language, whatever it was, nearly agreeing in sound and signification. And as there is no denying, by the small scraps we can still pick up of the old Celtick, that it was the language spoke through France, Italy, Britain, &c., we must allow it to have had a great opportunity of intruding itself into the Latin; if it was not the genuin mother of it. The Romans were certainly a great medley of severall distinct people at their first coalescence

under Romulus, their language which seems to have proceeded more immediately from the Æolick Greek, would of consequence take in abundance of new words from the new comers to Rome; commerce and intercourse with other nations would in processe of time bring in more. So it must have been in the old British, in which I think it is easy to discern what words bearing a resemblance of the Latin they have had from the originall language they brought together into Europe, and what words they acquired afterwards from their subjection and living so many years, as they did, in common here with the Romans, which are those chiefly relating to arts and improvements, and a better way of life under their kind and instructive conquerors; but the Irish or Highland language must have kept itself free from foreign additions. I hope this gentleman's book will make its way to some of our booksellers at London, for though it should not produce great matter of edification, it may prove to be of some amusement, and must be very bad indeed if nothing can be learned from its contents.

I had lately an account from Alnwick, in Northumberland, of some brasse weapons found there by a mason as he was clearing the earth from a rock about a mile N.W. from that place within the old park,¹⁵ to gett up some stone. After having dug about half a yard deep in the ground, he came to 20 sword blades and 16 spear heads, lying close to the top of the rock, without any case or cover than the soil. The swords were exactly of the same shape as those in the 41st plate of Mr. Gordon's book [*Itin. Sept.*], Nos. 2 and 3, and 17 or 18 inches long. Some of the spears resembled [Nos.] 4 and 5 in the same, but others were broader and cut through.¹⁶ Digging about a foot lower on the hill side he found 42 brasse wedges or chissels¹⁷ with a ring near their thicker end, of which I doubt not but you have seen many, and so need not give you any description of them, but that they are not unlike No. 4 in Mr. Gordon's 4th plate. How and for what they were used I will not take upon me to determine abso-

¹⁵ In Hulne Park.

¹⁶ Ornamental oval holes in the blade of spear head, one on each side of mid-rib.

¹⁷ See *Archæologia*, vol. v., pp. 106—118, by Rev. Mr. Lort,—“Observations on Celts.”

lutely ; but by their edges, which are much broken and battered, they seem to have been imployed as chissels for cutting stone. I believe they put a wooden shaft in the hollow end of them, and so drove them with a mallet¹⁸ If the softnesse of the metall, and consequently its unfittnesse for such work is objected, I answer that when they had not a harder, necessity would compell them to use such as they had ; besides, most sorts of stone are so soft when they lye bedded in, and at their first coming out of the quarry, that they might make a very good shift to cut it and cleave it with these tools, while it was under those easy circumstances ; to which I may add that these brasse chissels are of a much harder temper than we know how to give that metal, as are also their swords which are made of it, and other weapons. The shaft when not imployed might be drawn out of the chissels, and by running a string through the ring on their sides, severall of them might be tyed together, and conveniently carryed by the workman at his girdle, or otherwise, and one shaft serve them all. About 8 years ago, near a bushel of these were found at Cave, upon the banks of the Humber in Yorkshire, under a little Tumulus by the highway side ; and what is very remarkable every one of them was inclosed in a matrix¹⁹ of the same metall or case, fitting it so exactly that it seemed to be cast in it ; and so fresh and whole were the edges of them all as if they had never been used.

A little above the place where the swords and spears were buried at Alnwick, was deeply and rudely cut in the rock 1115, but I cannot think these figures had any relation to what was found below. I have had the good fortune to gett a sword and spear and 3 chissels²⁰ for a crown piece, the rest were seized by the Duke of Somerset's Steward upon pretence of securing them for his Grace, but were never sent to him.

¹⁸ "See Laurence's systeme of agriculture and gardening, p. 192, where he mentions some of these found in the small joints and crevices of the stones in a quarry near Bishops Wearmouth, which is no weak confirmation of my conjecture. Others were found in a quarry in Montgomeryshire. V. Camd. Brit. in the additions to Carnarvonshire."—R. G.

¹⁹ Their moulds.

²⁰ "The sword, spear-head, and two of the chissels, I presented to my lord Hertford."—R. G.

So many of these brasse chissels have been found in this island, and so few anywhere else, and those only in France, that they seem almost to have been the peculiar tools of the Britains; theyr near alliance and intercourse with the Gauls easily accounting why they have been sometimes discovered in the ancient seat of the latter.

The swords and spear heads afore-mentioned being found so near these chissels, and of the very same metal, is an argument that they belonged to the same people, which I cannot think to have been Romans, who, as I formerly ventured to give you my opinion, seem to have left off the use of brasse in their weapons, before their arrivall in this island. The word *ferrum*, much earlyer than that time, denoted in their authors all manner of military weapons, and was a generall name for them, which I think is some additionall strength to my former arguments upon that subject; but it is high time to assure you that I am, with the greatest respect and sincerity,

Dear Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

R. GALE.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Edenb'. , 29 August, 1726.

Dear Sir,

Though I had the honor above six weeks ago to receive yours of the 24th of June, yet by some accident, and the ordinary busynesse of the Court of Exchequer here, I have had no opportunity till now to acknowledge it. I return you thanks for the account you sent me of the antiquitys found at Alnwick; their number surprised me much. Some of the same kind have been found here in cairns. Nothing in antiquitys is more mysterious than the use of these instruments of brasse, which resemble small hatchets or chisels. I incline to think them warlike instruments, as we generally take the stone hatchets to be; I have 3 or 4 of both kinds. When they came first into my hands I sett about reading such accounts as had been given of them, and found that one Mr. Hearn had taken a good deal of pains to prove they were Roman. His dissertation is printed in Mott's collection of the

Transactions of the Royall Society, vol. 2nd, pt. 4, p. 70; but I cannot be of that gentleman's opinion. The Romans understood better the expeditious ways of doing things than to make use of such slight and brittle tools. We must then ascribe them to the ancient Britains, who used instruments of brasse before iron came to take place. What makes me judge they were not chissels is that the Britains made very little use of hewen stone,²¹ and for that reason little or nothing of their stone monuments does remain. It is indeed probable they made use of them for repairing their highways, for all such instruments found here were in cairns,²² situated near those ways; and those in my possession have induced me to think that our great highways in Britain were not Roman, but British. I am glad you have got one of the swords. I wish I knew how to gett one of the same kind from the Duke of Somerset. * * * * * Believe that I am always, Sir,
 Your most obedient humble Servant,
 J. CLERK.

ROGER GALE TO SIR JOHN CLERK.—H. C.

London, Sept. 6, 1726.

Dear Sir,

I lately made a ten days' excursion to wait upon my Lord Pembroke at Wilton, where I found a large addition of statues, bustos, and basse relievos, to what I had seen there 2 years ago; and his whole collection is without doubt not to be paralelled on this side of the Alps. In my return I made a trip to Marlborough, where I spent a day with Lord Hertford and Lord Winchelsea; the former assured me that he had made all the enquiry he could after the brasse instruments and weapons found at Alnwick, and pretended to have been sent to his father, the Duke of Somersett, but his grace had never so much as heard of them; so that in all probability those careful servants of his, that were so solicitous to secure them for their master, used his

²¹ "The stones at Stonehenge are hewen."—R. G.

²² "Cairns are burying places, and therefore usually situated near highways, so that the finding these tools near highways is merely accidentall."—R. G.

name onely to procure them for themselves, and have since sold and squandered them away into unknown hands.

I must own I am more at a losse as to the use of these brasse chissels we so often find in this island than in most other things, but have this comfort in my ignorance that it has not been possible to clear it up from anything I have mett with upon that subject. Mr. Hearn, who has wrote ex professo upon it, is not at all satisfactory to me. He is an author of a strong imagination in all his writings, and much too positive in all his assertions, drawing very strong conclusions from weak premises. I dont know if it is in the abridgement you have of his discourse on this subject by Motte, but in the originall, publisht by himself in one of his volumes of Leland's Itinerary, he tells you that the soldiers upon the Columna Trajana are represented polishing the stones for the Roman Camps, in the Dacian warrs, with such sort of chisels made of brasse. How he could discover these chisels were made of brasse from the prints he had seen of that column, or even from the column itself, had he seen that, which I am sure he never did, is not very perspicuous; I have carefully viewed the prints myself, and cannot find any ring belonging to them he refers to there, which I look upon to be an essential and characteristick distinction. My Lord Winchelsea tells me that one of these instruments was lately found at Rome, but as the proverbs say, one swallow makes no summer, so but one of these tools having been found there after so many ages is no strong proof that they were used by the Romans for polishing stone, or any other purpose; but may seem rather to have been brought to that place by some of the people that had no better, or by some Roman that had been in these parts, as a curiosity. I still therefore conclude them to have been British, and tho' I will not positively determine them to have been used for the cutting and cleaving of stone when it was soft, yet I must say that nothing appears to me more probable at present. I wish you had been so kind as to have informed me to what ends you suppose they served in making their highways; what were they to cutt? what office were they to perform? That those highways were works in a great measure of the Britains I think is highly probable, but then it must have been after they were subject to, and under the direction of the Romans.

* * * * *

I told Mr. Gordon my thoughts of his project to cutt through the northern Isthmus, very freely. I could not see what manner of commerce could be so promoted by this new passage, as to repay the immense expence it would require to perfect it; at the same time the publick is so poor here, and so many necessary demands upon it, that I am sure it will be impossible to obtain the least summe for such experiments, and I believe your treasury in Scotland is not much richer. He has, however, communicated it to some great men; my Lord Isla treated it, as I hear, with great contempt; and if Sir Robert Walpole gave it a more favorable reception, it proceeded from the recommendation of Secretary Johnson, and from his usual affability and desire to dis-misse everybody that applys to him, as well pleased as he can.

I am, your obedient humble Servant,

ROGER GALE.

MR. HORSELEY, TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO SOME OLD ROMAN WAYS AND STATIONS.—H. C.

Mar. 24th, 1728-9.

Had we an accurate map of England, and a faithfull and impartiall account of matter of fact, where there are stations and military ways, and where there [are] none, I am fully convinced that many difficultys might be removed, and the time and situation of severall ancient places be determined with a good deal of certainty, about which at present we are much at a losse.

This was the method I took in the northern countys; first, to be well assured from ocular demonstration where there were any visible remains or certain proofs of Roman settlements, and then to compare this account with that in the Itinerary, and Notitia Imperii. The successe of this method was not onely answerable to my expectation, but vastly beyond it. After this manner I have settled, I humbly think beyond exception, the stations per Lineam Valli, and the Xth, and part of the IIInd, Iters in Antoninus, and at the same time perfectly reconciled that Itinerary and the Notitia Imperii to one another.

On the other hand, when I was travelling last summer in the western parts of England, I quitted a certain and very visible

track of a military way to go in quest of imaginary stations and ways, and so missed an opportunity of settling more to my satisfaction the latter part of the XIIth, Iter. However, as I am positive that Old Radnor never has been a station, and could neither see nor hear of any military ways thereabout, so I see no occasion we have for any in those parts at all; for Magna I think must be Kenchester, and Bravinium²³ somewhere about Ludlow, thus the distances will answer with much exactnesse, especially if an error be corrected in our modern maps, which if I am not mistaken has spread itself from Dee to Severn. I rode mostly upon the military way from Wroxeter for about 10 or 11 miles, till I was past the three Strettons, which no doubt borrow their name from it. I then left it and went into Wales, but take it for granted that it has gone directly for Kenchester. I am allso of opinion that the ancient place described by Camden, near Wem, has been Rutunium.²⁴ It stands beside the river Rodan, but I shall pursue these matters no farther at present.

I am, &c.,
JOHN HORSELEY.

JOHN HORSELEY, TO ROGER GALE, ON THE GREEK INSCRIPTION LYING IN THE CHURCHYARD AT CORBRIDGE, IN NORTHUMBERLAND, AND ANOTHER AT LANCHESTER, IN THE BISHOP-RICK OF DURHAM.—H. C.

7 Apr., 1729.

Sir,

I am honoured with yours of the 3d instant, which this morning came safe to hand. I was not willing to loose the first opportunity of returning an answer, and though I am upon this account obliged to write the more hastily, yett I hope you will excuse it, and attribute it to the true cause, my zeal to serve you in everything that lyes in my power.

There is no inscription in Britain which I can better answer

²³ Leintwardine, Herefordshire.

²⁴ Rowton, Salop.

for than the Greek one at Corbridge.²⁵ I have severall times seen and examined it myself with all the nicety and care I could. At first sight I discerned a manifest difference in some things between the originall and copys that had been published in the Philosophicall Transactions [No. 330, p. 291] and was more and more confirmed in my opinion when I re-examined it with a particular view to this difference. However, being very diffident of myself when I happen to differ from others, I prevailed with a curious gentleman to go on purpose to take an impartial account of it, I gott allso another to do the same, and all our three copys agreed with a surprising exactnesse. I have turned over all my papers this morning in quest of the first copy, but can by no means find it, the other I have mett with and sent you inclosed. My own is in the hands of the engraver at London, and the plate containing this inscription is ready, and I believe wrought off. I take the plain meaning of this inscription to be no more than that this Altar was erected to Hercules by Diodora the Archpriestesse. If it be to the Tyrian Hercules, the 3rd letter in the 2d line must have been a double Rho, thus, Φ, so as that it is *Tirrio* for *Tyrio*. There is a flaw in the stone at the head of this letter, so as that it may have been closed at the top; but by that part of the letter left in the breach, I am very certain that there was no Y in the inscription. The word in the 2d line may be *Tirrio*, *Tiphio*, or *Tipsio*, probably a topicall name, but *Tyrio* I am sure it is not.

I discovered another Greek inscription at Lanchester, which by the way I believe to be Glanoventa [Glannibanta], and Old-town²⁶

²⁵ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ ΤΥΡΙΩ ΔΙΟΔΩΡΑ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΑ.

i.e., To Hercules the Tyrian, Diodora the high priestess.

This inscription forms a line in hexameter verse. A second Greek inscription on a Roman altar has been found at Corbridge, and this also is in the same metre.

ΑΣΤΑΡΤΗΣ ΒΩΜΟΝ Μ' ΕΞΟΡΑΣ ΠΟΥΛΧΕΡ Μ' ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ.

"Of Astarte the Altar me you see, Pulcher me dedicated."

The Phœnician Astarte is the Ashtarothe of Scripture, so there appears to have been a Græco-Syriac population at Corbridge.—See *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 286; *Dr. Mc Caul's Brit. Rom. Inscriptions*, p. 165; *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 313; *Horsley*, p. 246; *Northumb.*, 106; and *Archæologia*, vol. iii., 324, and vol. v., 183.

²⁶ Horsley supposed he had found the remains of a Roman camp at Old Town, in Allendale, about a mile west of Catton Beacon, but there is nothing to declare decisively that it was a Roman station.—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 327

Galana, but it is so imperfect that I could scarce be sure it was Greek; if it will be acceptable I shall transmitt a copy of it to you. The last time I saw the Alltar erected by Diodora, it was in the churchyard of Corbridge;¹ the church of Durham had formed a design to remove it thither, but failed in their attempt. I should be glad if they had made a second with better successe. Dr. Hunter told me pleasantly he would threaten the people of Corbridge with a prosecution from the spirituall court for keeping a pagan alltar in their churchyard. I asked him then what he would have done to those of Bowes, who according to Camden had used a heathen stone for their communion table.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HORSELEY.

MR. HORSELEY, TO ROGER GALE, ON TWO INSCRIPTIONS FOUND
AT RIECHESTER, IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—H. C.

11th Apr., 1729.

Sir,

They have lately converted a part of the station at *Riechester* [High Rochester] the ancient *Bremenium*, into a garden, in digging which severall coins and inscriptions have been discovered. There is one that is curious on an alltar, SILVANO PANTHEO,² and another very lately thrown up, DEO HERCVLENTI.³ I would have had it HERCVLI, but the letters are plain, and there is no offering any violence to them. It is but a small alltar, and this the whole of the inscription. If it be not some topicall deity, I know not what to make of it.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HORSELEY.

¹ Hutchinson says (A.D. 1778) the altar to Hercules is in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland; it is not now at Alnwick Castle. The altar to Astarte is at Netherby.—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 314.

² The inscription expanded runs thus, according to Hübner, p. 179, No. 1038:—SILVANO PANTHEO PRO SALVTE RVFINI TRIBVNI ET LVCILLÆ EIVS EVTYCHVS LIBRARIVS CONSVLARIS VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO. The *Librarius* was a book-keeper, who had charge of the accounts, and is mentioned in many inscriptions in connection with the officer or body in whose service he was. This altar is preserved in Durham chapter library.—See *McCaul's Brit. Rom. Inscriptions*, p. 140.

³ Altars dedicated to Hercules are not very uncommon.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 268.



ROGER GALE, TO MR. HORSELEY, ABOUT THE GREEK INSCRIPTION
IN CORBRIDGE CHURCHYARD, AND THAT DEO HERCVLENTI.
—H. C.

April 19, 1729.

Sir,

I am much obliged to you for the quick return you made to my first letter, and the most accurate copy of the Greek inscription that you sent with it. It was at the desire of Mr. Mattaire that I wrote to you, and both he [is] and I am, of your opinion, that the second word could never have been ΤΥΡΙΩ, but then it is very difficult to unriddle the meaning of ΤΥΦΙΩ. That gentleman has been very busy for some time in giving us a new edition of Dr. Prideaux's *Marmora Arundeliana*⁴; 170 sheets are already printed off, and as he is a person of the greatest learning and industry and accuracy, we may expect a performance equal to all those qualifications.

Since the other Greek inscription at Lanchester is so much obliterated that you can scarcely discern whether it is in that language or not, you may excuse yourself the trouble of sending it to me: but I make no doubt of your taking notice of it in your great work, if it is onely to show us that there have been more than one inscription in that tongue found in this island, where indeed it is very strange that we should have any at all.

As for the inscription DEO HERCVLENTI, lately discovered at Riechester, I take it to be the very same as if it had been DEO HERCVLI, and the termination ENTI to be onely a metaplasmus after the Greek manner, as in the words Τιμῆς Τιμῆντος, Κλήμης Κλήμεντος, Πούδης Πούδεντος, &c. Something like it you may see in other inscriptions, as *Chryseti* for *Chrysae*, in Reinesius's *Syntagma Inscr.*, p. 909.

I am, &c.,

R. GALE.

⁴ Humphrey Prideaux in 1676 published, under the title of "*Marmora Oxoniensia*," an account of the Arundel marbles, with a comment on them, which gained him great reputation.—*Beeton's Dict. of Biog.*, p. 861.

MR. HORSELEY, TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO AN INSCRIPTION
DISCOVERED AT RIECHESTER, AND ANOTHER IN THE LIBRARY
AT EDENBOROUGH, AND A THIRD AT LANGCHESTER, IN THE
BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM.—H. C.

June 13, 1727.

Sir,

Since my last to you another inscription has been found at our Riechester; the stone and letters are coarse, and a part at the bottome broken off, but what remains is very distinct, and I believe there has not been much, if anything, more at first. It runs DIS MANIBVS HERMACORA ALVMNO HONORATVS TRIBVNVS. I think that alumno shews Hermacora to be designed for the dative case after the Greek manner. This favors your opinion concerning Herculenti,⁵ but it is much more favored and confirmed by what I neglected to acquaint you with in my last, that is a figure of a club in relievo, on the side of the alltar.

The engraver has sent me a proof of your drawing of my Lord Hartford's inscription and alltar,⁶ for which I am extreamly obliged to you. I observe Mr. Gordon makes SANTO what you have SANG. Can this be a c, or a g for a c, and so the word be still read Sancto? The change of these letters is not unusuall.

There is an inscription upon a piece of a rude pillar in the Library at Edenborough to the emperor Antoninus Pius, which, according to Mr. Gordon, was erected by the Legio V Germanorum, according to Sir Rob. Sibbald,⁷ in Camden's Britannia, it is quite another inscription, though I have convincing proofs of its being the same stone as that represented by him. Upon a very close, impartiall, and repeated view of the letters in the

⁵ See under Wilts respecting HERCVLENTI.

⁶ Found near Carlisle. MARTI SANCTO.

⁷ Sir Robert Sibbald, physician and naturalist, born about 1643, near Leslie, Fifeshire, was geographer to Charles II. He contributed to the foundation of the Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh, and was its first president. He wrote "Scotia Illustrata," and "The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland." Died 1712.—*Beeton's Dict.*, p. 946. The two pieces of pillars were found near to the manor of Inglistown, and were dug out of the wall. They were presented by Sibbald to the College Library, Edinborough. The inscription upon one is [IMPERATORI CAESARI M. AVRELIO ANTO]NINO AVG[VSTO] PIO P[ATRI] P[ATRIÆ] CO[N]S[VLI] III COH[ORS] I CVGERNOR [VM SVB CVRA] MONTI M. . . —See *Caledon. Rom.*, pl. xv., fig. 7; also *Brit. Rom.*, xxv.; *Hübner*, p. 191, No. 1085.

originall, I read it COH. I. CVGERNORVM.⁸ I am the more assured of this reading because I did not then remember the name of the Cugerni, and so was led to this reading onely by a carefull inspection of the originall. I had read the name in Tacitus [Hist. lib. v. cap. 16 and 18] again and again, but yet it did not occur to me at that time, till an ingenious friend of that university suggested to me that the Cohorts of the Batavi and Cugerni⁹ were oftener than once joyntly mentioned by Tacitus, which I then recollected and found to be true.

There is an inscription I discovered at *Langchester*, in the county of Durham, that seems by the letters to read COH. VARDIOR . . . R. EQ. Cohors Vardiorum¹⁰ Equitum, but of the Vardii I must still say, as I was at first ready to say of the Cugerni,

Dic quibus in terris, ——— [*Virg. Bucol. Ecl. iii.*, 106].

I am, &c.,

JOHN HORSELY.

MR. J. HORSELEY, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING THE STATIONS
AD LINEAM VALLI, AND AN INSCRIPTION AT LANGCHESTER.
—H. C.

Morpeth, June 23d, 1729.

Sir,

I acknowledge the receipt of another most agreeable letter from you, which came last night, and return you my hearty thanks for it. I am sorry that you, who have so many affairs

⁸ The corps of the Cugerni is named in Trajan's diploma of A.D. 104. If the stone is faithfully represented in *Caledon. Rom.*, Horsley's reading of the last line is erroneous. There the letters resemble CIT, the ending of FECIT, followed by IMP. This was probably a mile-stone, and the work recorded on it was done, not on the *vallum*, but on the *via militaris*.—See *McCaul*, p. 233, *note*.

⁹ "Cugerni were the people about Cleves, sometimes wrote Gugerni and Guberni by Pliny, lib. iv., c. xvii."—R. G.

¹⁰ "The Vardii seem to me the same as the Vardæi mentioned by Pliny [lib. iii., c. 22] a people of Dalmatia, who calls them Populatores olim Italiae. The Notitia Imperii has the Præpositus Equitum Dalmatarum Brannoduno Brannodunensis, and at Præsidium; and the Tribunus Cohortis II Dalmatarum Magnis ad lineam Valli."—R. G.

upon your hands, should give yourself the least concerne to make a speedy return to mine. I onely begg leave to communicate to you anything that occurs, and that you would at any time honour me with a line or two at your convenience and leisure.

I have nothing more to add with relation to the antique cup, unlesse it be to begg leave to ask whether the size, and shape, and loose bottome, if any, at all favor its being a common patera? If it be admitted a patera, I despair of seeing any conjecture more plausible and ingenious than your own.

I have sent you inclosed a hasty sketch of my scheme concerning the stations ad Lineam Valli, that you may better understand what I have said with respect to the places mentioned on this cup. Your great candour will excuse any marks of haste and inadvertence. I take the stations rigorously upon the line of the Wall to end with Tunocellum, and the other five to have been a kind of secondary series proceeding regularly from east to west, viz., Glanoventa Lanchester, Alone Whitley Castle, (confirmed by an old inscription), Brementuracum Brampton, if not old Perith, Olenacum, old Carlile and Virosidum Elenborough, or if we suppose a transposition of the 2 last places, then Virosidum may be old Carlile upon the river Wiza, and Olenacum Elenborough upon the river Elen.

I hope to gett all the stones that have been discovered at Riechester into my possession, and then I shall re-examin them all with the greatest care and attention I can, and if I discover anything more, I shall be sure to acquaint you with it.

You must be right with respect to the Vardii, and therefore I thank you again for having been my Apollo. The Alltar with the inscription DEAE SYRIAE¹¹ is yett at Conington, but the latter part of the inscription, together with the upper stratum of the stone, is quite gone. I guessed it might have been Gallorum, but Vardiorum will suit the vacant intervall better, if that can be relyed on as exactly represented.

My representation of the inscription at Lanchester was not in my last so just as it ought to be. I cannot ^{VARDIOR}_{REQ.} find the copy, though I have sought for it, and therefore may not be exact in the position of the letters; but the upper line which

¹¹ Found at Little Chesters. Dea Syria is one of the titles of Ceres.

goes before in the inscription is upon one piece of an altar, and the lower line, with the following part of the inscription, on another piece, that was lying separate from the other. When I putt them together they tallyed with so much seeming exactnesse that I concluded they had made one and the same altar; but if we suppose them to have been fragments of two different altars, the difficulty you mention will intirely vanish.

I am much obliged to you for your account of the Military Ways; if I can make any improvements upon it I shall presume to communicate them to you. Salmon I have, but found it was not safe to follow, or trust him too farr.

I think it was in the Monthly Atlas that I read of a Roman inscription at St. John's chapple at Shaftsbury, in the wall; but though I use that author as having made a collection or abstract of some principall matters, yett he has no great authority or esteem with Sir,

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HORSELEY.

Stations ad Lineam Valli.

Segedunum.—Station at the east end of the Wall, near Cosins's House. [Wall's End].

Pons Aelii.—Newcastle, where there must have been a considerable bridge over the river *Tine*, upon the bank of which the ancient station has been, and here Hadrian's Vallum has terminated.

Condercum.—Station on Benwell hill, confirmed now by an inscription.

Vindobala.—Rutchester.

Hunnum.—Chesters, near Hallton and Aydon Castle, confirmed by several inscriptions.

Cilurnum.—Chesters, near Wallwick and Cholerton, favored by a sculpture.

Procolitia.—Carrowbrugh, proved by an inscription.

Borcovicus.—Housesteads, proved by many inscriptions.

Vindolana.—Little Chesters [Chesterholm], confirmed by an inscription.

Æsica.—Great Chesters.

Magna.—Caer Vorrán.

Amboglanna.—Bird-Oswald, proved by a vast number and great variety of inscriptions.

Petriana.—Cambech Fort, called Castlesteads.

Aballaba.—Watch Cross, near Old Wall and Bleatarn.

Congavata.—Stanwix.

Æælodunum.—Burgh on the Sands (?) [Bowness?]

Gabrosentum.—Drumburgh (?) [Burgh-on-Sands?]

Tunocellum.—Boulness (?) which is in fact Promontorium Itunæ impendens. [Drumburgh?]

MR. HORSELEY, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING SOME INSCRIPTIONS
DISCOVERED NEAR THE ROMAN WALL, ONE FOUND AT
CHESTER, AND A MILITARY WAY IN THAT COUNTY.—H. C.

Morpeth, July 21, 1729.

Sir,

Since my last to you I have received some inscriptions lately discovered in one or two of the stations on the Wall, viz., Great Chesters and Caer Vorrán. Two of them are of the common sepulchrall kind, the other would I believe have been curious had it not been imperfect. The inscription is on the face of an altar under a human figure sacrificing, but the arms of the figure are broken off, and there remains no more of the inscription than MATRI, which must have been Matribus, the rest is lost, with part of the altar which has been fractured.

I find the altar with the Greek inscription still remaining at Corbridge, exposed to the injurys of the weather and the mob; though a gentleman that has a considerable interest there promist me it should be taken more care of. If I am not mistaken, that town and parish has a great dependance upon the Duke of Somerset; perhaps my Lord Hertford may find out some way or other to gett it into his possession, which every body should wish for, that wishes well to Antiquity.

They have lately discovered an imperfect inscription at Chester, which it is very likely you may have had an account of from some other hand. I have gott a very exact account and

copy of it, which I shall transmitt to you, if you have not had it allready. My friend at Chester is in hopes of theyr making farther discoverys, and if they do he has promised to acquaint me with it. He has allso sent me an account of certain remains of a Roman way near Altringham and Downham Park, the seat of my Lord Warrington. I did not see it when I was in that countrey, but it would scarce escape you and Dr. Stukeley. As it pointed directly from Manchester to Chester, I think the Iter must have proceeded that way, and Condote must have been upon the river that runs by Northwick, if not that very place. I am allso much of opinion that the Military way from Chester has gone near Beeston, between Nantwich and Whitchurch, at both which places coins have been found, and to fall in nearly perpendicular upon the road from Kenchester continued to Taunton towards Wem, but on the east side of it.¹² This I think will preserve the beauty and consistency of the generall scheme, and will also preserve the numbers in the Itinerary, and reconcile the 2d and 10th Iters, as farr as concerns Cheshire; I have begged the favor of my friends, Mr. Prebendary Prescott and Dr. Tilson, to look out sharp for vestiges of a military way, and some better evidences of a station or two, at due distances from Bovium and Mediolanum; a discovery of this nature I think must be decisive. I take the liberty to mention some hasty thoughts because I did not know one who has so much skill and capacity to improve any hint, if there should happen to be anything in it; and at the same time candour enough to forgive any inadvertence in, Sir, &c.,

J. HORSELEY.

PART OF A LETTER FROM MR. HORSELEY, RELATING TO MR. SALMON.—H. C.

Morpeth, 21 Febr., 1729-30.

Sir,

I am much obliged to you for yours of the 12th instant. I have not yet discovered anything new with relation to the cairn at Otterburn, if I do I shall be sure to communicate it to you.

¹² "No proof of this."—R. G.

Nor have I yet seen Mr. Salmon's last Treatise relating to the north. I saw him much at a losse, and found it out of my power to retrieve him according to the scheme in which he was embarked, and which I suppose he thought himself obliged to go through, &c.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO THE SILVER
TABLE FOUND NEAR CORBRIDGE.—H. C.

Pennycuick, 30th May, 1735.

Dear Sir,

I had yours of the 1st instant in due time, but since you was to go down to Cambridge I delayed giving you any trouble till now. I am very much obliged to you for the particular account you have been pleased to send me of the silver table. I am sorry that you think it not ancient, and yett by the figures it should seem so still. I humbly think that if these figures relate to any known piece of history among the ancients, they may be modern; but if they relate to nothing of this kind, they may be ancient still, at least of the lower empire; or the Greek. In Father Mabillon's *Diplomata* there are several engravings which one would believe to be modern, and yet are of the 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9th centurys. The argument I now would draw from these is only this, that in the 3d and 4th centurys there might have been some heathen engravings much of the same kind, but you can best make the comparison who have seen the table.

I am surprised with what you write me about the reception Mr. Blackwell's note book¹³ had with my good friend my Lord Islay. Something or other has disoblged him, for I know his respect for all men who are lovers of learning onely, as well as the *Literati* themselves. He had a particular regard for Mr. Horseley, who printed the *Britannia Romana*, and was positively resolved to have done him service about the time when he died.

I am, &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

¹³ "Essay or Enquiry into Homer's Life and Writings," printed in London in the year 1735.

ROGER GALE TO DR. HUNTER, ON INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT
LANCHESTER.¹⁴—H.C.

London, June 7th, 1735.

Sir,

After a months absence I returned to town the 3rd instante, where I found yours of May the 17th, which should not have layn so long unanswered had it come sooner to my hands; I shall not pretend to make any observations upon your discovery of the Roman Station at South Shields,¹⁵ and the Roman way in its neighborhood, since nobody can be so good a judge of those curiositys as a gentleman that has made it his buisyness to view and consider them so carefully as you have done.

But as for the two inscriptions you sent me, I will venture to give you my thoughts upon them, not doubting but you will excuse me where I differ from you, since what I offer proceeds onely from a love of truth, and no spirit of altercation.

The first of them is very curious, as it gives us the name of a Legatus Augustalis and Proprætor, hitherto unknown in Britain, and which ought as I think to be read as follows.

NVMINI AVGVSTI ET GENIO COHORTIS SECVNDÆ VARDVL-
LORUM EQVITATÆ MILLIARÆ SVB ANTISTIO AD-
VENTO LEGATO AVGVSTI PROPRÆTORE F.
TIRANVS TRIBVNVS DAT DEDICATQVE RITE.

To read G.R.¹⁶ in the 4th line Gregalium is not a little doubtfull. It cannot well be supposed that the tribune of the Cohort would dedicate an alltar to the deity of the emperor, and at the same time to the genius of the common souldiers, exclusive of the genius of the officers, of which he himself was one: and how to read it otherwise is as uncertain, if the letters are GR, as in your copy. But if they are CR, as on the alltar given us by

¹⁴ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 139, Surtees Soc.

¹⁵ A camp, comprehending several acres, stood upon the slightly elevated headland at South Shields called the Lawe. As some coins of the reign of Valentinian (A.D. 380) have been found here, it has been supposed that the station was in use only a short time before the desertion of Britain by the Romans.—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 293.

¹⁶ The letters G.R. refer to those in the second line of the next paragraph.

Mr. Horsley, Durham, No. 26 in his *Brit. Rom.*, and which you say has c very apparent instead of g, they may denote Civium Romanorum, and those *Varduli*, a people of Spain, admitted to the freedom of the City of Rome for some extraordinary merit, or by some emperor's favor, perhaps their countryman's Trajans. This was a privilege frequently conferred upon foreigners, even whole towns and nations, and at last communicated by Antoninus Pius, omnibus in commune subjectis¹⁷; by which it seems as if this altar had been erected before this general grant of that emperor, for it is no great honor or advantage for these Varduli to value themselves upon, if they had enjoyed it only in common with all the rest of the world. Monsr. Spanheim observes Exercit. I^{ma} ad Constitution. Imp. Antonini de Civ. Rom.¹⁸ Quod sub M. Antonino Imp. Civitate donati essent, quicunque in Romani orbis Provinciis aut oppidis delecti essent Milites ut Præsidiarii in Imperii limitibus constituerentur. This seems contradictory to the first mentioned grant, since it onely conferrs the freedom of the city upon the soldiers in garrison on the frontiers of the empire, and the other gives it to all the subjects of the Roman Empire without exception: perhaps the soldiers had this advantage given them at first, and upon finding the encouragement it gave them to defend the countreys where they were quartered, it was thought adviseable to admitt all the subjects of the empire to the same privilege, to interest them the more in preserving the whole from the attacks of the barbarians. But there has been no small uncertainty among the learned to which of the Antonini this constitution is owing, some attributing it to Antoninus Pius, others to Marcus Aurelius, and Mr. Spanheim, with great reason, to Antoninus Caracalla,¹⁹ from Dion Cassius chiefly, who tells us this privilege was granted by him omnibus qui in orbe Romano erant, not so much for the honor and advantage of it to the people, as for the filling his treasury; since it made them lyable to the payment of severall taxes, from which they were before exempted; so that the soldiers had this benefitt con-

¹⁷ "V. Spanh. Exercit. de Civ. Rom. apud Gravii Thes., tom. xi., p. 64. B. C."—R. G.

¹⁸ "Exercit. i., p. 14 B."—R. G.

¹⁹ "Exercit. ii., 76, 77, &c."—R. G.

ferred upon them for their services, and the rest of the people afterwards, most likely, to drayn their purses.

In Gruter's Thesaur., p. cccclv., 6, is mentioned T. ANTISTIVS Præfectus Alæ Sulpiciæ CR. i.e. Civium Romanorum; and in p. cccclix., 8, L. PRAESENTIVS Præfectus Coh. I. AFR C. R. E., which is read Præfectus Cohortis primæ Afrorum Civium Romanorum Equitatæ, just the same as this at Langchester, onely changing Afrorum into Vardulorum.

A Cohors Equitata was composed partly of horse, partly of foot, as Vegetius informs us.²⁰ Prima Cohors habet pedites mille centum et quinque: equites loricatorum centum triginta duos et appellatur milliaria. I must own the Cohors in this inscription is called Secunda Vardulorum, but that is onely in respect to the Cohors prima Vardulorum, of which an inscription was found at Riechester, in Northumberland.²¹ This second Cohors of the Varduli might however be the Prima Auxiliaria of some legion, perhaps the VIth, and in more esteem for some eminent service or fortunate accident than the first, not dignified with the honorable title and privileges Civium Romanorum, and perhaps allso independent of any legion. And after all, the sole reason why one of these Cohorts was called the first and the other the second, might have been from the priority of time when they were first raised.

This Antistius Adventus seems allso to have been Legatus Augusti, and Proprætor in Belgium from an altar found near Utrecht, upon which he is called Caius Antistius.²²

IOVI O. M. SUM[MANO]
EXSVPERANTISSIMO
SOLI INVICTO APOLLINI
LVNAE DIANAÆ FORTUNAE
MARTI VICTORIAE PACI
C. ANTISTIUS ADVENTVS
[L]EG. AVG. PR. PR.
DAT.

Iovi opt Maximo summano
Exsuperantissimo
Soli invicto apollini
Lunæ, Dianæ, Fortunæ
Marti Victoriæ Paci
Caius Antistius Adventus
Legatus Augusti Pro Prætore
Dat.

And this justifies my reading of his titles here, Legatus Augusti, Proprætore, and not Legionis Augustæ Proprætore, there being

²⁰ Veget. l. ii., cap. ii.

²¹ V. Horsley's Brit. Rom. Northumb. xciv.

²² V. Reinesii Syntagm. Inscript., class i., ccxliv.

no mention of a military body in the Belgic inscription ; besides we never mett with a legion stiled Augusta singly without some other adjunctive distinction, as the Legio II., VI., or Antoniana Augusta ; nor could there be any such officer as a Prætor or Proprætor Legionis, that magistrate being intirely civil.

The R in the last line denotes as I think RITE, and not REVERENTER, a word not used by the ancients for this purpose upon any alltars or antique monuments. The L. A. in the last line of the other inscription I believe stands for Lubenti Animo, and not Libertus Augusti, there being nothing in it leading us to such a person. There is nothing else in it of curiosity to be satisfyed, or difficulty to be cleared. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ROGER GALE.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT THE SILVER TABLE
FOUND NEAR CORBRIDGE.—H.C.

Aug. 6, 1735.

Dear Sir,

I am glad that upon viewing the silver table you think it ancient. This was allways the notion I conceived of it, for I could not imagine any modern sculptor could gett into his head so much ancient imagery without any foundation from ancient history or fable. I am indifferent who getts the better in the lawsuit,²³ but hope it will be preserved and kept in the countrey. I fancy with myself you will be able to discover some piece of our history from it ; for I make not the least question but it has been a present from some of the Roman Emperors, and alludes to some memorable affaires at the time. The table has served, I believe, for an oblation of fruits or corn on some remarkable alltar near the wall, erected to the honor of perhaps Diana, Ceres, or Bacchus, and that it has afterwards been hung up in the temple dedicated to one of those deitys. An Irishman would perhaps discover the antiquity of Ireland from the harp, and I believe you will be inclined to think one of the figures is a representation of Britain.

I am, ever, your most faithfull humble Servant,

J. CLERK.

²³ This arose upon the claim of the Duke of Somerset, as lord of the manor, to the silver lanx.

ROGER GALE TO MR. ROB. CAY, UPON THE SILVER TABLE,
SAID TO BE FOUND NEAR CORBRIDGE.—H. C.

Lond., Aug. the 23rd, 1735.

Sir,

When I wrote last I had only time to return you my thanks for the favor you had procured me from Mr. Cookson,²⁴ of taking a draught of his most curious silver table²⁵, being to go out of town the next morning. Since I came back, upon perusing the letters I received from you on that occasion, I find in one of them a desire of knowing my thoughts upon that subject, which I cannot refuse to a gentleman who has layn me under so many obligations, and to whom the pleasure and entertainment I have received from the frequent views of that uncommon and valuable piece of antiquity are entirely due; and the lesse because the accounts hitherto published of it seem to me not a little erroneous.

I shall begin to describe it from the right hand to the left as you look upon the face of the plate, where Apollo, the principal figure in the whole piece, is placed in a fanum or small temple, the roof of which is supported by two wreathed columns with flowered capitals, allmost naked, having onely a pallium hanging down from his left shoulder over his back: in the same hand is his bow which he holds up towards the top of the column on the same side; his right hand is extended downwards with a branch in it, perhaps of laurell, crosse that pillar, against which, allmost to the middle of it, rises a pyramidal pile of 12 pieces, in this manner, for what it is intended I must confesse my ignorance.

Against the basis of the left hand column rests a lyre, whose form is truly antique, and beneath it grows a plant with three spreading flowers at its three extremitys, designed as I suppose for a heliotrope. Close by it couches a griffin with its wings elevated over its back. The ancients had so high an opinion of the sagacity of this fictitious animal that they consecrated it to the god of wisdom.²⁶ Begerus²⁷ gives us a medal of Commodus,

²⁴ A goldsmith in Newcastle, to whom the silver plate was sold.

²⁵ For an engraving of the plate. see *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 341. There is an accurate cast of it in the Newcastle Museum of Antiquities. /341

²⁶ "The Egyptians made the griffin a hieroglyphic of the sun; the forepart of him, which is an eagle, denoting his swiftness, and the hinder part, which is a lion, his great power."—R. G.

²⁷ "In Thes, Palatino."—R. G.

the reverse whereof is Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, and the poet Claudian alludes to this manner of his riding in the following distich:²⁸

At si Phœbus adest, et frœnis Grypha jugalem
Riphæo, tripodas repetens, detorsit ab axe, &c.

Against the right side column, and this pyramidal pile, sits a woman upon a square four-footed stool, though no more than two of its legs are visible. She looks backward over her left shoulder towards Apollo, and is wrapt up in a long garment or stola, from head to foot, and veiled: by this attire, and the altar which was brought from Troy, with the æternall fire burning upon it just by her, I take her to be *Vesta*.

Manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus Ignem.
Et vos Virginea lucentes semper in ara
Laomedontæ Trojana altaria flammæ.—[*Virg.*]

Her left hand is reposed upon her breast, and in her right, which rests upon the same thigh, she holds a little bundle, bound about with a ribbon, perhaps of wool. Below her lyes a buck, dead, on one side, turning up his belly; and behind her rises a tall pillar with a globe upon it, probably to denote the earth, of which she was goddess.

The next is a woman erect, her hair gathered up and tyed with a knot behind, upon her forehead rises a tutulus, and she is habited in a stola from her shoulders to the ground. Her right arm is wrapped up crosse her breast in her garb, onely the hand appearing out of it; in her left she holds a spear, the shaft twisted, the iron of it something obtuse. This seems to be the onely human figure in the company, but a very learned gentleman²⁶ of my acquaintance thinks it may be designed for Juno, who is often thus accoutred with a spear. If so it must be the effigies of *Juno Curis*, or *Juno hastata*, we have it from Ovid:

Quod hasta Curis priscis est dicta Sabinis.

²⁸ "V. etiam Spon's *Recherches cur.* p. 69."—R. G. Jacob Spon, of Lyons was an eminent French writer, born in 1647; died in 1685. He was the author of several curious works, and among them was "*Recherches des Antiquités de Lyon.*"—*Beeton's Dict. of Biog.*, p. 969.

²⁹ Mr. Blackwell.

She was the same with Juno pronuba : Cælibari hastâ nubentis caput comebatur velo via Junonis Curitis in tutelâ esset, vel ut fortes viros ominaretur ; but as there is no peacock nor any other attribute of her divinity attending her, and her appearance no ways majestic or adæquate to the

Divûm Regina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjux.

I cannot be entirely of his opinion, especially as she seems by her posture and attitude to be a follower and attendant of the next figure, which is plainly Pallas,—Galeâ effulgens et Gorgone sævâ, the head of that monster, as usually, being fixt upon her breast. In her left hand she holds a sharp-pointed spear, her right is extended towards Diana, with whom she seems engaged in a very earnest discourse, to which allso that goddess seems very attentive ; she is the last figure in the group, though called a man in all the accounts I have seen of this table, and represented here as the Diana Venatrix by the coifure and feminine dress of her head, tuckt up with a knot behind, like the hair of the third figure, as well as by the bow in her left, and arrow in her right hand. Her short tunica, which reaches down little more than to the middle of her thighs, and her buskins that come up no higher than the calf of her legs, has occasioned this mistake of her sex, but Ovid tells us

Talia succinctæ pinguntur crura Dianæ
Cum sequitur fortes, fortior ipsa, feras.

Between the two figures of Pallas and Diana rises a tall slender tree, with a crooked waving stemme, the branches of which are displayed allmost over $\frac{2}{3}$ of the top of the plate. On the main branch is peracht an eagle with one wing expanded as if going to take a flight. This is of raised solid work, like the rest of the figures, but there are severall small birds sitting among the boughs, that are onely puncht, or cutt in with a tool, as are allso severall festoons hanging down from the tree, and many other little shrubs and flowers interspersed all over the area of the table. The great bird sitting directly over the head of Pallas, made me conclude at first that it was her owl, till I had

seen the original, which convinced me that it can be designed for nothing but an eagle.

Under this tree stands an altar, and so close to Diana that she holds her left hand and bow over it. It is but little, and has nothing upon it except a small globular body, perhaps a masse of the Libamina, ex farre, melle, et oleo.

I should have told you that below the feet of Pallas grows a plant which seems to bear two ears of corn upon the same stalk, but cannot say what it is, or how it belongs to her. Beneath the tree and the little altar stands a thin-gutted dog, like a greyhound, his nose turned up in a howling or barking posture, as often exhibited with this goddess on medals, and in other representations of her; some

Acutæ vocis Hylactor

Aut substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon.—[*Ovid, Met. iii.*, 224.]

Under her, in the very corner of the plate, rises a rock upon which she sets her left foot, and against the side of it lyes an urn, with the mouth downwards, discharging a plentiful stream of water; as she stands upon this rock or hill, and so near to this spreading tree, I cannot but think of Horace's addresse to her:

Montium custos, nemorumque Virgo.

The whole table is encompassed with a border raised near an inch high, and ornamented with a creeping vine, whose grapes and leaves are in relievo, but the stalk onely tooled.

The work of this curious piece is neither of the best or worst of times: the figure of Vesta, particularly is extreamly well executed, the posture free, the drapery soft and easy, and what is very remarkable, the instita or border, an ornament of the stola appropriated to the Roman ladies of quality,

Quarum subsuta talos tegit instita veste,—[*Horat.*]

Is neatly workt all round this of our Vesta, and those of the other female Deitys. Nor is the next figure much inferior. I cannot, nor has any body else who has seen it, discover that the plan has relation to any story in the heathen mythology, but seems onely an assemblage of the Deitys it represents; this may be some

argument of its antiquity,¹ for had a modern workman had the designing of it he would in all probability have taken some known piece of history for his subject; to which I may add all the symbols are genuin and truly adapted to their owners.

I was once of opinion that it might have been the cover of an Acerra, but the foot which supported it puts an end to that surmise. We don't well know what the Anclabris was; the definition of it is in Festus as follows: Anclabris, mensa divinis ministeriis apta: dicebantur autem Anclabria, et Anclabris ab anculare, quod erat ministrare. This is big enough to contain the exta of a sheep, or other small victims, which seems to me to be the likeliest employment for it, and that it was one of those sacrificing utensills that Virgil more than once calls Lances,

Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta
 Lances et Liba feremus.
 Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis Lancibus aras.

These lances were both round and square, but the discus used for the same purpose seems to have been allways round.

If you have the patience to read this over you will have reason to think me not a little impertinent in giving you so minute a description of what you had seen so often and so long before it came under my view, but as I chance to have some notions different from what appeared to you, and as I could not well explain my thoughts upon it without entering upon all the particulars, I hope you will excuse me. My service to Mr. Cookson; if he is desirous of seeing this, he may command it, but pray let no copy be taken of it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

ROGER GALE.

N.B.—Letters to the same purport,² though not so full, were wrote to Mr. Maurice Johnson, Dr. Stukeley, and Sir John Clerk, by me.—R. G.

¹ V. Sir John Clerk's letter of Augt. 6, 1735.

² Dr. Bruce (*Rom. Wall*, p. 312), is of opinion that Gale's conjecture as to its use is probably the correct one.

MR. HORSELEY TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF A
LARGE CAIRN, NEAR OTTERBURN, AND A SEPULCHRE
UNDER IT.³—H. C.

Morpeth, Decemb. 13, 1729.

Sir,

I was obliged to be from home 2 or three days after the receipt of yours, which has occasioned the delay for a post or two in my communicating to you a discovery that has lately been made in the grounds of Otterburn, in this county.

There was a large cairn of stones,⁴ computed to about 60 tun, which they had occasion to lead off; when the stones were removed, they discovered at the bottome a large stone, rough and undressed, layd upon the ground in form of a gravestone, with smaller stones wedged in between it and the ground, wherever there were any interstices. When this was taken off there appeared in the ground a cavity in form of a grave, above 2 yards long, and 4 foot broad. At the top, about a foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ deep, was some very fine mould, next to that some ashes laid in fine white sand, the sand was above two foot thick; the whole depth of the cavity or grave being near four foot. There were mixt with ashes what they took for small pieces of burnt bones, very black, but no entire bones. There were severall pieces of burnt wood, like charcoal. I have not yet seen the place myself, but I have this account from an eye witnesse, who examined everything very carefully. I design to go thither myself in a few days, and if there be anything which you think proper for me to attend to more particularly, I should be glad to know it.

I don't remember that I hinted anything to Mr. Salmon in relation to Ptolemy and Greata bridge, but I did assure him that in fact the military way did not part at Greata bridge, but at Catterick; and that consequently the argument drawn from the Itinerary, and grounded upon this topick, is intirely in favor of Catterick; and this argument in my humble opinion is a very strong one. I am intirely of your mind that Catterick is as certain as any place whatever in the Itinerary.

³ An abstract of this letter is printed in *Mackenzie's Northumb.*, p. 100.

⁴ A number of barrows exist in the locality.—*Mackenzie's Northumb.*, p. 100.

I remember when I had the happiness to see you in Yorkshire, you told me that the military way leading towards Anglesea was very visible in severall parts of Wales. I should be very glad to know certainly in what parts it is to be seen, and whether the course of it may not by this means be ascertained from ocular demonstration? But I must renew my request to you, by all means to consult your own convenience, and return an answer at your own leisure, to

Yours,
J. HORSELEY.

MR. HORSELEY TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO THE INSCRIPTION⁵
AT RIECHESTER, WITH THE WORD CONSECRANDIS, &c.—
H. C.

Morpeth, Janr. 22d, 1730-31.

Sir,

My absence from home was longer than I designed, and since my return I have been prevented examining originalls till this morning. This has occasioned a delay of the fuller answer I intended and promised. I received the Riechester inscription just before the presse came to the other inscriptions belonging to the same place, and having no great fondnesse for an appendix, I dispatched immediately to London some short observations on it in order to their being printed, and inserted in their proper place; so that before I received your first letter it was too late to make any alteration there. However, I must beg leave to take notice of your conjecture, either in the preface or some other proper place. Mr. Ward intends a letter to me by way of review of all the observations, and there is a proper space left for that letter, in order to its being inserted at the end of the observations on the 2nd Book of the Britannia Romana. This letter will be instead of an appendix, and any new discoveries and thoughts will, I believe, be there inserted.⁶ I shall communicate yours to him on this occasion, unlesse you rather choose to

⁵ *V. Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 135, Surtees Soc.

⁶ There is no notice taken of this in Mr. Ward's Letter, but Mr. Horsley in all probability reprinted his observations on this inscription.—See his *Brit. Rom.*, pp. 241, 242.

speak to him yourself, or to draw up your own thoughts in any other form yourself. Though I have not wholly abandoned my first conjecture, yet I have a good opinion of yours, and no doubt considering how naturall it is to have a partial regard for our own offspring, yours will have the preference much more in the esteem of others. I have carefully and impartially re-examined all the letters on the stone, and am convinced that the last visible, though imperfect, letter in the 6th line has been an N, which favors your opinion. I have with my compasses compared the breadth of this letter with that of all the Ms and Ns on the stone, and find that it agrees pretty well with the stated or usuall breadth of the N, but allways falls sencibly short of the breadth of the M. This ought to have been regarded in the copy, though whether it be or not, with sufficient accuracy, is more than I am sure of. The addition of SE at the end of the line would bring it to an equal length with most of the rest. Nor have I in this review observed anything on the stone which is in the least unfavorable to your opinion, on the whole I strongly incline to think you must be in the right, and that my own conjecture must have the honor to be overthrown by so good a hand as your own, and the Lanchester inscription reduced to its primitive state of confusion and darknesse.

The remains of the letter at the end of the last line but one may be those of a c, but are likest those of an o. The shape and position will by no means allow it to be the top of an s: it is thus DEC,⁷ but more perfectly round than I have here drawn it. I have compared it carefully with the s, the c, and the o, in the inscription, and find that it suits the last best, may do for the second, but not at all for the first. To save the seeming unnecessary repetition of the word DEO, I was at first sight thinking of DECVRIONES, and believe have mentioned⁸ that conjecture in my observations, but how it may answer or please I know not. The stone is onely regular and dressed on the face, and no doubt has been inserted in the wall of the *Ædes votiva*. The difficultys you hint at with respect to the Lanchester inscription are anticipated in my observations, at least most of them are so. But if

⁷ "It is not drawn so round in the original as here."—R. G.

⁸ "Not mentioned in the printed observations."—R. G.

my explication be deprived of the support it had from the Riechester inscription, I confesse it must be but in a very weak and tottering state. I return you hearty thanks for your favor of the Bath head, and all other instances of your respect and friendship undeserved to,

Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN HORSELEY.

MR. ROBERT CAY TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF AN ANCIENT PIECE OF PLATE FOUND NEAR CORBRIDGE.—
H. C.

Newcastle, March 4, 1734.

Sir,

My fondnesse to antiquity is revived, and with it the memory of my obligations to you, by a silver table that has lately fallen into the hands of Mr. Isaac Cookson, a goldsmith in this town. It was found near Corbridge, by some ignorant poor people, who have cutt off the feet in such a vile barbarous manner that they have broke 2 holes through the table, and a small piece off one of the corners too. It is 19 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ long and 15 broad, the foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and about 1 inch high; it weighs about 150 ounces. I imagin it to have been cast all in one piece; most of the work is in basse relief, the rest ingraved. It represents a Sacrifice to Apollo, whose image stands in a small temple supported by 2 Corinthian pillars, against one of them seems to be a pile of some square blocks, and close to it sits a priestesse⁹ upon a stool that shows but 2 feet. Behind her is a column with a globe upon it, I suppose to represent the sun, though had it been alone I should not have thought so. Near her stands another,¹⁰ in the same habit, and a third¹¹ that seems to have the attributes of Pallas, particularly the headpiece. Near the last is a man¹² with a bow in his left hand, and an arrow in his right. Before him is an alltar, and a dog, I think a greyhound, near him; behind him is a large spreading tree with an eagle percht upon it, there are allso severall small birds about it, but these

⁹ Vesta.

¹⁰ Supposed to be Juno.

¹¹ Minerva.

¹² "This figure is of Diana, not a man."—R. G.

are onely engraved. In the lower corner next the man, on the left hand as you look at it, there is a rocky hill, and on the side of it lyes an urn, with a stream of water running out, perhaps designed to represent the river Tyne. The two standing women hold each of them a staff of their own hight; afore the temple is another altar, on one side of which lyes a griffin, and on the other side, next to the man, a buck, which seems to be killed for a sacrifice. Near the buck grow two ears of corn tyed together, and near the griffin a shrub of 3 or 4 branches that has at the end of each branch somewhat formed like a fan. There is a border raised round the whole higher than the plain, which is adorned with a vine, the branch is engraved, but the grapes and leaves are in basse relief.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ROBT. CAY.

I heartily wish this table was in the hands of some curious gentleman, well able to make such purchases, for I find Mr. Cookson will expect profit, though I hope he will not be unreasonable. I should have taken notice that the workmanship appears in all respects to be of the Lower Empire.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE SAME, UPON THE SAME.—H. C.

Newcastle, March 19th, 1735.

Sir,

Soon after the post was gone from hence I received yours of the 11th. This morning I went to the goldsmith, who soon convinced me of my error in saying the birds, &c., were engraved; and that all which I thought to be engraved was struck with the chizel and punch, so that I must own your suspicions were well grounded. Mr. Cookson's father happens to be here now; I take him to be well versed in the art of casting of metalls. He showed me several marks near one end, in the middle of which end there is a crack, which marks and crack, he says, are proofs that it was cast in one piece.

I enquired again about the price, but Mr. Cookson waved saying anything different from what I mentioned yesterday to

you, which was that he hoped it would produce him about 200 guineas. As to the place where it was found, he says he can tell me no more than that it was somewhere near Corbridge. He apprehends the person who sold it to him was afraid to name the particular place, or to confesse in whose mannor it was discovered, as fearing a claim from the lord of the mannor.

Since writing the above I am told a kind of a claim has been made on behalf of the Duke of Somerset; though neither his grace's officer nor the goldsmith know in whose mannor it was found. On the back of the table there is a kind of inscription, which I cannot pretend to read.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ROBT. CAY.

P.S.—I am told two other pieces of antique plate have been since found in the same place. One of them was sold to a gentleman in Cumberland, and the other to a goldsmith in this town, who thinking it much damaged, had melted it down before I heard of it.—R. G.

SIR JOHN CLERK, IN ANSWER TO ONE FROM ROGER GALE TO HIM, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE SILVER TABLE FOUND AT CORBRIDGE, MUCH TO THE SAME PURPOSE AS IT IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOREGOING LETTERS TO R. G. FROM MR. ROBT. CAY.—H. C.

Pennycuik, 28th March, 1735.

Dear Sir,

The account you have sent me of the silver table found near Corbridge is vastly surprising. How happy had Mr. Gordon and I been, when we were hunting for Roman antiquitys in that countrie, if this valuable curiosity had fallen into our hands? As to the use of it, I make no question of its being a tabula votiva, and that it has been hung up or kept in a temple at Corbridge, dedicated perhaps to Apollo or Ceres. No doubt the Roman officer who commanded in these northern parts of Brittain thought himself very happy to find good meat and drink in a country where he expected nothing but famine and barbarity,

and therefore in gratitude made this present to the God of the place.

I cannot help, since I am in this way of thinking, to reflect a little upon what I observed in a church called Notre Dame de Halle, about 12 miles from Brussels. The walls were hung round with silver legs and arms, cups, and several other things in silver, as tokens of gratitude to the Blessed Virgin for having, by her means and intercession, been recovered from infirmitys and distempers.

Among other things I could not but take notice of a silver pen, which old doating Justus Lipsius had sent thither some years before, out of gratitude, as an inscription told us, for that by the assistance of the V. Mary, he had been enabled with so much eloquence, &c., to write a Treatise De Miraculis B. Virginis Hallensis. I called to mind upon that occasion passages very agreeable to your silver table, and applicable.

Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile Lignum,
Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
Laurenti Divo, et votas suspendere vestes.—[*Virg.*, *Æn.* xii., 767.]

. Me Tabula Sacer
Votiva paries indicat uvida
Suspendisse potenti
Vestimenta maris Deo.—[*Hor.* i., *Carm.* Od. 5.]

You are pleased to expresse some doubt as to the engraving, and I think you have reason. The Romans, I believe, never practised our way of engraving, and yet they did what was next to it; for they were used to cutt some remarkable laws and edicts in brasse tables, as they used to make inscriptions in marble or stone. I have seen some of these, particularly at Lyons, which at that time made me reflect on the dulnesse of the Romans, and all mankind besides, that by means of these brasse plates they had not fallen upon the art of printing; for if these had been daubed over with any sort of colour, and clapt upon paper or parchment, they would soon have introduced that art; but there are many plain things that mankind cannot see into all of a sudden, and which are reserved for posterity. I'll be glad to hear from you after you have seen this fine plate; 'tis well the

goldsmith did not melt it down, as some modern Goths of this trade have frequently done.

I am, ever, Sir,

Your most faithfull humble Servant,

JOHN CLERK.

By way of corollary, I must add to what I have said above, that if search was made in the very same place where this plate was found, many fine things may probably be discovered.

THE REVD. MR. HENRY WASTELL,¹³ VICAR OF SIMONDBOURN,
IN NORTHUMBERLAND, TO ROGER GALE, WITH AN ACCOUNT
OF TWO INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN THAT COUNTRY.—H. C.

Simondbourn,¹⁴ Apr. 10, 1735.

Dear Sir,

I here send you by way of amusement, till I can gett those of Thirlwall¹⁵ exactly copyed, two inscriptions found since Mr.

¹³ The Rev. Henry Wastell preceded Dr. Scott in the rectory of Simonburn, which at that time was the most valuable living in Northumberland. Wastell was "so totally negligent of his temporal affairs, that although he held the living 52 years, it produced less to him at his decease than it did at his induction. For more than 20 years he carried on a litigation with his parishioners for the recovery of tithes, at the expense of about £10,000. The result of this litigation was that Dr. Scott's life was in danger, and he removed to London."—*Mackenzie's Hist. of Northumb.*, ii., 238 n.

¹⁴ This *was* the largest, wildest, and most unproductive parish in Northumberland. It extended from the Roman wall northward to Liddlesdale in Scotland, a distance of 33 miles, and its breadth was about 14 miles. In 1811 an Act was passed for erecting five distinct parishes within it, and for restraining the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, from presenting to Simonburn or the said new Rectories, any other persons than chaplains in the royal navy. In the 17th century the inhabitants were bold, warlike, and predatory, and exercised a lawless independence. In 1681 the rector and churchwardens presented Thomas Ridley, of Parkend, "for running horse-races on the Lord's day publicly, and Margaret Heron, of Nunwick, for entertaining them on that day, having music in her house, whereby several were kept from the church."—*Mackenzie's Northumberland*, vol. ii., 233.

¹⁵ There is a Roman altar, writes Mackenzie, in the garden wall of the inn, where also is a colossal head, which Hutchinson saw at Thirlwall Castle. *Thirl*, in the north country, signifies an opening left in moor fences for sheep to pass through; but it has been thought by some writers that Thirlwall is named from the sluice or bridge where the river passed through the wall, and not from the Scots piercing it here.—See *Mackenzie's Northumberland*, vol. ii., 308, 309.

Horseley's book was published ; one at Wallwick Grange, within a mile of the Roman wall, the other in my own custody, which I espyed as the workmen were pulling down my old kitchen. The former¹⁶ was given me by a stone cutter, taken by himself, so cannot answer for its exactnesse, but shall take the first opportunity of going to Wallwick Grainge, and if upon examination can find out any material difference shall give you an account. The latter is in my custody, if valuable, is at your service. The stone is square, about 9 or 10 inches every way, but there seems to be something wanting at one end, occasioned, I suppose, by the workman's tools, either when they built or pulled down the kitchen¹⁷; but you will be the better able to judge by what you'll see on the other side. The letters are 3 inches long. Mr. Horseley takes notice of VLPIVS and SABINVS, two Roman lieutenants sent against the Britains, but says he never heard of any inscriptions found relating to either of them. I shall be glad to have your [opinion] relating to either of them, and am,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

H. WASTELL.

MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ., TO ROGER GALE, IN ANSWER TO ONE
GIVING HIM AN ACCOUNT OF THE SILVER PLATE FOUND
AT CORBRIDGE.—H. C.

Spallding, May 3rd, 1735.

Dear Sir,

'Twas with much pleasure I received and communicated to our little fraternity your very obliging and ingenious account of the Corbridge silver table, which honor I am commanded to return you thanks for, and for your very kind promise of continuing to us the most valuable favor of your ever entertaining, judicious, and improving correspondence. On reading your account of that massey piece, some of us thought it might have been part of an Acerra or sacred coffer, wherein incense and odours were preserved for the service of the altar, or salt, &c.,

¹⁶ The inscription expanded is [COH]ORS V [CENTVRIA] CAECILI[I] PROCVL [I]. It was found in a wall at Walwick Grange, and is preserved in Alnwick Castle.—See *Hutchinson's Northumberland*, i., 83 ; and *Hübner*, 119, No. 598.

¹⁷ This inscription was simply VLPI.....SABIN..... It has perished.—See *Hübner*, 119, No. 591 ; also *Hutchinson's Northumberland*, i., p. 213.

for some sorts of sacrifices. Others have, perhaps with more reason, conceived it to be a stand, salver, or sort of waiter to sett such things on, or even the Acerra, or perhaps for domestick uses; for we are too apt to apply every relique of antiquity as being venerable, to sacred purposes. The society next succeeding (which was the 1st of last month), we had much the like account, but the dimensions a little different, and the figures or characters on the back, said to be I. P. X., with the unintelligible traces of more; to us they are so.

Our friend and brother member, Mr. Bogdoni,¹⁸ in a letter I lately received from him, tells me you now seem to think this a piece cast or wrought in the Saxon times,¹⁹ of which people, as we have fewer remains in the arts of designing, when they are said to have been in a great measure lost, I should be glad if this rather showed us somewhat of their ceremonies or customs, than of the Roman, of which we have many, and under whom, from the Græcia Capta to the utter declension [of] their empire, we have in almost every part of the world most splendid remains. But from what I remember to have read in Verstegan, or elsewhere, of the Saxons, I cannot apply any part of this design peculiarly to any piece of their sacred or civil history; from the coins even of their latest princes, they seem to me to have had lesse notions of designing after nature, and to have done their work in a much worse tast than our old British ancestors, of whom, I am satisfied, I have seen severall coins or medals, in every one of the 3 metalls, not imitating or borrowed from the Romans, or made by Roman workmen; and of these, some by the extraordinary boldnesse of the relief, and all by their convexity, more in the manner of some of the eastern people than the Romans, to whom the manner of chariot fighting seemed strange, though very customary with the eastern nations, whose strength for the battle was frequently calculated or estimated by the number of their chariots and horsemen. And I can't say I ever saw a fair piece of old convex compound in England,

¹⁸ Mr. Bogdoni was F.R.S. and F.S.A., and had a considerable office in the Ordnance Office at the Tower. He died at Hitchin, in Herts, in 1771.—See *Nichols' Biblio. Topog.*, No. ii., pt. 2, p. 57, *n*.

¹⁹ "This is a mistake in Mr. Bogdoni, for I never told him so, or ever had the least surmise of its being Saxon."—R. G.

but had on it some design of a horse, horseman, chariot, or wheels, and sometimes with more things with them. Notwithstanding what has been advanced²⁰ against the judgement of Sir Rob. Cotton, Selden, Speed, Camden, &c., I cannot but think that in the main they give us rational conjectures about the British coins or medalls, if we should not allow them to be currant coin, for which yett I see not any reason, unlesse we are bound to take all for truth and fact which the Romans relate, and admit allso, that they told the whole truth, and all that was really fact, of those brave, polite, and honest people, whom they so gloried in annoying and distressing. Sed manum de tabulâ. Only give me leave by you, Sir, to present our thanks to your good brother for his ingenious dissertation on Cæsar's landing, which gave our society much pleasure, particularly our worthy president, and another member, who having some years resided in those parts, well knew all the places therein mentioned.

What we have had of late communicated,²¹ has been chiefly poems, and some philosophical experiments, schemes of draining, and several petrifications presented to our petty musæum, where we continue to amuse ourselves every Thursday, and remember with pleasure our friends at the mitre. On the 17th ult^o., the Reverend Mr. Ray, V.P., showed the society a sculpture, in ivory, of a skeleton sitting on a monument with a winding sheet thrown over him, like a loose robe, resting his right hand on an hour glasse, and his left on his scyth, with skulls and bones in basse relief, on the sides of the monument. The blade of the scyth had teeth like a sickle. The work seemed of some age, but, as a physician said, not accurate.

He allso showed a paper manuscript in 24, of the whole book of Psalms, in number 150, written in French most elegantly, in all the hands in use throughout Europe, by Mrs. Esther Anglois, a French lady at Lislebrough en Escosse, 1599 ; dedicated to Prince Maurice of Nassau, with a complimentary copy of Latin verses to his highnesse, by B. K., her husband, and several on the lady's elegant writing, by Andrew Melvin, John Johnston, Robert Rolloe; and on her person and great abilitys under her pic-

²⁰ "By N. Salmon."—R. G.

²¹ To the Spalding Society.

ture, neatly drawn by herself with a pen, as are allso the Arms of the Prince, and a head and tail piece to each psalm. This curious little MS. is bound in velvet, embroidered with gold, the leaves finely gilded and painted, with a running foliage stamped thereon. The said Prince of Orange's cognisance or device, is embroydered on the corners in silk of proper colours, and drawn with a pen at the end of the book, within a laurell wreath, a branch of palm, with this motto, VIRESCIT, on escrol, wrapped round it, and a coronet over it. It was, by tradition, given by the prince to a French refugee gentleman, who was his surgeon, and from him came into the hands of a lady who now owns it, and sets a very high value upon it. The prince and poets we know are eminent enough, though their compliments are puns, and their witt low, but who B. K. called dictæ Estheræ Maritus should be, we know not. I wish, good Sir, I had any thing better to divert you with; I write now, however, as soon as I could, rather than be rude in neglecting, by answer, to acknowledge the receipt of yours, and the great pleasure and honor you have done to us all, and more particularly to, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

MAURICE JOHNSON.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT AN INSCRIPTION FOUND
AT LANGCHESTER, AND THE PLATE AT CORBRIDGE.—H. C.

Pennycuik, 26 June, 1735.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 17th I received with the usual pleasure and satisfaction. I return you many thanks for the two inscriptions. That of Dr. Hunter's is extreamly new and curious. There were many barbaritys in the language of the lower empire, and therefore it is hard to determin with any certainty about letters. I cannot approve of the Doctor's Gregalium, though I believe he would be vastly fond of it, and pleased with the invention. Your Civium Romanorum is certainly right if the letters be not G. R. for Germanicorum, for I have seen, if I remember right, some such inscription, though I cannot tell where. You will be surprised at my notion of Germanicorum, if I do not explain to you

the reading of the alltar so as to comprehend such a word. If then the letters are G. R. in the sense I take them, the reading must relate to the Cohors Milliaria as dedicating an alltar to the genius of the Cohors Vardulorum upon some signal services done.²² F. must be fecit, and the last letter R. restituit.

I am sorry you could not gett a copy of the silver table, however, a little time will produce one from a copper-plate, whoever be the proprietor. I have still a strong suspicion that it is Roman, and a Tabula Votiva rather cast than hammered up and engraven.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most affectionate humble Servant,
J. CLERK.

MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ., TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT THE SILVER TABLE FOUND AT CORBRIDGE, WITH AN EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT SPALLDING.—H. C.

Spallding, 25th Aug., 1735.

Dear Sir,

Your most ingenious and obliging account of the Corbridge silver table, and dissertation upon it, I received and read to our Society last Thursday, the 21st inst., at which were present our Revrd. President and 13 other members and 2 honorary, and return you their and my thanks for that excellent entertainment. As you give leave to conjecture at the female figure, erect, her hair tyed up with a knot behind, with a small oval, perhaps a British pearl (for which our coast was in the Roman times famous) her right arm wrapped up, a spear with an obtuse point in her left, permit me to opine this may be in honor to our isle, and to represent Britannia, as on a coin of Hadrian in my collection, or the genius of Great Britain still retained on the reverse of our copper coin, but in a sedentary posture; sometimes by the ancients with an *hasta pura*, sometimes armed with an iron

²² "It is hard to conceive how a Cohors Milliaria Germanicorum should dedicate an alltar Genio Coh. II Vardulorum; besides, if it was so, the reading upon it would have been Cohors Mill. German., and not Germ. Coh. Mill." —R. G.

sharp-headed one ; here, as between both, with one obtuse flint-headed one as worn with use in warr, *se defendendo*, against the Romans. I know not what else to think it, and as found amongst us, whom so likely ? The pyramidal figure I take onely to denote *Stabilitas Aeterna*, and was, though in a lesse elegant form, the device of representing the Deity in the earliest times of art, before statuarys had taught marbles to assume limbs and allmost to breathe. Whatever this noble piece of plate was designed for, I take it to have been a grand compliment to our native countrey, and am therefore the more desirous of being possessed of a drawing of it.

That I may somewhat account for our proceedings [in the Antiquarian Society of Spalding] and show you it might be in some measure worth while to bestow so much pains upon us, give me leave to send you a brief extract of our late minutes.

[The minutes of the Spalding Antiquarian Society are printed in *Nichols' Biblio. Topog. Brit.*, vol. ii., pt. II., *Reliq. Galean.* p. 57.]

ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING LETTER, BY ROGER GALE, TO
MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ.—H. C.

I am much pleased that the last account I sent of the Corbridge plate mett with so good a reception from the gentlemen for whose entertainment I designed it. We must yett call it the Corbridge plate, since at present it is said to have been found near that town, though I am inclined to think it is onely given out so, to conceal the true place where it was discovered. When the bill that the Duke of Somerset has filed in Chancery against the present possessor of it, for treasure trove in his royalty comes to be argued, we may come to the truth. This contest with his grace made the owner very shy of letting it be seen by anybody, and it was not without great importunity that a gentleman to whom he was under the strongest obligations procured me the favor of taking a draught of it, and upon condition that I should not permitt any one to copy it, nor know where the original, which has been shifted into 2 or 3 hands, is now deposited. My promise to comply with these terms must plead my excuse for not

permitting anybody to take a copy of mine till the dispute is determined, or I have leave to impart it to my friends, among whom you may then command it with the first. I had some weeks ago given a very short account of the figures on this table to Sir John Clerk, at Edenborough, a gentleman whose learning and judgement are of a superior degree. He had, from what I said to him, the very same opinion as yourself about the unknown figure, viz., that it might represent Britannia; but I believe both you and he would change your thoughts upon inspection of it; it is entirely Roman by the habit, and not the least circumstance attending it that may honor our country with being in so cælestial a rendezvous of deities.

Your conjecture upon the pyramidal pile I like well. I was once of opinion that it might have been some sort of an altar dedicated to Apollo, and that the 12 pieces of which it consists, might have some relation to the XII. months of the year. Tellus Stabilis we have upon the coins of Hadrian, Sabina, Faustina, Pii, and Commodus, but without this pyramis in our table it is erected as near to Vesta as to Apollo, and so may be an attribute belonging as well to her the goddess of the earth, as to him the god of the year.

The extract of your minutes surprises me, for who could have expected such a learned correspondence and so many curious observations to have been communicated to, and made by a sett of virtuosi almost out of the world, and which would never have been known but by the emanations of their own light? You have infinitely the advantage of our Antiquarian Society at London, which confines itself to that study and knowledge onely, whereas you take in, and very rightly too, the whole compasse of learning and philosophy, and so comprehend at once the ends and institution of both our London Societys. * * *

What you write concerning the vast number of ducks taken the 21st and 22d of August last is prodigious. I suppose what you call your *ducking* is an annual ceremony of beginning that sport like the opening of the hunt upon St. Hubert's day. * *

The inscriptions upon Mr. Spruston's ring at Cambridge I dare say are erroneously copyed; when I go next thither, which I believe will be in about 6 weeks, I will endeavor to see it if

possible, and I do not forget it. * * * *

I have putt you upp in this letter a fairer impression of T. Driffield's seal¹ than what was upon my last, but can tell you no more of it and him than that it was found at a place called Driffield, in Gloucestershire, where formerly resided a good family of that name. My best services attend your flourishing Society, and

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

R. GALE.

J. WALTON [TO DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Corbridge, Feb. 5th, 1754.

Revd. Sir,

I am very much obliged to Mr. Duane for having procured me the honour of a correspondence with you. * *

I send you inclosed the drawing of the altar.² The letters are so fair that not one will give way to any conjecture. How these Greek altars came hither will I doubt still remain difficult to be accounted for.

At this time of the year little is done at the new road. The goodness of the foundation will render it one of the firmest roads in the nation, that the wall must suffer by : yet there will be still considerable remains of the wall left, where the road goes off from it. There are not so many peices of antiquity found as you would perhaps expect in making the road. As there is plenty of stone in the wall, &c., they leave most of the castle and tower foundations unwrought up ; and when they work only for stones, the area of the places in which most remains of antiquity might be expected (and not in the walls themselves), are left unsought. Probably more will be discovered when it comes to those parts of the country which are less inhabited and cultivated.

I have got some legionary and centurial stones. I believe

¹ The seal bore the legend "S'. Thomae De Driffield."—See *Minutes of the Spalding Soc.*, Augt. 21, 1735, printed in *Nichols' Biblioth. Topog. Reliq. Galean.*, No. ii., Pt. ii., 65.

² Reference is here made to the altar bearing the dedication to Astarte.

one altar has been found at Benwell,³ which I have not yet seen. Some inscriptions at first were broke in peices. Not many coins have been found, except about 3000, mostly Magnentius and Decentius's, about a mile from the wall, in digging up gravel. I have got a Roman counter, found in the wall, Vespasianus ROM IMP AUG. ; reverse Judæa Capta and the palm tree.

If you would favour me so far as to send me your thoughts upon the altar and upon No. 1, &c., it will greatly oblige,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN WALTON.

J. WALTON [TO DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Corbridge, Feb. 24th, 1755.

Dear Sir,

It is very good and kind in you to give me a second letter when I had really delayed so long to answer your former that I was ashamed to write to you ; though I owed you my best thanks for the present of your two books, &c., which I read with great pleasure and information. The only excuse I have for my not paying my acknowledgements for your first favour (I own not a sufficient one), was my expecting some inscriptions which were promised me from Walwick, which I have not yet got. They are only of the centurial sort, many of them, though not all, before published. Now I doubt whether you would chuse to have any of that small kind, as no great matter of information or elucidation is to be expected from them. I was in hopes too that some remains of antiquity might be found in the making of the road along the wall west of Walwick.⁴ Nothing has been

³ Benwell is the Condercum of the Notitia, and was probably the first place where coals were dug in Great Britain. Several inscribed slabs and small altars have been found here. The most important is preserved in the rectory house at Ryton. The Notitia records that the prefect *alæ primæ Asturum* was stationed at Condercum ; and the slab furnishes the information that it was garrisoned by a Spanish cavalry regiment, styled, probably on account of some illustrious achievement, *Gordiana* ; also that Titus Agrippa rebuilt a temple which had become dilapidated. Two small altars found in this station are in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, London.—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, 109.

⁴ A small village, built on the Roman Wall, at a short distance west from Walwick Chesters.

found more than some centurial inscriptions, except a small broken image of Minerva, I think, from the sheild which the left hand rests upon, of which I send you a rough sketch (I am a poor drawer). It is a composition, and by the cavity within, and discernable to the broken extremities, seems to have had the fore part and back part first formed separate, and then to have been pressed and joined together. There is an hole in the left side, by which it has been fixed to some other figure. It was found near Walwick Chesters. I have got no coins found upon the road making westward but a Burcred⁵ found at Carrawburgh. That name is very like your favourite emperor's, and as he did a great deal to the wall I am tempted to think Carraw and Carrawburgh had their names from him.

In digging up an old causeway here at Corbridge the other day, there was a stone found with a broad coarse head cut upon it. The lower end had stood in a socket, and near to it another stone, with LEG . II . AVG . COH . III . F.⁶ Near Bywel⁷ there was lately discovered in the centre of a currick of stones or barrow something like a tomb, being a cavity made with stones set edgeways, and covered with a flat stone at top, but no bones, nor discernable ashes in it. I should be glad to know whether Corbridge would any way agree with the situation of Cohors Ælia or Pons Ælia of Antonine's Itinerary or the Liber Notitiarum. There are great remains of a (Roman) bridge a little above Corbridge, opposite to the ruins, at the place called Colchester, and near the line of the Roman way called here Watling street. As Pont Eland plainly can mean no more than an island in the rivulet Pont (a rivulet one may stride over), and there are no remains of such a bridge, it is very unlikely Hadrian's name should be given to a bridge there, I should therefore be glad to

⁵ King of Mercia. The coins of Mercia gradually declined from the reign of Offa, and Burgred's are the most rude of the series. On the expulsion of this king, his minister Ciolwf seized the reins of government, but held them for a short time only, when his expulsion terminated the independence of Mercia. The coins of Ciolwf must not be confounded with those of Ceolwlf.—*Humphrey's Coin Collectors' Manual*, vol. ii., 413.

⁶ LEG[IONIS] II AVG[VSTÆ] COH[ORS] IV F[ECIT].—*Vid. Hübner*, p. 98, No. 474; also *Horsley*, p. 245; *Northumberland*, 101.

⁷ Bywell parish adjoins Corbridge.

have your opinion whether the Pons Ælia can have been here, or at Chesterford (Cilurnum) on the wall where there are great and likely remains.

I am not quite satisfied with your conjecture about the Greek altar. MESORAS^s is smooth, and like enough a Greek proper name; as there is the ivy leaf at the end of it, and room for the T had it belonged to it, the workman would I think have placed it there, and not in the following line. The letter which you would read an A is too fair and distinctly cut to give way to any conjecture. Therefore I must think POULCHER M are letters or parts of words standing to signifie whole words.

Please to let me know in your next whether your Carausius is yet published, that I may make my bookseller order it for me.

Mr. Wastal I have not seen since I had your letter, but I was with him at Simonburne two or three days before. He was very well, and expects to see you in town this spring. Pardon the length of this, and believe me to be,

Your obliged and humble Servant,

JOHN WALTON.

J. WALTON [TO DR. STUKELEY?]—H. F. ST. J.

Corbridge, March 23d, 1754.

Good Sir,

I have received yours, and according to your request send you casts of what more Carausius's I have tolerably fair.

I should be very glad to have your thoughts on the fourth line of the inscription of Astarte, POULCHER M; and on the legend VXiAMXX on the reverse of a former Carausius.

The names of Herks and Hertness or Heartness in old writers for what is now Hart and Hartley pool, seem to add strength to your conjecture of its having been formerly Heracleopolis, and the more so as Herculis's promontory in Devonshire is called Herty Point, Herty and Hertland.

I am conscious to myself that I have no right to ask such a favour as a small extract out of Richard the Monk's Itinerary

^s For the true reading see a previous letter.

(only so far as may relate to the principal stations per Lineam Valli and in the two northern countys) but if you should be so very good as to grant it, it would greatly oblige,

Your most humble, &c.,

J. WALTON.

My compliments to Mr. Duane; I should be glad to know whether he intends to be in the north this summer or no.

J. WALTON, "TO THE REVD. MR. PEELE, IN HEXHAM."—
C. K. PROBERT.

Corbridge, March 23, 1757.

Dear Sir,

I am obliged to you for the loan of your inscriptions, which I thought to have returned you in person, but as the weather is so coarse, I doubt I shall not have the pleasure of meeting you at the club. I hope when you get any more inscriptions you will be so kind as to let me have them.

I am, your, &c.,

J. WALTON.

P.S.—What came of the silver buckles ?

S. CURRIE "TO THE REVD. MR. PEILE, AT HEXHAM."—C. K.
PROBERT.

Hull, May 13, 1757.

Dear Sir,

No. 1. Below you have an inscription which perhaps you have not seen, though I believe you have been at the place (not Bank). It was found at a statio per Vallum, nigh the east end of the Craig-Loch.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN

HADRIANI AVG.

LEG. II. AVG.

APLATORIO NEPOTE LEG. PRPR.

Whether the D. M. is wanting at top I shall not say, but shall be extremely glad to have the reading of it by your means.⁹

I am, yours sincerely,

S. CURRIE.

“I desired Currie to revise this inscription, but I have yet had no account from him. Neither Platorio nor Platorion, I am told, is to be found in Gruter.”

B. PEILE.

J. WALTON “TO THE REVD. MR. PEILE, IN HEXHAM.”—C. K. PROBERT.

Corbridge, May 18, 1757.

Dear Sir,

I have just now received yours, with the inscription, for which I am obliged to you. I am glad you have such a correspondent in that part of the country. HADRIANI AVGVSTI LEGIO SECVNDA AVGVST. Though I believe in general the power and authority of the proprætor was higher than that of the legate, I doubt whether the last line in your letter is right taken, as it contains double the quantity of letters in the foregoing lines. Are not two lines put into one? I do not remember the name Platorio or Platorion in the history of Britain. I am, in haste for fear of the post,

Yours,

J. WALTON.

J. WALTON, “TO THE REVD. MR. PEILE, AT HEXHAM.”—C. K. PROBERT.

Corbridge, Sept. 17, 1757.

Dear Sir,

I had forgot your inscriptions or you had had an answer ere now.

⁹ This slab was found at Milking-gap. “Of all the inscriptions discovered in Britain, Hodgson pronounces this to be of the greatest historical importance, inasmuch as it leads to the true reading of several fragments of similar inscriptions throwing light upon the authorship of the wall. It and other fragments which have been found in different mile-castles, tend to show that these castles (which are on the line of the wall, ascribed to Severus), were built by Hadrian.” The true reading of the inscription is: IMP[ERATORIS] CAES[ARIS] TRAIAN[I] HADRIANI AUG[VSTI] LEG[IO] SECVNDA AVG[VSTI] AVLO PLATORIO NEPOTI LEG[ATO] PR[O]PR[ÆTORE]. Aulus Platorius Nepos was both Legate and Proprætor under Hadrian.—*V. Bruce's Rom. Wall*, 203; *Hübner*, p. 126, No. 660; *McCaul*, 146 n.

I. O. M.	Jovi Optimo Maximo.	
COH. AELIA.	Cohors Ælia.	
DACORVM.	Dacorum.	
QVB PRESIT.	Quibus Præsit.	
MAMONIVS.	M. Amonius.	
TRIB.	Tribunus.	
VICTORIVS.	Victorius.	[The Votive Præsit not common].

I. O. M.	Jovi Optimo Maximo.
COH. AELIA.	Cohors Ælia.
C. P. EL. MA	Cui præsit Elius Ma-
XIMUS	ximus
TRIB FIL	Tribunus Filius
L P R. MI.	Lucii Primi.

I apprehend there is a mistake in the taking of COH I AELIA. It should be only Cohors Aelia. Cohors Aelia you know is from Aelius Hadrianus.

I am, yours,

J. WALTON.

THE REVD. B. PEILE, "FOR JAMES JURIN,¹⁰ ESQ., AT THE HERMITAGE."—C. K. PROBERT.

Nov. 12, 1757.

Sir,

With the 4 volumes of *Amelia*,¹¹ for which I thank you, I do myself the honour to send you enclosed the inscriptions I spoke of. I send the letters themselves that I may have no mistakes to answer for in transcribing them. They are some of

¹⁰ The Hermitage, in the parish of West Acomb, Northumb., formerly belonged to the priory of Hexham. On the dissolution of the monastery it came to the crown. In 1724, it was in the possession of John Coatsworth, Esq., whose son Edward left it to his brother Michael, and failing heirs, to James Jurin, Esq. (son and heir of Dr. James Jurin), who was educated at Trin. Coll. Camb., and at the end of 1756, became fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1762.—*Mackenzie's Hist. of Northumberland*, vol. ii., 297.

¹¹ In 1751 appeared "*Amelia*," the last work of fiction that Henry Fielding gave to the world. "It is, perhaps, the only book," writes Dr. Johnson, "of which being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night." Johnson read the book through without stopping, and he adds that "Fielding's '*Amelia*' is the most pleasing heroine of all the romances." For this work Fielding received £1,000.—See *Beeton*, p. 397.

them a little ragged; but that I hope you will excuse on account of the family they belong to. My correspondent in the west is no antiquarian, but I believe very exact in copying, and as I desired him to send me none but those that are lately discovered, I presume these are all of such. That one marked * I saw myself soon after it was found and built up into a wall. As to Mr. Walton, to whom I only act as caterer, I take a liberty in sending his letters, which he knows nothing of; but, Sir, I can put confidence in you, and I am, Sir, with most respectful compliments to Mrs. Jurin and family,

Your most humble Servant,

B. PEILE.

Found at Carvaron.

DEO
VETIRIV.

This seemed to have been an altar stone, from the double moulding.

COH : BARVORVM

The last letter on this stone is much obliterated, the whole being much spoiled in taking up.

X X I
AVRIL
MATIRL . . .
RISSIMEP† . .

This had been a very large stone, as appears from the left hand side, which is entire; I could not say when on the spot whether the last letters here marked † should be P or R, but have marked it as on the remains of the stone.

. . RI . TE . .

This stone was so broken in the rubbish, nothing more was visible.

. . . ORIP . . .

This is the remains of another.

DEO . VETIRI . SANCTO
ANDIATIS

This has a double moulding. A little stone was carried off by the work people, being the only entire one that

V . S . L . M . F.

was found. I never saw any other have any other letter after V . S . L . M. but this F.¹²

COH III > C- L : AVG.
VSTAVI.

This stone was carried to London, as I understand, being found some 2 years ago.

COH : III
O. SOCELUANA.

This was found near a Turris per Vallum, north, or rather north-west from Wall-town. When on the spot I could not determine whether the last word should be SOCELLVANA or as it is, U being seldom found in those inscriptions; but that letter is spoiled.

*MARTI VICTORI
COH . IIII . NERVIVM.
C : I
PRAEFECT . I . CANINIVS
. M.

About 2 feet over, with a moulding, height not known. This stone is built up in the end of a house at Causey, west from Codly gate. I was as exact in taking down the characters as possible I could. This word, line

3d, is the last word of line 2d in the stone: it stands thus, C I. I thought when on the spot it might have been CIVI or CNI. But nothing is legible except C I. I am perswaded neither half the stone nor inscription is yonder. There was another stone which began I . O . M. I took both down, and for want of paper could not save one for myself. The latter is all broken since. But the farmer tells me he gave them to Mr. Dawson of Wall.

Corbridge.

Jan. 23, 1736. Mr. Routh called on me going to engrave

¹² The inscription in Peile's letter to Jas. Jurin, is thus given in Hübner, No. 960, at Netherby.

DEO VE
TERI . SAN
CTO . AN
DIA'IS
V . S . L . M. ☞

The little leaf at the end of last line was mistaken for the letter F or P.—See Hübner's *Inscr. Brit. Lat.*, p 167

a drawing of the Roman silver salver basso relievo found near Hexham. 'Tis the family of Augustus deified.—*Diary*, vol. i., 126.

24 July, 1740. Mr. Roger Gale visited me, and showed me a new inscription found at Antoninus's vallum.—*Diary*, vol. v., 13, 14.

26 Jan., 1758. At the Antiquarian Society. Two Roman altars from Severus's wall in Northumberland, in possession of Mr. Baron Legg, one to DEO SANCO. I explained it a day in the Roman Kalendar Deo trinonio FIDIO SEMONI SANCO, a great mystery couched under those names in the opinion of the Romans themselves, but really 'tis an obscure notion of the Trinity.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 68.

Colchester by Corbridge.

7 Feb., 1754. Mr. Yarrow, of York, sent me for a present by Mr. Davis 8 coins of Carausius. He sold a silver one, Concordia Militum, to Mr. Carteret Webb, all found at Colchester by Corbridg, Northumberland.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 36.

Roman Wall.

8 Dec., 1753. At Mr. Warburton's, Herald's Office. I saw a vast treasure of remains of the Druids and of the Romans, which he has collected from about the Roman wall, Northumberland, coins, fibulas, pins of brass, celts, with their cases in brass in which they were cast, glass beads, rings, balls of the Druids, &c. He has too a great collection of curious fossils.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 18.

15 July, 1754. Revd. Mr. Wastal, of Yorkshire, dined with me. He says they have destroyed the Roman wall intirely for many miles. They take all the stones of the wall, beat them to pieces, to make a foundation for their new road. He says he spoke to a shepherd to look diligently for inscriptions on the wall some years agoe, and he presently found a dozen. Having no great knowledg in these matters he did not take pains to read 'em, being pretty much decayed with time. He has many of

them in his house at Simonburn, upon the wall by Hexham. I advised him to give them to the library at Durham.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 6.

19 Oct., 1754. Visited Bishop Kildare at Kensington gravel pits. I waited on the Princess of Wales at five, at Carlton House. Was introduced directly to her royal highness at dinner, by her express direction. She was pleased to apologise for her not being in town last Saturday when I waited on her. I presented my discourse on ORIVNA, finely bound in gold and purple. She expressed a good deal of regret at Dr. Mead's presenting the medal to the king of France.¹³ I discoursed with her royal highness all the time she was at dinner, chiefly on the Romans, on the Northumbrian wall, on Herculaneum. She wondered I never travelled abroad. I answered that I loved my own country, and that there was curiosity and antiquity enough at home to entertain any genius; that I had travelled pretty much through England, but resisted the sollicitation of the Duke of Rutland and others to goe a foreign tour; that the Northumbrian wall was the greatest work the Romans ever did anywhere; that I had travelled the whole length of it, and taken drawings of innumerable inscriptions, altars, basso relievos, milliary pillars, and the like, found thereabouts, and now lying neglected. Her royal highness asked concerning the length, the dimensions of the fabric, and the nature of it. I took occasion likewise to express my concern at the havoc now making of this most noble antiquity by the surveyors of the new road carrying on by act of Parliament, who pull the cut and squared stones of the wall down, and beat 'em in pieces with sledg hammers to lay the foundation of the road with 'em, and in a country abounding with stone, and where the Roman road still remains, if they take the pains to seek for it, which would much shorten their labor. We discoursed on the first preaching of the gospel in Brittain, by S. Paul, at Chichester, where resided Pudens and Claudia, his disciples, mentioned in his Epistle; of Constantin the Great and his mother, both natives of Brittain. Empress Helena built those magnificent temples at Nazareth, Bethlehem, Jerusalem,

¹³ *V. Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 80. Surtees Soc.

and other places in the Holy land where our Saviour's nativity, crucifixion, &c.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 19.

23 Oct., 1754. I wrote the following letter to the Princess of Wales, copying that I gave in July to Dr. Hill:

“The honor your royal highness has indulged me, and the discourse in particular which we had on the Roman wall in Cumberland, imboldens me [to] address the present paper to answer your royal highness's questions to me more particularly, and to engage your powerful patronage to protect this most noble, most magnificent work, from further ruin, not from enemys, but from more than Gothic workmen, quite thoughtless and regardless of this greatest wonder, not of Brittain only, but of Europe.

A friend of mine who lives at the Roman wall, dining with me lately, we had some discourse about it. They are now busy in making a new turnpike road, pursuant to Act of Parliament, quite across the kingdom there from Newcastle to Carlisle. He tells me he gave a shepherd, who keeps sheep in the open fields adjacent, orders to pick up all the inscriptions he could find about the wall, and he would give him 6d. a piece. The man presently found him a dozen, some pretty much decayed, others very legible. He purposes to give them to the library at Durham, where already is a very fine collection of Roman antiquitys, which I copyed in the year 1725. I observe they are very elegantly cut, both as to letters and sculpture of figures, but the prints of 'em in Horseley and Gordon and others are very far from doing justice to them, they having not the art of drawing. He tells me, now they are making this new road, they have destroyed the old Roman wall for many miles. Their method is to take cut and squared stones of the wall, beat them to pieces, to make a foundation to this new road, and this in a country where stone is every where under their feet, for the country is chiefly a rock of stone.

Besides, there is a road made the whole length of the wall by the Romans. It was the business of the surveyors of the work to trace out this road. They would have found it pretty strait, well laid out in regard to ground, and it would have been a foundation sufficient for their new road. The late learned Roger Gale and myself rode the whole length of it in the year 1725,

so I speak as an eye witness, and I write with grief to see so little taste, so little judgement shown by the public in this otherwise laudable undertaking.

Surely it well became the wisdom of the legislature to act with great deliberation in so important an affair, especially in regard to the preservation of this greatest wonder of Roman magnificence, not only what is now left whole or in ruins, but that ever was.

This mighty wall of four score miles in length is only exceeded by the Chinese wall, which makes a considerable figure upon the terrestrial globe, and may be discerned at the moon. The Emperor Hadrian, who travelled bare-headed over the whole Roman Empire on foot, visited our island. His chief rendezvous at his arrival was at a place in Oxfordshire called Alcester, near Biceter. This being about the middle of the island, the Roman legions and Brittish troops from all parts met him there, and thence he marched to the north, and projected the great work of drawing a vallum and ditch across the island, in Northumberland and Cumberland.

Alcester became a city as usual, and had the name of *Ælia Castra* from the emperor, as I learn from a most valuable manuscript wrote by a monk of Westminster, who has preserved to us innumerable names of Roman places yet unknown. At the same time Jerusalem was rebuilt and called *Ælia* by the emperor's order and from his name, so *Pons Ælius* at Newcastle.

This vallum of Hadrian's in Northumberland was well pallisaded, and was a tolerable security, whilst a compleat garrison was kept to defend it; but alas that was seldom the case. The soldiers were too often called off to the continent.

Severus, the emperor who resided for some time and dyed at York, was a great, wise, and valiant person. He, seeing how little the north Britons regarded Hadrian's vallum, with a true greatness of mind, projected and executed the mighty work of the wall, built chiefly on the ground of Hadrian's vallum. This work is worthily called the greatest glory of his reign, I add, of the Roman Empire. And is it not to be regretted, in an age of building and architecture, that this Brittish boast and glory should be destroyed?

Would it be misbecoming a monarch to visit it where so many

great emperors have been in person, more than those that I have named? How carefully do the Popes support and repair the ruins of Roman magnificence, well aware of the benefit accruing from the resort of travellers to see them?

Must we send our nobility and young folks innumerable to spend immense sums of money yearly in foreign countrys for that purpose, and leave our own unvisited, but what is worse, doomed to be destroyed, and that under a public sanction?

When Mr. Gale and I were there, we tired ourselves day by day in copying and drawing inscriptions, altars, milliary columns, basso relievos, plans of forts, &c., which I have still by me. Numberless we left behind, not thinking they were to be broken in pieces to make a road; that so little sense of antient grandeur and learning should be left among us, to take away even the temptation of inviting the curious to travel thither!

Well said my Lord Chancellor in Lord Lovat's tryal, 'a love of our country includes in itself all virtues,' an observation from Cicero, and a very just one. It ought to be well considered by those that goe abroad to foreign universitys for education, and leave our own to languish. If anything *there* wants to be reformed let us bestow our time, our pains, our treasure, in that business. Omit no opportunity of inviting travellers to come among us, at least of our viewing our own country, and if we fall short of some others in some things, yet what we have is most truly valuable to us, because our own.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 19-26.

13 Sept., 1747. Dr. Pocock visited me. He is going to travel the length of the Roman wall, so to Whitehaven, the Isle of Man, and thence to Ireland. I showed him an immense parcel of drawings which I made in that tour with Mr. Roger Gale, and gave him directions about the journey.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 90.

16 Nov., 1754. At five I waited on the Princess of Wales, at Leicester house; was received whilst she was at dinner. Presented Warburton's book on the Picts' wall, and a letter magnificently bound in gilt paper, acquainting Her Royal Highness with the havoc made of it by the surveyors of the new road. She promised her interest to put a stop to it. On my going out I met my old friend Dr. Stephen Hales. He wondered at my admission whilst the Princess was at dinner.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 32.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THE REV. WILLIAM ELLA,¹⁴ TO DR. WM. STUKLEY, CONCERNING
 AGELOCUM OR LITTLEBOROUGH, IN NOTTS. [Printed in
Biblioth. Topog. Brit., No. ii., Pt. 2, *Reliq. Galean.*,
 p. 126].—H. C.

Rampton, Apr. 3d, 1723.

Sir,

The honor of yours I received the other day, and am not a little pleased with the hopes of seeing our accounts of the Roman Antiquitys in Britain further improved by proper draughts of the places of theyr stations and remains, and what recent observations may be added to those of the great Camden and Gale, and to have this work fall into so able an hand; and I could wish it was in my power to contribute anything of moment to so entertaining a piece of learning; but though my inclinations have allways leaned strongly that way, yet the circumstances of my life and my affairs would never allow me liberty of satisfying my curiosity.

This station, indeed, of Agelocum, I have been in the neighbourhood of these 8 or 9 years, and the desire of procuring some of the Roman coyns has sometimes lead me thither, and this place has afforded no small quantitys of them about 40 or 50 years ago, when the present enclosures betwixt the town and the bridge were tilled; and coyns are frequently found at this time, but most of them in considerable pieces of the basse empire, and generally so corroded with rust as to be of little use for the cabinet, for I have never heard of any thecæ nummariæ being met with, where one might hope to have found them better preserved. Now and then appears a coyn of the upper empire, and the larger size as Nero, Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, and I have a very fair medalion of Trajan's found here, struck upon that emperor's building the famous mole at Ancona in Italy, of which it carrys the ectype on its reverse. Another of Hadrian's, with BRITANNIA upon the reverse, sitting with a shield at her foot, a spear in her left hand, and a lawrell in her right, 'tis the coyn No. 323 in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis. These two are the most valuable coyns which have fallen into my hands; others

¹⁴ Vicar of Rampton.

I have seen of Vespasian, Domitian,¹ Marcus Aurelius, &c., and great numbers of Constantine, Constantius, Crispus, the Tetrici, of Carausius, and Allectus of the small copper. There are found, but very rarely, Roman signets of agate and cornelian, one of the fairest and largest I ever saw was found at this place. I thought it so valuable as to bestow the setting upon it, but the workman did it so slightly that to my great regret it dropt out I know not when, and was lost. The engraving was well performed, and the polish, though it must have layn 1300 years at least in the soyl, much exceeded anything I have seen of English workmanship.

Fragments of the finest coral-coloured urns² are frequently discovered, and some with curious work in basso relievo upon them, and the workman's name generally impressed with extant letters at the inside of the bottome. I have the fragments of some urns and vessels in my hands, and one, which is the largest, part of a Roman discus or sacrificing platter; another which seems to be a cover; but I never had the good fortune to meet with any urn or vessel entire, nor heard of any, except one of a singular make with an emperor's head imbossed upon it, of the same with that which Dr. Gale has given us the figure of found at York. Gale's *It. Anton.*, p. 23. The urns or vessels are most of them of this corall colour, and but few of the coarse grey sort which are mett with in other places, though we might have expected great numbers of this coarse sort, this station being within a few miles of one of the most noted Roman potteryys in this island, viz., Santon, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, where these were made. *Philos. Coll.*, N. 4, p. 88. Tesseraick work, such as is frequently discovered in Roman stations, as Isurium in particular, I have mett with none, nor is there any traditionary account of any such among the inhabitants. Inscription I have seen none, for those on the two Roman altars which were found here in 1718, and now placed on each side the steps as you ascend

¹ "I have a coin of Domitian's, of the large copper, found here."—R. G.

² "A.D. 1701, as I was ferrying over the Trent at Littlebury into Nottinghamshire, I observed in the opposite bank, washed away by the water, one of these coralline urns. I pulled it out; it was broke in pieces as it stood; it had bones in it, and the coin of Domitian before mentioned."—R. G.

to the inn from the ferry, are not visible ; I don't doubt but you made some remarks upon 'em. The one appears to be a sacrificing altar, from the discus on the top ; the mouldings are all entire and clean, as if new cutt, yet no inscription in the field, though 'tis very smooth and plain. I was in great hopes, when I first heard of their being discovered, to have mett with something instructive from 'em, but found myself disappointed, and could not forbear exclaiming against the malicious hand that cutt and polished out the inscription, for I cannot but think it was erased upon some revolution of the Roman affairs in this part of Brittain, because the place where the inscription was is very smooth, and there are still these letters very legible...LIS. ARAM. DD.

The other I take to be monumentall, they were both found together in digging of a sand pitt, the stone is of that coarse gritt which Dr. Lister has observed to be made use of for all the Roman altars he had mett with. These and other remains of the Romans are sufficient evidence of its being a considerable station of theyrs, and made use of as a ferry to convey theyr forces over to theyr northern garrisons at Danum, Legiolium, Calcareia, &c., probably as early as the times of Nero, if his coyns which are found here can be any evidence, and continued so down as low as Gratian, without interruption, for I have seen here a great many imperiall coyns between Nero and Gratian, and if we don't allow the meeting with Nero's coyns to be a sufficient proof of its being a Roman station at that time, yet what Mr. Gale has told us of his finding an urn here with a coyn of Domitian inclosed, A.D. 1701,³ will prove it to have been in the Roman hands at that time, and a station not above 27 years after Nero's time ; for I think it is the opinion of the antiquarys that where a coyn is found inclosed in an urn with the ashes, 'tis of the emperor reigning at the death of the person, as severall urns found in Spittlefields, London, A.D. 1576, had each a coyn of the emperor then in being, inclosed with the ashes. However, we must allow it as old as the Antonines, the number of urns will justifie us in this opinion, since urn buriall was laid aside and prohibited in the time of Antoninus Philosophus, and I cannot but look upon the former evidence of coyns to be sufficient to raise

³ "Comment. in Anton. Itin., p. 96."—R. G.

its antiquity considerably higher, and near the time of Nero; but these considerations I leave to persons more versed in the study of antiquity than myself; I onely take that liberty of conjecture which I observe most authors make use of upon the same subject. The Romans seem to have had a summer camp on the hill upon the east side of the river, as Dr. Gale observes, Anton. It. p. 96, and I have had accounts of theyr coyns being frequently found there; though time and tilling the soil has destroyed all the remains of such a camp, yett the commodiousnesse of so advanced a situation for their exploratores would be an inducement to believe they could not well neglect that advantage. 'Tis a notion still amongst the inhabitants that the town of the Romans extended farther east than the present does, and possest some part of the channel of the river, and theyr coyns are often found upon the very edge of the river after its lowest retreat in the dryest seasons, and upon the withdrawing of the tyde. I have here given you the legends or inscriptions of what coyns I have at present in my hands found at this place. As to the honor you design to do me by inscribing the plate you intend to engrave of this town, if you please it will not be disagreeable; arms I have none. This performance of yours will be very acceptable to the curious antiquary who has a mind to entertain himself with surveying Roman stations, and will be of singular use in the perusall of Dr. Gale's comment upon Antoninus.

I am, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your very humble Servant,

WM. ELLA.

1. IMP . CAESAR . VESPASIAN . AVG . COS . IIII. Reverse, an eagle standing upon a globe. A consecration medall, of the middle copper.

2. IMP . CAES . NERVAE . TRAIANO . AVG . GERMAN . DAC . PM . TRP . COS . V . PP. Reverse, the mole of Ancona, SPQR . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI. Large copper.

3. IMP . CAES . NER . TRAIANO . OPTIMO . AVG . GERM . D. Reverse, Fortune, sitting with a cornucopia in one hand, and a rudder in t'other. SENATVS . POPVLVSQVE . ROMANVS. Exergue FORT . RED . SC.

4. IMP . CAES., &c., as the 2nd. Reverse, an image sitting

upon armour, a spear in its left, and a Victoriola in its right hand. SPQR. The 2 last of the large copper.

5. IMP . CAES . TRAIANVS . HA..... Reverse, Britannia sitting with a shield at her left foot, a spear in her left hand, and right foot upon a rock. Exergue, BRITANNIA . SC.

6. AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG. Reverse, COS . II. This is of mixt metall, resembling silver.

7. DIVA FAUSTINA. Reverse, PIETAS.

8. The same. „ VESTA.

9. GALLIENVS . AVG. „ IOVI . STATORI.

10. IMP . TETRICVS . AVG . FIDES . MILITVM. Tetricus Senior.

11. IMP . PIVSV . TETRICVS . CAES. Rev., SPES . AVG. Tetricus Junior.

12. IMP . C . VICTORINVS . PF . AVG. Rev., SALVS . AVG.

13. IMP . CARAVSIVS . PF . AVG. Rev., MARS . VICTOR.

14. IMP . ALLECTVS . PF . AVG. Reverse, Navis Prætoria VIRTVS . AVG. On the exergue 2, 4.

15. CONSTANTINVS . AVG. Rev., SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.

16. The same. Rev., ALEMANNIA . DEVICTA.

17. CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . CAES. Reverse, the front of a castle, PROVIDENTIAE . CAESS. On the exergue, S. T. P., Signata Treviris pecunia.

18. The same. Reverse, a Roman killing an enemy. FELIX TEMP . REPARATIO.

19 to 23. Five more, the same. Reverse, a soldier betwixt 2 ensigns, sometimes one ensign, and sometimes the pearl diadem betwixt the two ensigns, GLORIA . EXERCITVS.

More of this emperor when called AVGVSTVS.

Another, reverse, BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS, an altar, inscribed VOTIS . XX.

24. Another of Constantine the Great, with the same reverse.

25. Another with a Corona Civica ; in it VOT . XX.

26. CRISPVS . NOB . CAES. Reverse, a labarum, inscribed VOT . XX., with 2 captives on the ground.

Severall coyns struck about Constantine's time, with a juvenile head having a helmet on, and inscribed VRBS . ROMA, with Romulus and Remus and the wolf.

Others of the same age with a juvenile head, and round it

CONSTANTINOPOLIS, with a winged genius on the reverse, having a spear in one hand, and a shield resting at its foot in the other.

Littleborough.

A Roman altar found about a year [1718] agoe at Agelocum [Littleborough], is now set up with another as two piers in a wall on each side the steps that lead from the water side to the inn. The other is utterly obliterated. The Trent washes away part of the south-east corner of the town where foundations and pavement are visible in the bank. Mr. Roger Gale once [in 1701] found an urn there with a coyn of [Domitian] in it. I saw a few coyns here, but the people don't take care to save one. Many urns are dug up, but every antiquity is wholly neglected by the inhabitants. It seems to have been only ditched about, and of a square form. This enclosed ground is higher than any round it. The Trent, when flouded, comes up very near to its surface. The church is the highest spot. Cornelians, agates, and the like frequently found, one with impression of Mercury. The town reached into the present river. These altars were found near White-bridg, where many foundations are by the road side. Many coyns found in one field towards that bridg. They call 'em swinepennys. The road hither from Lincoln abutts almost with a right angle from the Hermen street, 3 miles north from Lincoln, and so comes over the heath till it falls into Tilbridg-lane, passing along in a most straight line to the Trent side. Several very little coyns found here like flat peas, called mites. Human bones found in digging a ditch next the church close. The spring upon the hill at the entrance into Tilbury-lane rises and falls (as they say) with the Trent.⁴

Newark.

1731, Oct. 7. I discovered Newark to be the Sidnacester, the Saxon bishoprick.—*Diary*, vol. i., 35.

28 Feb., 1737-8. Going to Newark with Mr. Roger Gale, in his journey of retirement, I observed on a capital of a pillar of

⁴ This communication is apparently by Mr. Ella.

Newark church, by my aunt Dickenson's seat at the s.w. corner of the gallery, the king's arms as blazoned in the time when the church was built, semé de fleurs-de-lis. Mr. Simson, of Lincoln, says the cross ragulé on the north door belongs to bishop — ? — *Diary*, vol. iii., 36.

1 May, 1739. Mr. Herring, of Newark, showed me many fine Roman coyns found there, silver and brass. The ground by Mr. Holden's house was their burying place. Urns often found there.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 50.

East Markham, a mile beyond Tuxford, once the seat of the Williamson's, and sepulture; whence the family came to Allington. The Roman road from Agelocum goes by Gringley-on-the-Hill, and passes the river Idle, east of Bawtry, so by Austerly, and Rossington bridge, it goes to Doncaster.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 59.

In the church porch of Newark, I saw two coats of arms, one over the other;⁵ at Mrs. Taylor's I saw an old print by Stent, of the plan of the works at the siege of Newark, in 1646, done by — Clamp, an engineer. The print is copyed by Buck, but not accurately. Directly on this side Averham bridg or Kellum bridg, over the Trent, I saw the large fort called Edinburgh, being Lord Levins's residence, the Scotch general at the siege. Here king Charles I. unfortunately delivered himself into the hands of the Scots. I saw a very fine Trajan, large brass, found under the banks of the Trent, by the water side, rev., a captive sitting by a trophy, SPQR : OPTIMO : PRINCIPI.—*Diary*, vol. v., 19.

Southwell.

July 17, 1744. At Southwell, dined in the room where king Charles I. lay, the night after he lay at my house, Barnhill. 'Tis the long room next the street at the King's Arms below, the north end of the room.

July 18. At Newark.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 25.

⁵ One is of Oliver Sutton, Dean of Lincoln, who in 1280 was made Bishop of Lincoln. His tomb has perished. The other coat, as given by Stukeley, is a plain cross, but in neither case does he give the tinctures.

23 Apr., 1745. I went through Balderton. I find that church was built by the bishops of Sidnacester or Newark. Two heads of bishops carved in stone on the south side the church, under the arches of the windows on the outside, and many other curious heads, where the head dress is preserved—two women's heads, like those in Lady Roisia's cave. A head of a king, Henry II., well cutt. The whole porch on the north side is a most antient arch, like Southwell and Tickencote, indented with storks's heads. Over it an image in basso-relievo of the Virgin. The opening door of the porch has the Virgin and child carved on it, and 3 words in old Saxon letters. The south door of the church is like a most antient arch. Robert de Chesney, bishop of Lincoln about 1150, founded the priory of S. Catherin, at Lincoln, to which he gave, among other lands, 3 bovats of land in Balderton, with the dwelling houses, which king Henry II. confirmed. Now this church and berew belonged to the bishops of Lincoln, as formerly to the bishops of Sidnacester adjacent; and the church, as I gather from the architecture, was re-edified in Henry II. time, by this Rob. de Chesney; and the old bishop's head is his. The king's head is that of Henry II. The young bishop's head is Geffrey Plantagenet, the king's son, successor in the see of Lincoln, who finished the works of his predecessor, as history informs us. The females' heads are probably the Dives's, who had lands here at that time.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 61.

Gu. a fess dancette O. bet. 3 escalops ermin. DIVE.⁶ A Stamford family in antiquity.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 69.

May, 1746. When I was last at Newark I observed a great blew stone across the south porch, where I doubt not but one of the old bishops of Sidnacester lyes. A Roman camp at Stoke, opposite to the church.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 17.

27 July, 1747. Dined with my brother Williamson at Allington. At Newark they have lately rebuilt some houses at the bridg there, so called, the entrance into the market-place, by the fine old arched gate of Roman work. The town's people

⁶ Gu., a fess dancetty betw. 3 escallops erm. Dive of Bromham, co. Bedford; Brompton, Harleston, Holwell, Quinton, and Wyke, co. Northants.—See *Papworth's Dict of Arm.*, 749.

wonder at the name of bridg, not discerning that it was really a bridg over the ditch without side the wall that inclosed this town in Roman times, quite to the river, the Foss road running through it; one gate is left upon the Foss. In rebuilding the houses above-mentioned, upon the bridg, they discovered the arches of the bridg. I show in a particular discourse that this town was called by the Romans Eltabona, Supercilium Avonæ or D'avonæ. Newark really stands on the river Davon, arising by Belvoir Castle; it goes now by that name. It runs under the castle wall of Newark, erroneously called Newark-upon-Trent. The other river that joins the Davon is called by the Saxons the Snite,⁷ from the abundance of the birds so called. Sniden-ea, the water of Snite. Hence the Saxons rebuilding the old Roman city, called it Sidna-cester. Here was a Saxon bishoprick.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 68.

29 May, 1743. I presented to the archbishop [Herring] an abstract of my discourse proving Newark to have been ELTAVONA of the Romans, and SIDNACESTER of the Saxons, an episcopal see, and showed them [the archbishop and bishop of Chichester], the pillasters remaining in the church, part of the antient cathedral.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 2.

Newark.

28 May, 1743. I learnt from a surgeon in Newark that vervain drunk as thea is a specific for the scrophula.

I saw many Roman coyns newly dug up at Newark.

30 May. I went to Southwell. Coming home I saw part of the Roman road from Newark to Stamford, going off on the right hand a little on this side Balderton turnpike, where it mounts the high ground, being corn fields, to come to the Stennitt, in Allington parish.

3 June. I saw at Mr. Reid's, at the school house, a fine original of Hobbs, by Cowper, in miniature.

⁷ The common snipe. "A snipe or snite, a bird lesse than a woodcocke."—*Baret*, 1580.

"Al oon to the ffaucion and a knyghte,
As goode an howle as a poppingaye,
A downghille doke as deynté as a snyghte."

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 192.

OXFORDSHIRE.

ROGER GALE, "FOR DR. STUKELEY, TO BE LEFT AT THE GRECIAN COFFEE HOUSE IN DEVEREUX COURT, NEAR TEMPLE BARR, LONDON."—H. C. [This MS. Letter is in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John].

Worcester, Augt. 19, 1719.

Sir,

Last Satturday morning I had the satisfaction to see the stones called Rollrick, which are but a molehill to a mountain in comparison of those we saw at Stonehenge and at Abury, and seem to have been intirely of another nature and design, as I doubt not but you will agree, upon my giving you the best description that I can of them. They are pitcht upon the top of a hill about half a mile south west of a village called Long Compton, just within a hedge that now parts a ploughed field from a heath, and no doubt when these stones were placed there it was all heath. They compose a ring, not exactly circular,⁸ the diameter of it from north to south being 35 yards,⁹ and that from east to west but 33. The stones are of unequall dimensions both as to highth, breadth, and thicknesse, few of them exceeding 4 foot in altitude, and some of them reaching scarce two;¹⁰ and the breadth so various that I must have measured every stone to have given it you; neither can I tell you the number, some being thrown down and broken, and others carryed away, but there are yet 22 standing,¹¹ and some of them pitcht so close together, edge by edge, that it is evident they were intended to form a close wall.¹² The thicknesse of them is not above 14 or 16

⁸ Not far from being a true circle.

⁹ The diameter from north to south is 101 feet, and not 105.

¹⁰ The tallest stone is on the north boundary of the circle, and is 7 feet 4 inches high, and 3 feet wide at the ground level; seven of the standing stones exceed 4 feet, and one only is less than 2 feet.

¹¹ In 1840, Sir Henry Dryden and the editor of these Diaries and Letters, made a careful ground plan of the circle, with elevations of the standing stones. At that date 22 stones were standing, the same number as stated by Roger Gale. About 30 were prostrate, and several must have been removed since 1719.

¹² Most probably this was the intention, for where two or more stones are still erect and near each other, they are as close as their irregular outlines will allow.

inches. Where the entrance of it was is hard to say positively, since there are many smooth gaps now in the ring, but as there is one directly north-east¹³ in a line to the King, as they call it, I am perswaded it was there. This King is a great stone which the countrey fancys represents a man on horseback, standing 84 yards¹⁴ N.E. of the circle, 8 foot high, 7 broad in the broadest part, and about 12 inches thick, and has, as appears by the gritt of the stone, been taken out of a quarry (as well as those attendants he has in the circle) within a hundred yards of his majesty, which observation of mine much displeased my landlord that came from Chipping Norton with me to show me this petrified court, which is the creed of the countrey, and he that contradicts it is lookt upon as most audacious free thinker.

I had like to have forgott observing that just in the north point of the circle is allso standing one stone much larger than the rest, being 7 foot high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad. I could observe no trench running round it, which, if there ever had been one, must still have shown itself upon the heath; nor any marks of an avenue leading to it, nor any barrows or tumuli within view of it, only a bank about 10 yards north of the King, in length about 20 yards, breadth 7, flatt and uneven on the top, as if made out of the rubbish of the neighbouring quarry.

The losse of your company in this journey I am every day more sensible of than the last, having many a heavy hour hanging upon my hands which your conversation would have made not onely to passe much easier but profitably; 6 long days more have I to lugg through in this city, where the highest antiquity I can meet with rises no higher than the dusty traditionall tombs of a Saxon bishop or two. Which way I shall steer next I cannot determine yet, but if you will favour me with a line how matters go in both Societys, or with anything else you may think worth writing, by Satturday's post, it will be here on Monday morning; if I cannot be so happy as to hear from you till after that time, be pleased to send your letter to my house, and it

¹³ There is no trace whatever of an avenue, or of any distinctly marked entrance.

¹⁴ The distance from the circle to the king stone is 75 yards. The stone is 8 feet 2 inches high, 5 feet wide at the ground level, and 15 inches thick.

will be forwarded thence to me. My service to all friends, and believe me, dear Sir,

Your most faithfull Friend, and humble Servant,

R. GALE.

P.S. In all probability it [the bank] is as ancient as the King himself, I mean cast up at the same time he was sett there, the countrey tradition joyning them together in a rhyme they all have.

If Long Compton thou can'st see,
Then King of England thou shalt be.

You cannot see Long Compton where this King stands, but if you step a yard to the north of him it discovers itself over the top of this bank which intercepts it from his view.¹⁵

[On the last page of the letter, and probably in Dr. Stukeley's hand writing, is the following paragraph].

Mr. Ed. Lloyd says the 5 stones are placed on a square area, gently rising so as to make a small kind of tumulus. The circle is not oval; of the 3 highest which are erect 2 are placed one before the other, and the 3d, which is not quite so high but much broader, perpendicular to them (or at right angles). 'Tis about 300 paces distant from Kistvaen, 23 paces diameter. On that side which looks towards Enstone, two stones placed at right angles and a single stone which stands a yard within the circle opposite to the next. The avenue seems to have been on the east, about 4 yards wide. The stones are in number about 3 score.

REVD. FR. WISE TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF
THE REMAINS OF A ROMAN TOWN NEAR SWACLIFFE, IN
OXFORDSHIRE.—H. C.

Oxon, Septbr. 13, 1732.

Sir,

The Roman town I mentioned to you lyes in the parish of Swacliffe, but nearer to the village of Tadmarton; it seems to have extended itself for above half a mile round the bottome of a single hill, upon which there is a double entrenchment, called Madmarston Castle, containing as near as I can guess five or six

¹⁵ This letter is referred to in Stukeley's Hist. of Abury, p. 11.

acres of very plain ground. At the bottom of this hill, on the west side, is a field, part of which is called Money Acre, from a pott of money found there near a hundred years since, and which, by the broken pieces of Roman earthenware, and the richness of the soil, was certainly part of the old town; this end points to Swacliffe, but the people who live in the farms think it did not extend farther than some out closes of the farm called the Ley, somewhat nearer on this side toward Tadmarton, where considerable ruins are dug up to mend the highways, but I never could hear of any stone or inscription found there; nor is there any such among the walls of the closes, which seem to be built out of the ruins, for I carefully lookt round them. From this farm house the town seems to have extended to another, which, I think, is called the Ley, too, about a quarter of a mile from it on the north-east side of the hill, and between these two it seems to have stretched a good way eastward into Tadmarton field, for in that is a sign of a Roman bank; and on the south side, beyond the brook in Swacliffe field, is a barrow called Rowbarrows, not a very small one, which I suppose stood just without the town. The people have a notion the town was burnt, and it appears to have been so by proving the ground, which appears black for about three foot under the surface.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

FR.. WISE.

[N.B. This town is not taken notice of by Camden, Plott, or any other writer but see *Britan. Antiq.*, ed. Nov. in Oxfordshire, p. 391.]

WILLIAM PARRY [TO DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Shipton, Dec. 24, 1742.

Dear Sir,

As I understand Mr. Middleton designs to write to you tomorrow, I take the opportunity of conveying a few lines under his frank to acquaint you that I went on purpose to see the King's Stones, on Low Compton Hill, but had not the good fortune to meet with Mr. Brown. However, I went up to the stones with a substantial farmer of that town, and found the

King-stone standing by himself (in Warwickshire) at about 30 yards from a circle of upright stones standing within the limits of Oxfordshire, just 40 feet diameter; this circle is distant 100 yards from the 5 Knights,¹⁶ which are likewise in the limits of Oxfordshire, and standing crowded together, and at about 150 yards distant from the King. The stones are of a rough gritty kind, and are very much corroded, so that some pits are wide enough to thrust one's fist in. The King-stone is now about the height or something higher than a man on horseback; the circle-stones are some of 'em only breast high, and broken down, as if they had been split; others are about 8 foot high; I could count but 50 of them to make up the circle, but 'tis said there have been many more round and near them; they are about 8 or 9 inches thick, and many are a yard and half wide. The Knight-stones are near a foot thick, and 2 yards and a half long, as I guessed by one that lay on the surface of the ground, which seems to be the stone that the grandfather of the present tenant at Rowright took away to make a foot-bridge over a current, *but could have no rest till he removed it back again.* The shepherds have been always very uncivil to the King and his circle of soldiers by throwing stones at them and lowering their height. There was, in the memory of man, an elder-tree growing in the ditch betwixt the King and his soldiers, which the shepherd boys would be often cutting to please their curiosity of seeing a juice springing up from the wound as red as blood. I heard nothing of any annual festival held there; nor of any other remarkable barrows in the neighbourhood. There is a quarry of stones near the King, that seem to be of the same grit; and the highest part of Rowright lane is a ridge of large stone. Sir Wm. Dugdale's religion taught him to be too credulous in believing a metamorphosis of the King and his Knights, &c. Dr. Plot is the most likely to give a tolerable account of it in his History of Oxfordshire. Had I been so fortunate as to have picked up a more satisfactory account, it would have been a pleasure to me to have taken more pains and been more exact in the description of it;

¹⁶ The ruins of a large Kistvaen; 4 of the walling stones are erect, and the capstone is lying upon the ground. The tallest of these upright stones is 8 feet 3 inches. This structure is 220 yards to the S.E. of the circle.

if I should succeed better hereafter in procuring more solid information about it, you shall hear further from me.

Believe me to be, good Sir,

Your very much obliged and humble Servant,

WILL. PARRY.

P.S. I have, as hundreds have done before me, carried off a bit from the King, his knights, and soldiers, which I intend to send or keep for you. I have paid Mr. Hart for Dr. Sanderson's Algebra. I leave all news, if there be any, to Mr. Middleton.

JOHN SMITH [TO REVD. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Dorchester, Oxon, Sept. 25, 1755.

Reverend Sir,

Agreable to your order I have taken all the care imaginable to send you a true measurement of Dicke Hills;¹⁷ I have learnt lately that at the turn next to Thame stream is the remains of a hill, formerly called Princes's hill, part of which has been removed in the memory of some of my neighbours now living, wherefore it may be supposed the intrenchment was continued to that place. In respect of coins I have not been able to collect any that may be of service in your grand undertaking; if I should meet with any I shall take care to preserve them. I return you thanks for your favours received; and am, with due submission, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

JOHN SMITH.

¹⁷ On the occasion of the visit of some of the members of the Archæological Institute in 1850 to Dyke Hills, an excavation was made by the permission of Mr. Latham, the proprietor, and some Roman pottery and other ancient relics, were disinterred. In 1736, Stukeley made a sketch of the Hills, which is in one of his volumes of sketches in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John. The sketch shows them to consist of two parallel banks, running in a straight course along the middle, with a slight curvature in opposite directions towards their extremities. In May, 1870, the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries stated that various representations had reached the Society, calling attention to the proposed destruction of the Hills, and a letter bearing the signature of Earl Stanhope, the president, was ordered to be sent to Mr. Latham, urging him to preserve them uninjured.—See *Proceedings of the Society*, vol. iv., 2nd Series, p. 496.

Length of the intrenchment commonly called Dycke Hills, from the end near the brink of the Isis to Princes's Hill, 5 furlongs, 17 poles; mean breadth (taken from the summits on each side) 8 poles.

Nearest distance between the Isis and the Thame stream, 5 furlongs.

In May, 1710, Stukeley was one of a party with Mr. Kelsall, Vicar of Boston, Mr. Pacey, and many others, gentlemen of the town, who took a journey to Oxford. On this occasion he saw the Rolright circle—"Nought pleased me better."—*Diary*, vol. i., 17.

Burford.

[Minutes of the Brazen-nose Society, Stamford].

18 Sept., 1736. Going to Burford I [W. Stukeley] passed over Battle Edge, by the downs where Æthelbald, our Mercian King, and Cuthred of the west Saxons, engaged in a bloody battle,¹⁸ to the disadvantage of the former, who lost his chief standard of a golden dragon. In memory of it there was, within these few years, an annual procession, with pomp and pageants, particularly a dragon carried about on midsummer eve. This was A.D. 752. Burford was a Roman town. They often find coyns under old foundations. I got one of Tiberius found here. The emperor's head, TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F. AVGVSTVS IMP. VIII. Reverse, s. c., a winged caduceus, PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST. XXXVII. This was struck in the year of the city 788.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 42.

At Mr. Lenthall's, at Burford, is the celebrated picture of Sir Thomas More's Family, by Holben.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 43.

Dorchester.

[Minutes of the Brazen-nose Society, Stamford].

1 Sept., 1736. I visited Dorchester, the antient episcopal see

¹⁸ "A.D. 750 Cudred, king of the west Saxons, rose up against king Edilwald; and in 757, Edilbald, king of the Mercians, was miserably murdered in the night by his own tutors."—*Bede's Eccles. Hist.*, p. 341.

among our Saxon ancestors. They that love to see the earliest of our church antiquities will be highly entertained here. The episcopal palace in part remaining to the west and north of the church. When the see was removed to Lincoln [by Remigius]¹⁹ it became an abbey. The religious rebuilt the church for the most part. There is very little of the original cathedral, built by Birinus,²⁰ now visible. Only two great semi-circular arches, which may be called the cross isle of the church, and a door on the north-west side without, now walled up, can certainly be pronounced as such.²¹ That door is a curious monument of the manner of architecture of those days. I took a drawing of it. It was originally within the cloisters on the north of the church, and that whereby the bishop usually entered. The present church is a large and venerable structure composed (as it were) of two; that on the south-west, with a western door, the more antient part, and the remainder, which is newer and more magnificent. To the older part spoken of is an altar to the east, very much elevated, for under it is a subterraneous chapel, like the *limina apostolorum* of St. Peter's, at Rome; that of Hexham and Ripon Cathedrals, built by St. Wilfrid; like that under Grantham church, and others. To the new part are 3 large isles. The east end is a square, projecting beyond the end of the isles. At

¹⁹ A monk of Fescamp, who translated the see A.D. 1067. He also enlarged the monastery of Stow, and founded that of Bardney; and died in 1092, on the day before that appointed for the consecration of Lincoln cathedral. His tomb is destroyed.

"No trace remains of the original cathedral, or of the buildings commenced by Remigius before the removal of the see to Lincoln. No part is older than its re-foundation as a monastic establishment by Bishop Alexander in 1140, perhaps none of the work is earlier than about 1180. Some part of the old cathedral may have been allowed to stand, until the new one had advanced towards completion,"—See E. A. Freeman's description of this church in the Oxford Vol. of *Proceedings of Archaeological Inst.*, 1850, p. 242.

²⁰ A priest of Rome, who obtained leave from Pope Honorius to preach the Gospel to the idolaters of Britain, and was consecrated bishop for this purpose. He converted and baptized Cynegil, or Kingil, king of Wessex, and fixed his see at Dorchester, A.D. 635, where he died, and was buried about the year 650. The baptism of Cynegil is represented on an old font in Winchester cathedral. From the see of Dorchester arose afterwards the sees of Winchester, Leicester, and Sidnacester, probably now called Stow.

²¹ Semicircular arches of Norman work were commonly pronounced to be Saxon by Stukeley, and the antiquaries of his day.

the west end of the church is the most curious and antient font I ever saw ; probably the only one of the sort in the Christian world. I took a drawing of it. 'Tis a large one, and cast in lead. Round it are eleven figures of saints sitting in compartments made by pillars and arches ; the whole in the olden Saxon style of drawing, such as we see in the oldest manuscripts, and pretty elegant. There are many antient monuments in the church, and much painted glass of Saxon's times. A few of each sort I took the pains to transcribe and draw out ; but many of the brasses are taken away, much of the glass demolished and dayly falling down for want of care and repairing.

One monumental stone, flat on the ground, a crosier on it, and this inscription : ✠ ABBATIS : LESSIT : VIRES : PIC : QVI REQVIESCIT : IOHANNES : DE : PVTONE : DICTVS : QVEM CRISTE : CORONES.

Another, with a crosier on it, in the same words and manner, very much worn : IOHANNES : DE : PVT.

A monumental effigies of a judg with his coif on, this coat of arms.¹ 'Tis judg Sir Jacob Stonar.

Another monumental stone of a cross-legged knight : another of some nobleman in armor. All by the high altar. The floor of the high altar has been laid with mosaic work of small colored tyles, painted with figures, as was the most antient manner in our churches. The quire was originally paved with the same. Some parcels of it remain intire, particularly within the communion rails. Borders of it made with triangular little bits, somewhat of Roman fashion. In the window south of the high altar, St. Peter crucified with his head downward, in glass : St. Paul beheaded : a curious compartment of Birinus with his episcopal staff in his hand ; and an archbishop. This I drew out carefully. There was another, now partly demolished, of King Cynigils and his queen, converted by Birinus, their names in the old Saxon character. In the east window, many coats of arms, very antient. What remained I thus drew out,² and 23 more coats, viz. : England ; Warren ; John Lord Fitzwalter ;

¹ Stukeley gives a drawing of the coat, which is not easy to describe. It seems to be 2 bars dancetty, and a chief.

² AZ., 3 cinq-foils Or. Bardolf, see *Papworth's Dict. of Arms.*, p. 872.

Hastings; Ferrers; Earl of Derby; Constance, dau. of Peter, king of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt, ob. 1394; Grey of Rotherfield; Devereux; Villiers; Wake, &c.

In the great chapel on the south east are some old monuments on the pavement. A knight, in brass,³ with a collar of ss, and this coat armour, under his head the crest a Saracen's head. Some more of this family. The coat impaled with Wake. Some brasses of priests in a praying posture, demolished. Many coats of arms in the windows. [Eight are drawn in the Minute book. One is assigned to Thos. Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, ob. 1322; and another to De Bohun, earl of Hereford]. Several stones with crosses on them, with old French legends, obliterated. Some covered by the pews. The window on the north side of the high altar is the most curious and particular I ever saw. The mullioned work of stone is branched out into a genealogical scheme or tree, being the whole patriarchal family from Terah (as I take it) to our Savior. Terah, father of Abraham, lyes at the root of the tree, as asleep. All the rest either in statues within niches in carved wood upon the mullions, or in painted glass in compartments between, are represented *in effigie*; and each with such symbols annexed as denote the person; David with his harp, for instance; Solomon with a temple in his hand. Those in painted glass have their names on labels, thus: ABRAHAM & YSAAC. AMINADAB & NASON. And so of the rest. This beautiful piece is in a ruinous condition.

A brass before the altar of a priest with this inscription:

Here lyeth Sir Richard Bewforest,⁴
Pray IHU give his soul good rest.

³ Supposed to be that of Sir John Drayton (1411), with SS. collar, belt ornamented with trefoils slipped, part of the arms of Drayton, and Isabella [St. Amand?] his wife. The brass is lost, except part of the male effigy, whose legs are gone.—*Haines' Man. Brasses*, p. 165.

⁴ Sir Rich. Bewfforeste [Abbot] c. 1510, is represented in a cope. *Addington's Dorchester Ch.*, p. 15. The outer habit is probably a monk's cloak or cope; it has a hood, but no ornamented facing or orphrey. In the last of Archbishop Hubert Walter's canons, made at Westminster, A.D. 1200, this order occurs: "Let not black monks, or canons, or nuns, use coloured copes, but black only; nor any facings but black or white, made of the skins of lambs, cats, or foxes." See *Haines' Man. of Brasses* (1861), *Introd.* lxxiv., *n.* Another brass of a Rich. Beweforest, with his wife Margaret [1513], and a mutilated

In the east window over the high altar beside the very antient coats of arms afore mentioned, are several remains of saints in painted glass, as St. Edmund the martyr with an arrow in his hand, *SANTVS EADMVNÐVS*. Another, I doubt not, was of St. Edwold, his brother, who refusing the kingdom of the east angles after the murder of his brother by the Danes, spent his life in a retired profession of religion in this place, and here found a sepulture. He dyed 28 Nov., about A.D. 871. Another of John Baptist, underneath is his name, *IOHANNES BAPTISTA*. In a window in a chapel north of the high altar is the effigies of a monk or canon praying, over his head *RÆDVLFVS DE STWE*. I got a ladder and drew it out correctly. In the south window of the first chapel or more antient part of the church on the south-west, are 3 very antient coats of arms, belonging, as it seems, to 3 abbys. One is of the Trinity, Pater, Filius, Spiritus Sanctus, Deus. Another a castle; another a flower pot; another imperfect, a fish, perhaps Bardney abby. On one of the pillars near the font, an odd projection of a pedestal for a couple of statues. 'Tis composed of monks and perhaps nuns, 5 in number. They are asleep under trees. On one end a devil blowing a horn to awake 'em. I suppose it an allusion to a parable of our Saviour's, a banter upon the religious. I took the pains to climb up the steeple to see the famous bell of St. Birinus, with this inscription: *PROTEGE BIRINE QVOS CONVOCO TV SINE FINE RAFE RASTOWOED*. They have a common rime here about this bell:

Within the sound of Birins bell,
Ne snake, ne adder ere shall dwell.

And the inhabitants are persuaded of the truth of the fact.

The chief part of the buildings of the abby were on the north side of the church, and in digging the gardens there they find great foundations, and stone coffins. A brass seal was found, now in the Ashmolean repository at Oxford. The great yards

inscription is in this church. *Man. Brasses*, p. 165. The choir, &c.. of the church was purchased for £140, by Richard Beauforest, of Dorchester, gent. (a relation most probably of Abbot Rich. Beauforest, who put stalls in the choir, where his brass remains), and by him bequeathed to the parish by his will, dated 1554, with the curious proviso "that the said parishioners shall not alter or alienate the said church, implements, or any part or parcell thereof without the consent of my heirs and executors."—*Freeman*, p. 259.

and barns behind here still retain the name of the Bishop's court, and the corn fields called the Bishop's field. One Mr. Clark bought the church at the dissolution for the use of the town; a great and most noble benefaction! So much for the religious antiquities of the place.⁵ In Roman times this was a great city, walled about. The circuit of it may still be traced without great difficulty; that part toward the river is still called Castle hill. Behind the Red Lyon Inn⁶ was the heart of the Roman city, and there 2 years agoe they dug up the Roman altar with this inscription; 'tis now at Sir George Oxendon's,⁷ at Wittenham, hard by.

I	O	M
ET NVMINB . AVG		
M	. ET VAR .	SEVERVS
COS . B		
ARAM CVM		
CANCELLIS		
D. S. P.		

⁵ The fate of this parochialized abbey church has been deplorable. Its size exceeding the means of a poor agricultural parish to maintain, the whole building was suffered to fall into a general state of decay. The part now in use consists of the choir and aisles, and a small portion of the nave, completely blocked off to the west and south, from the remainder. The two eastern bays of the choir are also screened to form a secondary chancel.—*Freeman*, p. 260.

⁶ Found in 1730 in digging a sawpit behind the Lion Inn, on the west side of Dorchester. Height of stone 3 feet, breadth 2 feet 9 inches. Preserved by Sir George Oxenden, Bart., at Little Wittenham, at that time, but its present existence is unknown. *Vid. Horsley*, p. 339, Oxfordshire. *Gough's Camden*, ii., 28, and i., tab. 17, fig. 11. *Hübner, Corp. Inscript. Lat.*, vol. vii., p. 33, No. 83. *Henzen*, 5786 and 6774.

⁷ Born 1694; was 5th baronet, M.P. for Sandwich, a lord of the admiralty in 1723, a lord of the treasury ten years. In 1729 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edmund Dunch, of Little Wittenham, Berks, then master of the household to George II. Died 1775.—*Foster's Baronetage* 479.

I fancy the governor's name here mentioned might have a villa at Warborough, in the neighborhood, which took its name from them. They often find Roman coyns at Dorchester.

Higher than Roman times I found a most noble antiquity here of the Brittons, at Dorchester. This city lyes in the angle of union, between the river Thame, coming from the town of that name, and the Isis, coming from Oxford. This has been a copious argument to the poets of our island, Drayton and others; and hence this celebrated stream assumes the name of Tamisis. Tame, to me, in the old British, signifys a full, pouring water: a common name of rivers. Temsford, Tamworth, &c. Hence a teeming woman; and in my country, Holland, we say, to teem out of a vessel, *i.e.* to pour out. At this angle of the rivers is a most beautiful meadow, bounded by the even brink of the water on 2 or 3 sides; the other side is formed by that antiquity I hinted at. There are 2 vast banks of earth thrown up parallel, as high as the banks of camps and castles. They form as it were a string to the bow of the river inclosing the meadow. These 2 banks are half a mile in length, and leave a broad plain of about 50 foot between all the way. The banks are not perfectly straight, nor much winding. They pretty much resemble those at Leicester, by the like meadow, upon the river called Rawdikes. Ours are called Dike hills. Many years ago I satisfied myself as to the use of these odd places. They are *cursuses* of the antient Britons, long before the Romans came hither. I mean the first aborigines Brittons in heroic ages, when the Druids first began; before the Gaulish nations came over, somewhat above Cæsar's time; those Brittons that made the mighty works of Abury, Stonehenge, &c. I took a drawing of this place. I have formerly engraved the ground plot, and two prospects of Rawdikes, yet unpublished. I suppose the foot races were performed on the level between these banks. Innumerable spectators might conveniently sit on the declivity of the banks; and from the great annual sports, and probably religious festivals here celebrated, the notion of the wedding of Tame and Isis was derived. The opposite bank of the river, which is a steep cliff, is covered with oaks, and presents a most august scene, a theatrical appearance of wood. 'Tis in Wittenham parish. That view is crowned by

two lofty, copped hills of like bulk and shape; as a double-headed Parnassus. 'Tis a noble eminence of chalk, wholly detached, at two or three miles distance from the great chalk downs that run across the kingdom, hence into Wiltshire. This parcel of them here is a curious instance of the proof of the rotation of the earth, which I take notice of in all my travels. It is steep to the north and west, gently descending into a plain to the east and south for 2 or 3 miles; as must necessarily be the case if the globe was put into motion, whilst the surface of it was in a somewhat fluid state. On the eastermost of these copped hills is a strong Roman camp. A fine prospect to Oxford and all around. Juniper grows plentifully here.

On one of the banks of Dike hills, whilst I took a drawing of it, I observed in a breach of the bank a corpse buried. It lay east and west, with the head to the east. It was probably the body of a Britton. They told me that near Dorchester they dig up bodys laid in the same manner, particularly to the east of the cathedral. They found, not long since, an iron pickax, at Dike hills, probably Brittish.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 44-61.

24 May, 1758. At the Royal Society. An account of that most terrible disaster called the Black Assize,⁸ which happened at Oxford, 1577, when some gaol distemper broke forth, killed the judges, jury, country folks, townsmen, scholars in the colleges. A description of it.—*Diary*, vol. xviii, 4.

15 Jan., 1755. Sent to the vice-chancellor of Oxford, two copyes of Mr. S. Amand's will,⁹ 2 catalogues of his library, for the Bodleyan and Lincoln college, one of each.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 41.

⁸ The fatal Oxford Assizes, when the High Sheriff and 300 persons died suddenly of an infection caught from the prisoners, 20, Eliz., 1577. *Stow*. The distemper was supposed to arise from the stench that came from the prisoners, who were so much crowded within close and narrow walls.—*Chron. Brit.*

⁹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 6 n., Surtees Soc.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

REV. G. BURTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF
ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR'S, IN QUEEN SQUARE, NEAR
HOLBURN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Dear Doctor,

* * * *

While I was at Oakham, there were a number of silver coins found buried in an urn. The urn was broke all to pieces. I procured one of each sort of coins, viz., Ethelred, Edmund, and Edgar. They were all very fair and perfect. I got likewise, with much difficulty, a silver chain-ring, well preserved. There were likewise a great number of pieces of brass or golden wires, about an inch long; they were about the thickness of a common bird cage wire, and a little curved. They answered upon the touch stone for gold, but were not, I think, heavy enough. There were as many of them as a goldsmith of Leicester said he wou'd have given £60 for them had they been gold. They were first discovered by a millar, in the common pathway to his mill, and it being rainy weather they stuck to his shoes. They found about 900 of the coins; some of them were cut asunder, others into 4 parts. I have made great additions to my coins of which I intend in my next to send you particulars. * * * *

Yours very sincerely,

G. BURTON.

Ryhall.

26 June, 1736. Wm. Stukeley brought some drawings [to Brazen-nose Society], and an account of some antiquitys he had found last summer at Ryehall. 'Tis now above 700 years since St. Tibba, the celebrated saint of Ryhall, was taken out of her grave there and carryed to Peterborough church by abbot Elfin. The inhabitants there have still an obscure memorial of her, but have lost her name. They call her Queen, and say she used to walk up to Tibbal's hill, and wash herself in a spring there. This is all they know of her. The truth is, on Tibbal's hill is the spring which gave name to the hill, Tibb's-well hill. 'Tis upon

the hill going from Tolethorp to Belmsford bridg. On the brow of the hill, near the spring, is Hale-green, as it is still called, taking its name from the anniversary meetings held here in former times, in memory of Saint Tibba, whose day is Dec. 16. Hale is the name our Saxon ancestors gave to the solemnitys they practised in the fields to the honor of saints, as I showed in my *Itinerarium*, speaking of Martinshal hill, in Wiltshire.

On the north-west side or end of Ryehall church, behind the steeple, was S. Tibba's cell, or chapel, where she lived a recluse life, where she dyed, and was buried; there was in those old times a great concourse of people to pay their devotions to her, at least to beg her intercession. This is a very venerable piece of antiquity, and worthy of regard. When her body was carryed away from here, about A.D. 1110, to Peterborough, this chapel or oratory was neglected and fell to decay. The east end of it is the west end of the present north isle of the church. But in building or rebuilding the church they partly introduced this east end of the old chapel into the new work, and left an aperture through the solid of the wall for the priest of this chapel, or whoever else were there, to see the celebration at the altar in the choir of the church. This aperture is very apparent on the inside of the church. In the east end of this chapel is a square which was over the altar, for the picture (I suppose), and by the side of it is a niche in stone,¹⁰ very small, for the reception of some little statue, rather some relique. Six little holes still visible for fastening some pieces of chrystal or door before it. The two sides and west end of this chapel are gone; it should seem they were built of timber. If of stone, I fancy one of the old windows belonging to it, all of one stone, remains in the wall of a cottage in the west end of the town, on this side of the river.

The manor house is on the north side of the church, that beyond Mr. Serjeant Toller's. 'Tis Lord Exeter's, now lord of the manor, which I take to have formerly belonged to the famous Harding of Ryehall, who dyed valiantly fighting for his country and religion against the pagan Danes, A.D. 870, Sep. 23. Along

¹⁰ In Stukeley's Vol. of Sketches there is a drawing of the niche or small canopy, and 22 holes are drilled in the ashlar composing it, apparently for the purpose of fixing candles at the saint's anniversary.

with him fell his neighbour, the brave Toly of Tolethorp, Morcar of Brun, Count Algar, Earl Osgot, sheriff of Lincolnshire, and many more. An account of the battle in Ingulfus. This manor house is very old, and the remains of a much older seat. They keep the court in the chamber where is a door made of a fine piece of very old painting, a crucifix, our Savior and the thief on the right hand remaining. They pretend a right too of keeping court in Mr. Serjeant Toller's house, whence it should seem that house was part of the manor house. I am apt to think it was the rectory house, given away by some of the lords long since to the church, now alienated. In the entry of this manor house we see where the buttery hatch was of old. On the right hand was the hall. A very antient little window, of one stone, in the staircase to the south. The cellar is a curious piece of masonry, made of rib-work arches, well executed. In the yard we see an antient large arch in the wall of the house, and other marks of antiquity. This place gave denomination to the town, being the hall by the river.

Just above Ryhall is Stableford bridg, which being an odd name upon the river Guash, this opinion is proposed to the society about it. When we read of S. Tibba, we find S. Eabba, her cozen, along with her, another devout, retired person, who commonly lived with her. Hence I conjecture that the spring just above this bridg, northward, on the brow of the hill as it were, opposite to S. Tibba's well, was consecrated by our pious ancestors to St. Eabba. Then this ford over the river, before the bridg was built, would be called St. Eabba's-well-ford, corrupted into Stablesford. This same spring now is called by the shepherds Jacob's well, and that probably is but a corruption of St. Eabba's well. This hill originally was a fine beautiful turf, the place of exercise for the youth of the town. Here were the butts where in old times our ancestors practised archery. The top of the hill is high ground; you see Peterborough minster thence. Hereabouts grows much *ebulus*¹¹ or wild elder, fancied to spring from the Danes' blood. More likely 'tis, the Danes sowed it in places where they long resided, as in this neighborhood.

¹¹ *Sambucus Ebulus*, the dwarf elder, derives its name from *sambuke*, a musical instrument (kind of harp), perhaps made from the wood of this plant.

The drawings [exhibited] were a prospect of S. Tibba's well ; of St. Eabba's well ; St. Tibba's chapel or oratory ; some parts of the manor house of Ryehall, formerly Harding of Ryehalls ; an old window, seemingly of S. Tibba's cell.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 10-15.

Sept. 20. The hill beyond Ryhal bridg, now called Stapleford bridg, was originally a fine down ; part of the neighboring Awnby heath. There is a spring in it called Jacob's well. This savors of some former sanctity. Tibba and Eabba, of the royal Mercian blood, owned Ryhal. They were at first wild hunting girls, at last saints. This well was S. Eabba's ; another, nearer Stamford, S. Tibba's. Before the bridge was built, here was S. Eappa's-hill-ford, corrupted into Stapleford ; and when the bridg was built, into Stapleford bridg. So S. Tibba's well is now corrupted into Stibbal's-hill well.—*Diary*. vol. i., 121.

Great Casterton.

19 June, 1737. W. Stukeley showed [at Brazen-nose Society] a Roman coyn of Constantine the Great, found lately at Brig Castreton, rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 15.

24 July, 1744. Mr. W. Gale, Mr. Palmentier, and I visited Mrs. Wingfield at Market Overton. I found a Roman camp there, on the north side of the church. The manor house stands on the eastern verge of it. It has a most extensive view over Leicestershire, in sight of Burrogh-hill camp. The manor house, belonging to the Wingfields, has had great buildings. At Mrs. Martin's, the inn, I saw Queen Elizabeth's apron, of cambrick, worked like lace, in stripes. Mr. Palmentier says the Greek women in the Archipelago use such to this day, so that probably it came from thence, and was a present to the queen from some Venetian, who in her time were the great traders here.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 26.

Dec. 21, 1745. Mr. Wyng, surveyor of the turnpike road, acquainted William Stukeley that digging at the cliff by the road side leading from Stamford to Brig Casterton, they found some carved stones of the Bernake quarry. This is at the tumulus hanging on the apex or tip of the high ground over-

looking the road to Stamford from Brig Casterton. 'Tis on the left hand going from Stamford, about half a mile. W. S[tukeley] pronounced it to be the remnant of Queen's Cross, demolished by the fanatics in the beginning of the rebellion, just 100 years agoe. W. S. immediately went to view the place, and found it according to his conjecture, seeing the workmen had then cleared one side of the steps made of squared Bernake stone, and took up a carved stone belonging to the pinnacle-work at top, adorned with roses. [This stone I left in my garden, Barn-hill, when Mr. Noel bought it, on my leaving Stamford, 1748, with many other fragments of Queen's cross.]¹²

On 23 Dec., 1745, I went again when the workmen bared the steps quite round. 'Tis of an octagonal form, as all the other crosses of this sort. The lowest flight of steps is left intire. The side is 13 foot in length, so that the diameter was 30 foot. The fragment with roses was the top of the pyramidal stone, set on the upper part of the cross. 'Tis of Sussex marble, and was 12 foot or more in height. Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I., dyed at Hardeby, by Lincolnshire. In Nottinghamshire they pulled down the house lately which retained her name. Her heart was deposited in the east end of Lincoln cathedral; the monument for it still remains. She was buried at Westminster abby, and her effigies in gilt brass set upon her tomb. Wherever her hearse rested the king built one of these sumptuous crosses to her memory. The cavalcade that attended the funeral contrived to rest every night where the king had an estate, or where there was a royal abby capable of entertaining them. At Lincoln; Newark; Grantham, which was the king's; Stamford, which was the king's; Geddington, which was the king's, Henry II. called a parliament here; Northampton, the king had the castle there, Henry II. called parliaments there; at Woburn, says Jo. Stow; Stony Stratford; Dunstable, Henry I. built the priory and town; St. Albans; Waltham abby, re-founded by Henry II.; Cheapside; Charing Cross. Here the king built crosses, most of them pulled down by the reforming rabble of the civil wars, merely on account of the name of *cross*. Thus their wretched folly robbed the nation of these beautiful monu-

¹² This is a later entry in the Diary.

ments. Geddington cross¹³ was repaired by that magnanimous prince, the Duke of Montague, two years agoe [1742], who has a proper sense of the value of these antiquitys. Northampton cross was repaired some few years agoe by the gentlemen of that country. Waltham cross was in much danger of being quite pulled down by carriages running against it. About the year 1720, I caused two oaken posts to be set down to keep off carriages. These edifices were most elegantly performed, ornamented with the arms of the king, her husband, and her own, Castile, Leon, Ponthieu, and with images of the queen. This of ours stood on a delicate eminence called Anemone hill, from a curious and rare flower of that name, blowing early in the spring. The grassy ground all about here still goes by the name of Queen's cross, among the people that tether their horses here in summer time.

In July, 1641, the house of Commons voted all crosses and pictures to be taken down in churches, and Sir Robert Harlow took down the cross at Cheapside, Charing Cross, and the like, *i.e.* the images of the cross at top, elegantly carved, perhaps a crucifix on some.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 7.

Market Overton.

24 July, 1744. I observed a Roman camp on the brow of the hill on the north side of the church at Market Overton. I believe the church stands in part of it. The manor house stands on the east side of it. Aug. 10. Mr. Martin there, brought me some fair Roman coyns found there lately. They find great quantitys thereabouts.—*Diary*, vol. v., 53.

May, 1745. Mr. Wingfield gave me some Roman coyns found at Market Overton, where there is a fine Roman camp; a silver serrate, one of the Julian family, consular; some brass of Constantine Mag.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 74.

¹³ In the centre of the village of Geddington (Northants), stands one of these elegant crosses. It is the most perfect of the remaining crosses erected by Edward I., unencumbered with modern additions, like the one near Northampton, and not so much injured by mutilation as that at Waltham. The base consists of a triangular pedestal of eight steps.—*Britton and Brayley's Northants.*, p. 203.

Oakham.

1 Sep., 1746. At Okeham. In the north west window on the outside, by the steeple, I saw a head supporting the arch of the window, with the name. This confirms me strongly in the notion I have long had, that these heads are commonly real persons who built that part of the church. This has belonged to the original church before the conquest, and put into this later work. 'Tis now somewhat loose in the work, and there was another in the opposite side, I suppose his wife, fallen out, and the hole plaistered ore. His name was John Oakham, as now spelled: IOP : DE : OKHAM : ME : LA. On the west end of the steeple is the image of S. Edward the Confessor, sitting on a tower, holding up both hands. Another image of S. Peter, with one key only. Another of S. Bartholomew, to whom the church is dedicated.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 38.

Thistleton.

1744. I visited Mr. Digby, at Thistleton. This town was inhabited by the Romans, as standing on the Roman road from Newark to Stamford. The Roman money found here in great abundance; they call them Holm-pennys. Mrs. Digby gave me a silver Julia moesa,¹⁴ well preserved, the reverse Venus genitrix, fairly preserved. Lord Cardigan's family, the Brundenels, came from this town. The old family seat destroyed. They had a south isle chapel in the church. Hence they removed to Dean, I suppose on marriage of a Tresham. They cover the turnpike road with the cinders of the Roman work iron forge, by the water mill above Exton park; great heaps of it there.

29 Oct., 1746. I got a great number of ordinary Roman coyns at Thistleton, found on the Grange-holm; and Mrs. Eris-kine showed me a silver IVL . SOEMIA,¹⁵ found there.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 46.

¹⁴ Julia Maesa, sister of Julia Domna, and great-aunt to Heliogabalus.—*Humphreys' Man.*, vol. i., 350.

¹⁵ Julia Soemias, mother of Heliogabalus, or Elagabalus, killed A.D. 222. The reverse of some coins of her son represents a triumphal car on which is the famous stone god, called El. Gabal (the stone), a conical stone worshipped in Syria, for which he built a temple, and established a public worship at Rome. Hence the emperor's name.—*Humphreys' Manual*, vol. i., 349.

Tickencote and Ketton.

June, 1745. I visited Tickencote church,¹⁶ and Ketton. The oldest windows in both are of this form [E. E. triplets] and very old. The west end of Ketton extremely antient, and the tower like that of our S. Mary's. The spire built since.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 75.

Uppingham.

3 Aug., 1744. Mr. Jones, rector of Uppingham, editor of Horace, visited me; was exceedingly pleased with my garden. He thinks our friend Dr. Douglas's life was shortened by Pope putting him into his *Dunciad*.¹⁷—*Diary*, vol. vii., 30.

¹⁶ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., p. 272 n. The west window of Tickencote, according to Stukeley's sketch, has E.E. tracery inserted in the Norman arch, and is probably the one he refers to.

¹⁷ This extract from Stukeley's *Diaries* is given in vol. ii., p. 352, and is re-introduced here for the purpose of adding the following note which was inadvertently omitted.

“ True he had wit, to make their value rise ;
 From foolish Greeks to steal them, was as wise ;
 More glorious yet, from barb'rous hands to keep,
 When Sallee Rovers chas'd him on the deep.
 Then taught by Hermes, and divinely bold,
 Down his own throat he risq'd the Grecian gold,
 Receiv'd each Demi-God, with a pious care,
 Deep in his entrails—I rever'd them there,
 I bought them, shrouded in that living shrine.
 And, at their second birth, they issue mine.

 To prove me, Goddess! clear of all design,
 Bid me with Pollio sup, as well as dine ;
 There all the Learn'd shall at the labour stand,
 And Douglas lend his soft, obstetric hand.”

Dunciad, Book iv., l. 377.

“ There is a ludicrous story of a man, called Vaillant, who was captured by a Sallee Rover, who to conceal his money, swallowed twenty gold medals which he had collected. On his escape he met two physicians, whose assistance he asked. One advised purgations, another emetics. In his uncertainty he took neither, but consulted a celebrated physician of Lyons, who bargained with him on the spot.” So says the joint note of Pope and Warburton. Pope evidently had read the story which he refers to in these lines of the *Dunciad*. The note of Pope and Warburton adds :—“ A physician (Douglas) of great learning, and no less taste, above all curious in what related to Horace, of whom he collected every edition, translation, and comment, to the number of several hundred volumes.”

In the Preface to Francis's Translation, he acknowledges his obligation to “ the learned and reverend Mr. Jones, who lately published a very valuable edition of Horace.”

2 Mar., 1748-9. At the Royal Society. Dr. Short, of Sheffield, sent us a little account of the virtues of Holt Nevil water, by Uppingham, of which I drank a bottle or two at Stamford; it is strongly alumenous. He says there is not such another water in the western part of the world; but some years since I tasted of such another from Wales, and it was carried to the Royal Society. He says it is good in all hæmorrhages, scrophulous, scorbutic cases, old gleets, broken constitutions, &c. He designs to publish a larger account of it, inscribed to the Society.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 28.

15 June, 1749. A parcel of Saxon coyns found lately in Rutland, in custody of Sherman, brazier in High Holborn. That fine Edward Confessor was found in Rutland, which Tycho Wyng gave me, and I gave to the Duke of Montagu. I gave the duke a print of the gardens at Wilton as in former times, when thought to be the most elegant in England.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 70.

SHROPSHIRE.

ROGER GALE, "TO DR. HARWOOD,¹⁸ AT HIS HOUSE IN ALDERMANBURY, BRIDGENORTH," RELATING TO "THE WALLS," A CAMP NEAR BRIDGENORTH. [Printed in *Reliq. Galeanæ*, p. 123].—H. C.

Sept. 17, 1719.

Sir,

I could not forbear one post to return you my thanks for the pleasure you have given me in directing me to the strangest ancient works I ever saw, and so much the stranger that nobody, as I know of, has ever given the least hint or intimation of them, and indeed I could meet with no one in this country that had ever heard of the place till I came upon the very spott, which I attribute to its lying in such a retired corner, and out of all roads. I found it as you had told me, about four miles east of Bridgenorth, in the parish of Worvill,¹⁹ close by a little village called

¹⁸ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 123 n, Surtees Soc.

¹⁹ Worfield.

Chesterton, that joyns it on the north side, and is called The Walls²⁰ there, though I mett with two or three people in that town who knew nothing of it by that name.²¹ The form of it is nearest to a square ; there have been four gates or entrances into it, one from Chesterton in the middle of the north front, a second in the middle of the west front, a third in the south east, and a fourth in the north east corner. The odd position of the two last at the corners, has been for taking the advantage of declivities there of the rock ; that in the south east carrying you over a little hill by an easy descent into the countrey on that side, the whole face of which is everywhere else a precipice of 50 or 60 yards perpendicular hight ; as is allso the east side, except at the forementioned passage which leads down to the rivulet running below. There is, besides these, a sloping way cutt through the bank, and down the rock, in the middle of the south face, to the water which surrounds part of the west, all the south and east, with part of the north sides of the camp, rendering it prodigiously strong, and with the precipice it stands on inaccessible there. On the west side, where it wants water, and where the bank is nothing neere so steep and high as on the south and east, it has been doubly fortified, having a deep trench cut out of the solid rock, betwixt two rampires, which would be thought very great works, were it not for those on the other sides. To the north it has now onely one single bank or rampire, much about the hight of the innermost of those on the west, perhaps it might have been double too, but now levelled to make room for the yards of the adjoyning farms at Chesterton. I had the good fortune to meet within this camp an old gentleman, the present commander of it, he told me it contained 24 acres within the Walls, and was as sure it was Roman as if he had had a commission from one of the Cæsars to fortifye it, though he owned he never had seen or heard of any coins or antiquitys relating to them or any other

²⁰ On the Fosse, six miles S.E. of Leamington. The name of Chesterton betokens *Roman* occupation ; but the nature of the fortifications bespeaks a *British* origin. The evidence in support of either supposition is pretty equally balanced, inclining more, perhaps, to the aborigines than the invaders. It is singular that no antiquities appertaining to either people should ever have been discovered here.—See *Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua*, p. 156 ; and *Journ. of Brit. Archæol. Assocn.*, vol. xxix., p. 224.

²¹ Probably it was better known as *the camp* at that time.

people found there. However, I am of his opinion that it is Roman, but a camp and no town, since not the least of any buildings were ever found there, and the walls themselves seem onely to have been banks cast up from the soil of the place.

The name of the adjacent Chesterton, the square figure, and the great care taken to secure the water, are all arguments of its belonging to that nation; and it might have been the *æstiva* of their garrisons lying at *Uriconium* and *Pennocrucium*,¹ neither of them being above a day's march from it. The rivulet which runs below it, is there called Stratford, and consequently implyes a street to have lead over it to this camp, which I suppose came up to the passage, or gate into it, at the south-east angle, where the declivity before mentioned carrys you down to the water, and over against which a hollow way, a little to the right hand, but now overgrown with grasse, leads you up between 2 hills into the countrey. If it had not been a camp designed and continued for many years' service, the makers of it would never [have] been at the expense and pains of throwing up such prodigious works, nor have had time to perfect them, I mean on the west and north sides, the east and south being chiefly formed and fortified by nature, nor to have cutt the way down to the rivulet, a work not effected without immense labor and difficulty. All that sticks with me is, that notwithstanding the long ploughing, hedging, and ditching in it, it being now all parcelled into small fields, there have no Roman antiquities of any sort ever been turned up within its circumference or neighborhood, though those gentlemen, wherever they came, left large memorialls behind them of their residence.

You will pardon the length and trouble of this, since it was principally wrote to show what a regard I have to any thing recommended by you. It will yet be above a fortnight before I see London, and by that time a great many things and circumstances which are now fresh in my memory might give me the slip, and I am sure you would demand a particular account of it when I told you I had been there.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant, R. GALE.

¹ Penkridge, Staffordshire, *Hartshorne, Sal. Antiq.*; on the Peak, *Godwin's Engl. Arch. Handbook*, p. 28.

REV. FRANCIS WISE TO [REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Holywell, in Oxford, Nov. 6, 1753.

Good Sir,

* * * * *

I am very glad to find that the study of our English antiquities is still countenanced by so great a master of it as yourself; and I hope one day or other to see Richard of Cirencester illustrated with your notes. I should be glad to know what rout that author took, and if he took any; (I suppose it was chiefly northward), and whether it appears from the work that he had seen the Itinerary. The foss seems to me to have been the most considerable of all the Roman roads, and yet I think we find the fewest towns upon it. I think I have discovered one city,² and a very large one too, in the heart of England, contiguous to that road, and about six miles from Warwick; and I would gladly know whether Richard of Cirencester gives us any Roman names of towns in that district.

As to Medgley's fold,³ I must refer you to my friend and fellow collegian Dr. Ducarrell, at the commons, to whom I sent it, keeping no copy myself. It was not taken by regular measure (as Mr. Hawkins I suppose told you) and in very tempestuous weather, as my friend who made the draught assured me. Mr. Hawkins sent me afterwards a rude sketch of it, with the distances between the stones, as I remember, and if I can find that among my papers I will be sure to send it to you. * * *

I am, good Sir, yours, &c.,

FRAN. WISE.

Nov., 1753. Midgel's Fold, a druid temple upon the hills near Cherbury, in Shropshire, near Welshpool and Montgomery. This temple, situate near Cornæden forest, Shropshire, is of an oval form, its lesser diameter is 86 feet, which makes 50 cubits of the druids, the longer diameter exceeds it by 5 cubits, which makes it 93 feet. The interval between stone and stone is 5 cubits and $\frac{1}{2}$, almost 9 feet, measured within side of the stones.

² Alauna, now Alcester, on the river Alne.

³ A drawing, representing this stone circle (14 stones), was made by Stukeley in 1754, and is found in one of his volumes of plans and sketches in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

But in this and all other works of this kind they varied the intervals in proportion to the breadth of their stones, thereby providing for the beauty of the work. It consists of 30 stones; the entrance is upon the longest diameter, and toward the east.

A proverb in this country, Medgley's cow, for one that gives a deal of milk. The report of this temple is that a cow in this place gave milk to all the honest and good folks of the neighborhood, but one of evil life milked her into a sieve, whereupon the cow disappeared, and never came more.

There is commonly some odd name and story annexed to these places of the most remote antiquity. I have several times met with them called a fold, which is taken from their being a circle inclosed with stones, for in several countrys, where flat stones are more plentiful than timber, the common pinfolds are thus made of upright flat stones set close together, with a bank of earth on the outside. When I reflect on this story of the cow called Medgley, which gave milk sufficiently for the use of all the good people, but only of the neighborhood, of her disappearing when abused by an ill man; when I consider the name Medgley, and that of another temple of this sort in Cumberland, called vulgarly Long Meg and her daughters, I conjecture that originally is meant thereby the word *Magus*, the name given to the first oriental patriarchal priests. From these our Druids are beyond controversy derived, and had the same appellation, from whence the storys and notions of their exercising the magical art, and from which the very name of magic. No doubt their wonderful skill in carrying the great stones whereof they built these temples from a great distance, and setting them upright, and even placing others upon the top of them, as at Stonehenge, which I call imposts, added to the vulgar opinion of their being magicians. The British Merlin was one of these in later and Christian times. —*Diary*, xiv., 10.

11 Dec., 1753. Mr. Grey gave me some sepulchral inscriptions,⁴ Roman, found at Wroxeter, desiring my opinion of them.

⁴ Numbers (2) and (4) are upon the same slab, side by side, in panels. A third panel is blank. Mr. Scarth is of opinion that the vacant panel was left by the father of Deuccus and the husband of Placida "for his own name and

¹ C[AIVS] MANNIVS, C[AI] F[ILIVS] POL[LIA] SECVNDVS, POLLEN[TIA] MIL[ES] LEG[IONIS] XX AN[N]ORV[M] LII, STIP[ENDIORVM] XXXI, BEN[EFICIARIVS] LEG[ATI] PR[INCIPALIS] H[IC] S[ITVS] E[ST].

² D[IIS] M[ANIBVS] PLACIDA, AN[NORVM] LV, CVR[AM] AG[ENTE] CON[IVGE].

³ M[ARCVS] PETRONIVS L[VCH] F[ILIVS] MEN[ENIA] VIC[SIT] ANN[OS] XXXVIII, MIL[ES] LEG[IONIS] XIV GEM[INAE] MILITAVIT ANN[IS] XVIII SIGN[IFER] FVIT H[IC] S[ITVS] E[ST].

⁴ D[IIS] M[ANIBVS] DEVCCVS AN[NORVM] XV, CVR[AM] AG[ENTE] PATRE.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 18.

Red Hill, or Oaken Gates.

4 Aug., 1754. Mr. Perry, of Crondall, visited me, a very ingenious person; [he] has furnished Mr. D'acosta with much valuable materials for his natural history. He gave me a sketch of a Roman hypocaust by VSOCONA [UXACONIVM, *Red Hill, or*] Oaken gates [Salop], at the Watling street. He has taken many sections of the coal works at Crondale, they all verge to the east. *Diary*, vol. xv., 7.

Hen-Dinas.

29 Jan., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. The dean of Exeter exhibited an old Roman or British target or shield found in the old British oppidum, Hen-dinas, Shropshire, made of iron and leather, much studded with nails. The inside central handle of iron.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 49.

age at his decease. This stone was dug up in 1752, near Wroxeter.—*Journ. of Archæolog. Inst.*: *McCaul*, p. 167.

In number (1) inscription, *McCaul*, p. 170, prefers the name of *Pollentia* rather than that of *Pollentum*, as recommended by some, because there were three ancient towns so called, one in Liguria, another in Picenum, and a third in the Balearic isles; and he adds that there is no authority for *Pollentum*. The word "principalis" means that the person so styled was a sub-officer or official, in contra-distinction to the "munifices" or "gregarii" who were common soldiers or privates. The XIVth. Legion on slab number (3) is mentioned upon another stone found in Lincoln.—*McCaul*, p. 172.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING AN ANCIENT HEAD, IN BRASS, FOUND AT BATH, 1727.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliquiæ Galean.*, p. 146].

Edenborough, Aug. 1, 1728.

Dear Sir,

I return you many thanks for the draught you sent me. I take it to be the head of a man, and not of a woman, for the *nasus quadratus*, a beauty in men much commended and followed by statuaries, especially the Grecian, is here very remarkable. The forehead is likewise much too short for a female deity, where the *perfectissimum naturæ* was always observed. I take it therefore to be the head of some court favorite or officer among the Romans in Britain, for heads, bustos, and statues were so common that every family possest some hundreds of them both in metall and stone.

J. CLERK.

MAURICE JOHNSON, TO ROGER GALE, ON A BRASS HEAD FOUND AT BATH.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 146].

Spalding, 23 Apr., 1729.

I hope the Antiquarian Society have determined upon engraving the Bath head of Apollo,⁵ which I can't but imagin is part of the very image of that deity, represented upon that coyn of Constantine so very frequently found in England, naked, et *radiato capite*, with this circumscription, *SOLI INVICTO COMITI*.

MAURICE JOHNSON.

J. PETTINGAL "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY."—H. F. ST. J.

Petty France, Westmr., Jan. 1, 1754.

Rev. Sir,

On the other side you will find the inscriptions I promised to send you. They were dug up about a month ago, at Bath,

⁵ This head was engraved by Vertue, at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and a latin inscription placed under it.

near the place where the former inscription (Locum religiosum) was found.

I am, your most humble Servant,

J. PETTINGAL.

PEREGRINVS.
SECVNDI FIL.
CIVIS TREVR
IOVC ET IO⁶
MARTI ET
NEME TONA
V. S. L. M.

SULEVIS
SVLINVS⁷
SCVLTOR
B. V. ETI. F
SACRVM. F. L. M.

MR. WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER, AT LONDON, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING AN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT BATH; AND THE OMISSION OF THE LETTER N IN SEVERAL LATIN WORDS.—H. C.

March the 4th, 1738.

Sir,

I have herewith sent you my thoughts upon the Bath

⁶ The inscription upon this altar is as follows: PEREGRINVS SECVNDI FIL CIVIS TREVER IOV CETIO MARTI ET NEMETONA. V. S. L. M. Mr. Gough, *Camden's Brit.*, i., 118, observes that the altar "was erected by Peregrinus to two new local deities. Jupiter Cetius may be the Ceaicus or Ceatius on an inscription given by Horsley, 278, in Cumberland, and takes his name from Mount Cetius in Noricum, under which was the town of Cetium, and Nemetona one of the many local deities mentioned only in these inscriptions." Nemetona seems to be derived from Nemates, the name of a people in the neighbourhood of the Treveri. Mr. Scarth, *Somers. Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1852, p. 99 mentions the opinions relative to Jupiter Cetius and Nemetona, without expressing approval of them, or offering any other explanation.—*McCaul*, p. 184.

⁷ "In the name of the dedicator is an instance of the name of an individual derived from the presiding deity of the waters [*i.e. Sul.*]" *Scarth*. That there was a goddess worshipped at Bath under the name of *Sul*, there can be no doubt. She is named in inscriptions on four altars, and two of them prove that she was identified with Minerva.—*McCaul*, p. 188.

inscription,⁸ and am much obliged to you for the honor you do me in giving them a reading. I have gott them translated by no very skilfull hand, on which account you'l pardon any unaccu-
racys in the copy, though I know I have more reason to apolo-
gise for the imperfections of the original.

If what I have sent should occasion you to turn over Schelius again de Castramet. Roman. you'l perhaps with pleasure observe an emendation in Manilius, which it is twenty to one Dr. Bentley takes, and if we may judge from the accusations against him, will scarcely own. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

S. W. BOWYER.

When we were favored with Mr. Ward's⁹ reading of the Bath inscription of Vitellius at the Antiquarian Society, I presumed to suggest an inscription in Rheinesius to confirm his conjecture of Alæ Tettonum CVRATOR, where the same officer, I said, was more determinately expressed. I said so indeed upon no lesse authority than the great name I cited, which having since found reasons to dissent from, I am obliged both in justice to you and myself to lay them before you.

1. The inscription in Rheinesius runs thus. Class ii., 77.

L . AMEILIVS . L . F . LATINVS
AR . PRISCVS . EQVIT . ROM . CVI
IOVI . CONSERVATORI . CV
STODI . LVD . FECIT
TI . CLAVDIO . CAES . AVGVSTO . V
SERGIO . CORNELIO . ORPHITO
COS.

i.e., Lucius Amelius Lucii Filius Latinus Arniensis Priscus Equitum Romanorum Curator, Iovi Conservatori, Custodi Ludos fecit, Tiberio Claudio Augusto quintum, Sergio Cornelio Orphito

⁸ "This inscription commemorates the restoration by Caius Severus, a Centurion (who had either the additional name of Emeritus, or was discharged from his legion), of some place consecrated to religious purposes, and had fallen to decay. Under the stone several coins of Carausius were found." The stone is in good preservation.—*Phelps' Hist. Somers.*, vol. ii., 160.

⁹ "Professor of Rhetoric at Gresham College."—R. G.

Consulibus. This officer, he says, is otherwise called Curio Equitum Romanorum in Legione, and to prove it refers to Gruter, p. DXLIIX, 8.

DIS . MANIBVS
M . IVNIO . CVRIONE
EQ . R . LEG . XXII . VIC
TVR . VERISSIMI . VIXIT., &c.

Now this last inscription is at first view ambiguous, since CVRIO may possibly be the name of a family, not of an office; and I think from the reasons I shall probably offer, it must necessarily be so, and that Rheinesius by reading this inscription wrong is mistaken in his interpretation of both. I don't say there was no such office as Curio Equitum Romanorum, though this at best is an uncertain proof of it, we need not go out of the Æmilian family for a better, v. Gruter, cccxlviii., 1.

L . AEMILIO . L . F . PAP . ARCANO
TRIB . MIL . LEG . XI . GEM . ET . TRIB
MIL . LEG . II . AVG . OMNIBVS . HO
NORIBVS . IN . AMPLISSIMVM
ORDINEM . AB . IMP . CAES
HADRIANO . AVG . IIII . VIR
EQVITVM . ROMANORVM . CVRIONI
QVAESTORI . VRBANO, &c.

From comparing the inscriptions on the two Æmilii it is natural to supply the one from the other; to read therefore in the first, CVRIO Equitum Rom., not with Rheinesius CVRATOR, we shall soon find that this was a civil officer, not a military one, not as Rheinesius would have it, Equitum Roman. IN LEGIONE.

The proof of this depends upon some discoveries in the history of the Roman army first made by Schelius in his admirable comment upon Huginus de Castrametatione Romanorum, which, though publisht six or seven years before the death of Rheinesius,¹⁰ 'tis probable from this and other circumstances I shall hereafter mention, that great critic and antiquary had not the happynesse of seeing. Schelius had been seconded by Grævius in his preface

¹⁰ Viz., A.D. 1660, Rheinesius.

to the first vol. of his *Thesaurus*, from both whom I will just lay before you as much as may serve for our present purpose.

From Romulus to the time of Marius the Roman horse consisted onely of those who were of the *Ordo equestris*, called so in distinction to the Senatorian order in the city, and the infantry in the field; where again we find them expressly distinguisht from the auxiliary horse which, with the auxiliary foot, made up the *Alæ*. Thus Livy, lib. xl. *Alarii equites postquam tam memorabile facinus Equitum Romanorum videre, &c.* After the social warr, the allies of Italy, being incorporated with the city, jointly with the original citizens, made up the legionary foot, and joyntly with the *externi* made up the cavalry of the *Alæ*. The Legions still consisted of citizens old and new, but the stated Legionary Horse were laid aside. We hear no more of *justus Legionis Equitatus*, and it is not likely that the *Equites Romani* who before made a distinct body in the army should be indiscriminately reckoned among the *Alæ*, since the privilege of knight-hood (if I may so term it) was not enlarged to other nations, though that of citizenship was. This farther appears from the regulation made by Augustus, who, as Herodian observes,¹¹ eased Italy from the burthen of warr, from which time, though the *Prætorian* and city cohorts were raised near home, the legions were collected chiefly from the provinces; the former called by Otho, in Tacitus,¹² *Italiæ alumnos et verè Romanam juventutem*; the latter, by Huginus, *Militiæ Provincialis fidelissima*; but these *Equites Prætoriani*, though a more honorable militia than the *Alæ*, did not consist of Roman knights, these were still of a higher distinction, and instead of serving, as Pliny¹³ says, in *turmis equorum*, was either dignified at home with civil officers, or else with posts of command in the army, which for that reason are styled *Equestres Militiæ*, by Suetonius.¹⁴

It must be owned there is some difficulty in accounting for those passages in inscriptions and historians that mention *Equites Legionis* in these latter times. Thus Tacitus, l. i., 57, Fabius

¹¹ "Lib. ii., c. ii. *V. Grut.*, DXXI. DXXIII. 2, DXXXVIII. 7, et Robertell. de Leg. Romanis."—R. G.

¹² "Hist. lib. i., 84."—R. G.

¹³ "Nat. Hist. xxxiii. 1.—R. G.

¹⁴ "In Claud, c. 25."—R. G.

Valens postero die cum Equitibus Legionis I. Auxiliorumque Coloniam Agrippinensem ingressus, Imperatorem Vitellium consalutavit. So again, l. ii., Dextrâ fronte prima Legio incessit cum duabus Vexillaribus Cohortibus et quingentis Equitibus; super hos e Prætorio, Auxiliisque mille Equites. It is probable that as the legions still consisted of citizens (*Civitate donati*), any party of horse that were citizens likewise, were on that account and relation styled *Equites Legionis*, to give them somewhat of an honorable distinction from the auxiliars. But whatever they were it is enough for my purpose that they were not the ancient legionary horse; their number here is different, as well as their quality; they are never styled *Equites Romani*, that title being appropriated to the Roman knights onely. Allowing therefore Marcus Junius to be *Eques Romanus* in Legione, there could not be a body of that rank in the legion with a stated officer presiding over them. There was not *CVRIO Equitum Romanorum* in Legione here as Rheinesius imagined, who has consequently, as I said, mistaken the name of a family for that of an office; and from this false proof found out a military office in the other inscription, instead of a civil employment.

But to do farther justice still to this Marcus Junius Curio, as I may now call him, I would observe that as this is the onely inscription in Gruter, perhaps the onely instance in history, from the time of the emperors, of a Roman knight serving as a common trooper, I should much suspect that this has been ill copyed, especially since it has other marks of incorrectnesse. The letter P for præfectus, or a T included in the letter L for Tribunus, would restore our knight to one of the *Equestres Militiæ* due to him and his order.

To conclude then as I began, what I have offered is not to lessen the probability of Mr. Ward's ingenious reading of the Bath inscription, but onely to remove from it a false support. We have in one inscription in Gruter, *CVRATOR VETERANORVM*; and *CVR. MIL.* in another; which are foundation enough for reading in ours, *Equitum alæ Vettonum CVRATOR*.

II. But Rheinesius still suggests to us another reading which may seem to deserve the more regard, as he supports it from an inscription found in the neighborhood of this before us, and yet his interpretation of it has not, so far as I have seen, been taken

notice of by any of our antiquarys, though the inscription has past through the hands of several. The abbreviation C R may as well signify Centurio as Curator,¹⁵ and what objection is there to it, since according to this author there was a centurion of horse as well as of foot? This he endeavors to prove against Hermannus Hugo from various inscriptions, and from one which seems the most full to his purpose, found at Bath, which I will lay before you, from Mr. Horsely's copy. Mr. Camden, who

DIS MANIBUS
M . VALERIUS . M.
FIL . LATINVS . ÆQ
MILES . LEG . XX . AN
XXXV . STIPEND . XX.
H. S. E.

first publisht it, reads Cohortis Equitum Miles Legionis vigesima, which Dr. Musgrave¹⁶ changes, I know not why, into Cohors Equitum, Miles Legionis, &c., but as all the cohorts were denominated¹⁷ either from their order in the legion, or if they were independent of it, from the nation

they consisted of, or from the person that collected them, all which are omitted here, both Mr. Camden's and Dr. Musgrave's readings must be rejected.

We come then to Rheinesius, who will have it Centurio Equitum, Miles Legionis;¹⁸ Mr. Horseley reads it to the same purpose, onely somewhat worse, Centurio, Eques, Miles Legionis, thus making a three-fold inverted kind of gradation, the like to which, he says, appears in other inscriptions, but has not produced one.

However, another observation of Schelius will overthrow both these readings effectually. The equestrian cohorts, he proves from Huginus and Vegetius, consisted both of horse and foot in one company of about 24 to 76, or 3 to one; a proportion that is observed in the Acts of Apostles [chapt. xxiii., 3], where the Tribunus Militum orders two centurions to make ready 200 souldiers to go to Cæsarea, and horsemen three score and ten.

¹⁵ "Syntag. Inscript., p. 16."—R. G.

¹⁶ "Dr. Musgrave, Belg. Britan., p. 70."—R. G.

¹⁷ "Cohortes singulæ nationum ex quibus conscriptæ vocabula, item auctorum qui scripsissent, et si plures erant, ut cohortes legionariæ, etiam numero distinguebantur. *Schel.* p. 1095, apud. *Grævium in Thes.*, tom. x. V. etiam, p. 1092."—R. G.

¹⁸ "The true reading seems to me, Cohortis equitatae miles, &c. V. vol. v. pp. 155, 156. Also vol. vi., p. 1."—R. G.

It is no wonder then these companys retained the name of cohorts since they consisted of foot chiefly, or that, as they were divided into centuriæ, they were commanded by a centurion. Though therefore we have frequent instances of a Centurio Cohortis Equestris, they are of no authority to prove, as Rheinesius supposes, that there was a Centurio Equitum.

The inscription on Valerius Latinus had remained still in the dark had not the preface to Mr. Horseley's book struck out a better conjecture than any hitherto produced, by reading the united letters æ Decurio Equitum. The point of honor, indeed, remains still inverted, as well as the letter D, and one would have naturally expected Miles Legionis xx, Decurio Equitum, as in Gruter, p. ccclxv., 5.

C . ARRIO . C . F . COR . CLEMENTI . MILITI . COH . IX . PR .
EQVITI . COHORTIS . EIVSDEM. But whether this decorum was
allways observed in inscriptions I must leave to others more
versed in them to determine.

III. Our inscription on Vitellius is as follows:

L. VITELLIVS MA.

NIAI . F . TANCINVS

CIVES HISP CAVRIESIS

EQ ALAE VETTONVM . CR

ANN . XXXXVI . STIP . XXVI

H . S . E.

It has recorded his countrey, as
usuall, in inscriptions on soul-
diers;¹⁹ he was Cives Cauriesis ;
the change of E for I is easily to
be imagined the effect of the
lapidary's pronunciation, and the

omission of N before s in Cauriesis was observed before the
Society²⁰ to be owing to the same cause. This has been else-
where²¹ so learnedly proved that it needs no further evidence ;
but still I hope I shall not be thought too officious if I add one
or 2 observations, which can onely, I think, lay claim to your
attention from their minutenesse.

In the first place, I would observe that it is probable the old
Romans in the infancy of their language preserved the sound of
the letter N before s, because it occurs so regularly in all the
participles of their present tense, and is inserted in many words
which want it in the language from whence they were borrowed.

¹⁹ "Rheinesius, class viii., 44, &c."—R. G.

²⁰ By R. G.

²¹ "Dr. Musgrave in *Jul. Vital.* Mr. Gale in *Philos. Trans.*, No. 357." R. G.

That afterwards, however, the Romans dropped or softened this sound as they grew acquainted with the Grecians ; and the several nations, which by degrees composed the Roman empire fell more or lesse into this pronunciation as it was more or lesse agreeable to their respective languages. I will not pretend to trace out the various tongues that were spoke through Europe and Asia before the Roman conquerors introduced theirs : it is sufficient to observe that this pronunciation prevails among many of them to this day.

The Germans abound with N, and therefore retained it in the words they borrowed from the Romans ; but the Italians, the French, and Spaniards, very frequently omit it. Thus, agreeably to our inscription, we learn from the Italians to say Milanese, Genouese, and the like, for Milanenses, Genouenses, &c. The French for Burgenses, Nivernenses, say Burgeois (whence our Burgesse) and Nivernois ; and in Spain (the countrey of the Alæ Vettonum, as well as of their Curator Vitellius) they say seso for sensus, esposa for sponsa ; thus mensis is mese in Italy, mes in Spain, and mois in France. But this is too large a field to enter farther into.

I said we might carry up the original of this pronunciation still higher, and trace it from the Greeks, who are known to have been the masters of speech to the Romans ; Cicero himself affected it, as appears from a passage cited by Dr. Musgrave from Velius,²² who lived before Hadrian, he ascribes it levitatis causæ, but why not to his Greek tast? That the Græcians omitted the N as above appears from proper names, (1) where the Romans inserted it, as ὀρτήσιος for Hortensius ; Κλήμης, πύδης, Κρηόκης, for Clemens, Pudens,²³ and Crescens (2) from the nominatives of various words of the fifth declension which originally ended in NS, for what the nominatives were originally, appears (as Mr. Ainsworth²⁴ has observed), from the oblique

²² “Sequenda est nonnunquam elegantia eruditorum, qui quasdam litteras levitatis causâ omiserunt, sicut Cicero qui Foresia et Hortesia sine N literâ dicebat. *Gramm. Vet. per Putschium*, p. 2237. The Welsh allso, though greatly delighting in consonants, omit the N in latin names turned into British, as Kusteint for Constantius, which probably they learnt from the Romans.”—R. G.

²³ “Pudes, *Grut. Inscript.*, xlvii., 9, dclvii., 2. Clemes, ib. dxxxiii., 5. dclxxiii., 10. Clemeti, dcl. 7. Cresces, xliii., 3., dcciv., 7, dcclx., 9.”—R. G.

²⁴ “In Mr. Chishul’s *Antiq. Asiat.*, p. 22.”—R. G.

cases. Thus Μέλας μέλανος was originally Μέλανς; Στὰς Στάντος, as in Latin stans; Ὀδὸς, Ὀδόντος, Οδονς; whence the Latin dens; Χὴν Χηνος, ΧΗΝΣ or ΧΑΝΣ, in Dutch gans, and by leaving out the Ν our goose; and by adding the masculine termination comes the Latin anser, and our gander.²⁵ So εἷς ἑνος, ἕνς or ἴνς, whence the Latin unus is not derived from the oblique as has hitherto been supposed, but from the nominative case.

(3) This omission of the Ν before σ appears again in the datives plural, from μέλανι in the singular μέλασι in the plural, not μέλανσι; στάντι στάσι, ὀδοντι ὀδῶσι, &c. (4) in some verbs indeed of the second person singular of the præterite passive Ν should be placed before σ regularly, as from φαίνω, πέφαμμαι, πέφαινσαι,²⁶ but this Attic ears could not bear, they therefore softened it into πέφασμαι, πέφασσαι, whence φάσμα, retained with us to this day.

In short, except in some compound words, where the præposition ΕΝ comes before Σ, as ἐνσείω, ἐνσημαίνω, the Ν is almost universally dropped, and perhaps was here admitted to preserve a difference between the præposition and the augment. It is a certain Σύν in the like composition is always melted into σνς, as Συστολὴ Συστασις, Συστημα, &c.

It must further be owned in the famous Cretan league among the Oxford marbles, the word ΠΙΠΙΑΝΣΙΟΙ, denoting one of the partys in that league, occurs very frequently. I should ill bear to have my observation overthrown by Cretans, who are noted for their aversion to soft sounds by suppressing Timotheus the musician, and have left a specimen of it not only in the spirit, but in the very letter of their decree against him; and in this respect have verified Epimenedes and St. Paul's character of them, that they were of slow bellies, which to a proverb are noted to have no ears. But it happens very luckily for us, that these very people are called by Stephanus Byzantinus Πραῖσιοι more than once, and Strabo is thought to mean them by the name of Πράσιοι, and F. Hardouin produces a coin of Πραισίων and

²⁵ "Armeniis, qui hodie veteri Scytharum linguâ loquuntur, ἄρ est vir, quæ vox hæret in Græcarum vocum terminationibus, ut ἄνθρωπος, πατήρ et similibus, Latinis integra vox est, Saxonibus per, Britannis Our. *Baxteri Antiq. Rom.*, p. 239."—R. G.

²⁶ "Vid. *Gretfer's Gr. Gram.*, p. 122, and *Mattaire's Dialog.*"—R. G.

Προιασιέων. The critics indeed have unanimously agreed to correct both books and coins by the stone; but I submit it to you whether they are not authentic proofs of the different ways of writing the same name; and of the maxim I have been advancing that the omission of *N* before *s* was agreeable to the general idiom of the Greek tongue.²⁷

From what I have observed above in relation to the primitive Greek nominatives of the fifth declension, I think we may account for one grammatical observation more, viz., that the terminations in *ας* are long if they make *αντος* in the genitive, but otherwise are short. The nominatives in *αντος* ended in *αντς* or with a long *s* sounded like our *z*, so that when the *N* was cutt out by more modern pronunciation, the sound of the double consonant still remained. Thus the nominative of *τυψάντος* was *τυψανς*, by dropping the *ν* it became *τυψατς*, with the double consonant long; whereas by dropping of the *ν* in *μέλανς* we have *μέλας μέλανος* short, with a single one.

These nicetys I fear are below your regard, I have nothing to plead for them but that they are offered you with the greatest [diffidence]? If I have fallen into any mistakes you will pardon them in a novice in antiquitys, who shall esteem your corrections the next honor to your approbation.

REV. DR. STUKELEY "TO DR. DAVIS, DEVIZES."—H. F. ST. J.

Queen Square, 2d April, 1754.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the drawing you was so good as to send me. 'Tis a fine altar. The true reading is *CIVIS TREVER[ensis]*. As for Jupiter Cæsius and Nemetona, they were local deities, which every one named at his pleasure, nor does it import any thing to be elaborate in inquiries after them. 'Tis for the honor of our country that so many of these inscriptions are found among us. It shows how well the Romans had settled themselves here, and how much they valued the settlement, though now our shittlecock heads think of nothing but France.

²⁷ "No doubt of it, for the word upon the stone has been wrote according to the antient spelling of it, and in *Steph. Byzantinus*, &c., according to the pronunciation, of which the critics have not been apprized."—R. G.

This late severe weather has retarded engraving, but now we begin again upon plate xix. of coins of Carausius. I have a vast number by me, and shall dispatch 'em with all convenient hast without hurry, for I propose my plesure only in return for my pains. The booksellers take care to hinder authors from any profit of their works.

I have got half a dozen silver ones of Carausius; and Count Caylus, from Paris, has been so obliging as voluntary to send me two copper plates engraven, which belonged to Genebrier's work.

I shall make the history short but to the purpose, and in chronology, and on the coins, I shal be generally concise, except where necessary to be a little more explicit. I meet with some very odd ones, which require some thought and pains to elucidate them; for instance two right hands joined, the legend VXIAY.

Another the emperor on horseback, a spear in his right hand, his left hand held up, as in those coins of ADVENTVS all the legend IOX.

These I have interpreted, and somewhat long, but very little need be said on common topics.

Pray give my hearty respects to Mr. Geo. Hungerford when you see him. And I am,

Your much obliged and obedient Servant,

WM. STUKELEY.

I take the greatest care of your and his coins of Carausius, and shal send them to you again as soon as engraven.

Bath.

[Brazen-nose Minutes.]

1 Sept., 1736. In the publick news I met with the following Roman inscription,²⁸ found in August, near the abby at Bath.

²⁸ On June 30, 1748, Stukeley produced a copy of this inscription at a meeting of the Royal Society. The stone was found in the foundations of a house "opposite the Town Hall, on the site of the present market place," and is preserved in the museum. Its true reading, according to Scarth, Hübner, and other authorities is: L . VITELLIVS . MANTAI . F . TANCINVS . CIVIS . HISP . CAVRIESIS . EQ . ALAE . VETTONVM . C . R . ANN . XXXXVI . STIP . XXVI . H . S . E . Tancinus, when ill, probably went to Bath for the benefit of the waters, and died there. Dr. Hoopell is inclined to the opinion that the Vettonians came

L . VITELLIVS . MA
 NIAL . L . F . ANCIVS
 CIVES . HISP . CAVRIESIS
 EQ . ALAE . VETTONVM C . R
 ANN . XXXXVI . STIP . XXVI
 H . S . E.

Diary, vol. ii., 57.

5 July, 1753. An altar dug up at Bath.

LOCVM RELIGIOSVM PER INSOLENTIAM
 ERVTVM VIRTVTI ET NVMINI AVG. RE-
 PVRGATVM REDDIDIT C. SEVERVS
 EMERITVS O. E. S. PEC.

Diary, vol. xiii., 71.

6 Dec., 1753. At the Royal Society. Dr. Ward gave in a very long discourse upon the Roman inscription lately found in Stall street, at Bath, 5 foot underground. LOCVM RELIGIOSVM means a burying ground; PER INSOLENTIAM ERVTVM, destroyed in some uproar, is restored and secured from such future violence by sanction of the NVMEN and authority of the emperor, who is not named, but Mr. Professor thinks, by the cut of the letters and other circumstances, to be Severus. The cast in plaister of Paris from the inscription he gave to the repository.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 15.

29 Mar., 1754. Designed a coat of arms for the Antiquarian Society. 1 Apr. Met the committee on that affair. Received a copy of an altar lately found at Bath, from Dr. Davis.

The Bath altar is 3 Roman feet high. 'Tis much for the honor of our country that so many of these learned remains are found among us. It shows how well the Romans had settled themselves here, and how much they valued the settlement.

Civis Treverensis is not to be confined to the city of Trevers, but may mean the country or district around it. Jupiter Cetius, and Nemetona are local deities of the particular place, perhaps of Peregrinus's nativity. These everyone named at their plesure,

into Britain with Hadrian, and that an Ala of the regiment was located at Vinovium (Binchester), or at Bowes, which is not far from Binchester.—*V. Hübner*, p. 27, No. 52; *Philos. Trans.* for the year 1748; *McCaul*, p. 182; *Proceedings of Somerset Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1852, p. 102.

nor does it import anything to be elaborate in our inquiries concerning them. I find there was a city in Italy called Cetia, mentioned in Dionysius Halicarn. one of those taken by Carilianus. Nemetona may belong to the Nemetes, a people by the Rhine, where now is Spiers.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 61.

10 May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Hewet showed a drawing of the sudatory of the Romans at Bath.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 51.

28 May, 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. I read my account of the Roman bath at Bath. Mr. Duane says a wooden box of Saxon coins was found upon the rubbish of the Roman bath.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 63.

Charterhouse Hinton.

July 30, 1752. In the Whitehal Evening Post, July 28. As some workmen were digging for some stone to mend the highways between Charterhouse Hinton and Philip's Norton, near Bath, they found bones of various sizes with part of a jaw-bone, and several teeth in it, one of which weighs near a pound. They were beneath a rock, nine feet under the surface of the earth, but of what animal is not known, say they. I doubt not but that it was an antidiluvian elephant.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 17.

Glastonbury.

[Gale's MSS.—H. C.]

Upon an alabaster tomb¹ in St. John's Church at Glastonbury is an effigies of a man in a gown, with a purse on his right side; it is adorned with two scucheons on each side, and one at the head, in every one of which is a camel carved, the person's name, as I suppose, about the two first is wrote :

¹ Near the chancel door is an altar tomb, bearing a recumbent figure of an ecclesiastic in alabaster, a large purse at his girdle, perhaps a purse-bearer to the abbot. The sides are in panels, filled with representations of camels and angels alternately; on the breasts of the angels are shields bearing a cross, and on one the arms of the abbey. A scroll round each camel has an inscription now illegible.—*Phelps' Hist. Somers.*, vol. i., 503.

1. Me nunc saxa tegunt, nomen trahit ex animali.
2. Est ex more meo genibus curvare Magistro.
3. Et me plus brutis pedibus sum currere mutis (at the head).
4. Me quia morosus guerris fruitur generosus.
5. Vita ducens manus centum michi perfruor annis.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

ROGER GALE "TO MR. SAMUEL GALE, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON."

—H. F. ST. J.

Stafford, July 17th, 1727.

Dear Brother,

This morning we all got safe and sound to this place except the Doctor, who parted with us about 10 a'clock in quest of Pennocrucium, but we expect his joyning us again every moment. He has had great successe in his investigations, having discovered the exact situation and remains of Manduessedum² in company with, and to the great admiration of, the author of the Lady's Almanack, and who has been [in] pursuit of it several years, but to no purpose, till the Doctor pickt him up and led him directly to it. We were allso this morning in our way hither from Lichfield to view the small remains of Evocetum,³ within a mile of that city, and from that place travelled about ten miles by the side of the Watling street, for the Doctor had such a veneration for the old bank of it, that he would not suffer any of us to ride upon it to save it as much as possible from being worn out. I dare say, now you have gott alive to London again, that you don't repent your travells under the conduct of Mr. Degg.⁴ Next Monday I purpose for Derby, and if I can manage my affairs as I propose, hope to see Chatsworth, and the Devil's arse in the peak, before I leave that countrey. I am sorry I have mist cosin Raper at London, but comfort myself with the h[ope of] seeing him in Yorkshire before Michaelmasse, since [he]

² Manduessedum, Manceter, co. Warwick, occupies the slope of a hill over the river Anker, surrounded by high grounds. The entrenchments of the station are still visible.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*. p. 124.

³ Evocetum, rather Eteocetum, Wall station; traces of its buildings have long since disappeared.

⁴ Died in 1729; he was grandson of Sir Simon Degg.—*V. Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 134., *Surtees Soc.*

intends to leave the town so soon; my best service to him. As for writing an account of our travells, to the Society at the Mitre, I am afraid I shall not have time to do it, and I can promise nothing for the Doctor, who I believe will reserve all his discoveries for another vol. of *Iter Curiosum*. If you have occasion to write to me at any time, give your note to Ned Willson. If you ever have any news from Eaton, I should be glad to hear it.

And am, dear Brother,
Your most affect. Brother and humble Servant,
R. GALE.

Pray forward the enclosed as directed. I mett with your episcopall seal at Lichfield.

Free, R. Swynfen.

[On the back of the letter].

For Mr. Skelton, Merchant,

At Beedale.

To be left at his warehouse in Stockton.

1 Hhhd. Smooth Cider.

1 Frail⁵ of Raisins.

1 Cagg⁶ of Sturgeon.

For Mr. Jno. Jernigan,⁷ at Dr. Jarnigan's, in King street, near St. James' Square.

SUFFOLK.

REV. G. BURTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S, QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Thetford, Jan. 12th, 1754.

Dear Doctor,

I should have answered your kind letter of 8th ult., but the continued illness that has been in our family has hitherto prevented me. I have made enquiry about the coins at Landguard

⁵ Frail, *i.e.* about 75 lbs.

⁶ Cagg, contains 4 or 5 gallons.

⁷ Mr. Jernegan, of Jermyn street, made a magnificent cistern for Mr. Mennell, which was afterwards sold by lottery.

fort, but there is no such thing as coming at the coins themselves. The legends of them I have formerly sent you.⁸ Dr. Symond's I will endeavour to get the first opportunity. I have the promise of others, but I find people very averse to lending the coins themselves, though hope to procure some. The silver Carausius you mention was IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Caput Carausii Laureat. Rev., FELICIT . . . AVG. RSR. Navis Prætoria.

Upon revisal of my letters I find the account of the above with ten other brass coins of Carausius was sent to me June 22d, 1751, from W. Myers,⁹ of Walton, near Landguard fort. I have the legends of the rest now before me, of which, if you have not my account by you, I will send you particulars. I cannot get Tom Martin's coins: nothing but fair promises from that quarter. I have heard a great character of the ruins of Palmyra. I am promised the perusal of them from a neighbour.

I have lately been highly entertained with a discovery that has been made by a gentleman in this neighbourhood who was heightening a meadow of his, in order to which he was carrying on some sand from a sand-pit that was sunk in the side of a hill, and when they had entered the hill a little way they found a number of broken fragments of Roman urns, they say in the whole to the amount of above an hundred already, and they have by computation above three thousand loads of the hill to remove still; but through the carelessness of the workmen they have not preserved above thirteen entire, every one of which are differently wrought. I took draughts of the thirteen whole ones, and have a promise of all those that they shall find (for they continue discovering them daily). There is one among them, a very small one; we examined it, but found nothing in it but pure sand. The rest of them had only sand at bottom and top, and the ashes and bones near the centre of the urn. When they have finished their enquiries I will send you draughts of the urns, and further particulars. The spot where they were found is between Rushforth and Brettenham, in Suffolk, and about a furlong east of the great Roman road, and within a stone's cast of the river. In one of the urns was found part of a Roman lady's comb made of box,

⁸ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 474, 477, Surtees Soc.

⁹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 483, Surtees Soc.

and a piece of iron. The comb is broken and very brittle. No coins have as yet been found in any of the urns. In a close some distance off was found a very fine medal of the emperor Vespasian, the reverse *Judæa Capta*, and another of the empress Justina, a medal but of middle size and whitish metal. You see I am not inattentive to affairs of this kind when chance directs me to them. I shall be extreamly glad if I can procure you any further discoveries from this fragment of *arabia deserta*, and that it will raise your opinion of our barren lands as a nursery of antiquity if not fertility.

Believe me, dear Doctor, as ever,
Your affectionate Friend and obliged humble Servant,
G. BURTON.

Soham.

Sept., 1745. We returned [from Elveden, in Suffolk] by Mildenhall and Soham, where I visited the venerable remains of my grandmother's progenitors the Dowmans, an antient and flourishing family who lived at a place there called the Mote. They or their predecessors built the southern transept or cross-isle in the church of Soham. It was a chapel, as well as that of the north isle, and there was intended, at least, a tower in the middle, cathedral-like. The church was built by Felix, the Burgundian, bishop of Thetford,¹⁰ and he was buried there in the

¹⁰ Sigebert, son of Redwald, King of the East Angles, being suspected by his brother of aspiring to the kingdom, was banished soon after his father's death, into France, where he placed himself as a student under Felix, a Burgundian, who fully instructed him in the Christian faith. When Sigebert became king, on the death of his brother, he brought Felix with him from France, and encouraged him to teach his subjects, which he did with great success. Felix was consecrated by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, and became the first bishop of the East Angles. He placed his see at Dunwich [afterwards subdivided], in Suffolk, A.D. 636. Herfast, chaplain to William the Conqueror, who was made bishop in 1070, removed the see from North Elmham, Norfolk, to Thetford, in 1075. The cathedral church in Thetford was St. Mary's, on the site where the Free School now stands. *V. Le Neve's Fasti*. The see of Thetford was translated to Norwich in 1094, by Herbert Lozinga, whose tomb, before the high altar, was destroyed in the great rebellion.—*Pitsæus, De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*,

quire. He founded Cambridg university.¹¹ In the southern chapel of the transept is the seat of the family of Dowman, or pew, and their grave-stones. In an arch where the holy water originally used to be is the following inscription: "In memorie of Mrs. Mary Dowman, daughter and heir of Isaac Lukyn and Lydia his wife, the daughter of Sir Roger Thornton, Knt., wife to Mildmay Dowman, Esq., by whom she had issue 2 sons, Isaac and William, and 3 daughters, Ann, Mary, and Lydia. She dyed Feb. 9, in the 22 year of her age, and lyeth interred in this isle, 1676." On another stone is this inscription: "Hereunder lyeth the body of John Thornton, gent., who marryed Ann, the eldest daughter of Robert Drury, Esq., and by her had issue Roger, which said John dyed the 13th day of September, 1598." The family of Dowman lived at the house in Soham called the Mote, from its being moted about, probably the oldest seat in the town. Captain Smyth, of London, marryed the heiress, with an estate of £300 per ann. He belongs to the court.—*Diary*, vol. v., 67.

Elveden.

Jan. 10, 1748-9. A pebble was found by my friend Mr. Burton, rector of Elveden, Suffolk, in that place; a sandy country. It presents an effigies aptly done in pure nature, and is extraordinarily remarkable.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 1.

Heveningham.

Feb., 1748-9. + εν κευρ λουαλλ. This inscription on the inside of a gold ring, weighing to the value of £3 12s. 0d. It has been pretty much worn; was chased on the outside. Found in plowing in July last, in a field near Heveningham castle, the old seat of the Veres, earl of Oxford. I presume this was the ring of Aubrey de Vere III., of that name, the first earl of Oxford, brother of lady ROISIA, foundress of Roiston. In the

¹¹ Sigebert was the first that introduced the custom of France to have public schools, but it has been doubted if Cambridge was the place he selected. Bede does not mention the place where the school was fixed. Holinshed, vol. i., fo. 172, seems positive for Cambridge.

year 1147 he went on the croisade expedition into the holy land, and there or thereabouts he had this ring made. I gather this from the letters being Greek, no less than 7 in this short inscription. The meaning of it is 'loyal in heart,' en coeur loial in modern French. We may well assign it to the first of the family that went croisader, because in French, and can't assign anyone that had a better title to the motto than the most loyal family of the Veres. Mr. Folks says, 'tis a small ring, and may be nuptial. *Diary*, vol. viii., 14.

Dunwich.

12 May, 1758. Mr. Martin, of Norfolk, antiquary, visited me. Showed me many antiquitys in brass found daily in the sea at Dunwich. I believe Roman. [A small double pointed pin] for women's hair; a small flat bottle; a little basso relievo of young Hercules.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 2.

4 Aug., 1764. My old friend Tom Martin visited me. They found 12 celts near him in Suffolk lately. He examined the place, a loamy chalk earth of which the old druids made the molds to cast 'em in. They are all different, made in different molds. In a stony bank hard by he found the cavity wherein they melted the brass for 'em.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 53.

Burrough Castle,¹² west from Yarmouth 3 mile.

The face of the wall built with faced flint and Roman brick. First, 4 courses of flint, from the bottom to the Roman brick;

¹² Burgh-Castle, was raised by Publius Ostorius Scapula, a celebrated Roman general. It is on the brow of a hill near the confluence of the Yare and Waveney, and occupies more than five acres of ground. A large portion of the walls, formed of flint, rubble, and layers of Roman tiles, still remains. They are 14 feet in height, 9 feet in thickness. There were four pear-shaped towers, on the east, north, and south corners, not built into the wall, but cemented with it by masonry at the top. At one time, when a railway was projected, the demolition of the walls was contemplated, but Sir John P. Boileau happily stepped in, purchased the property, and prevented the intended desecration.—*Journ. of Brit. Assocn.*, xiv., 165. At Gariononum, or Burgh-Castle, was stationed the captain of the Stablesian horse, styled Gariononensis, under the command of the Comes Litoris Saxonici, who had under him 9 maritime towns and 200 horse, and 2000 foot in garrison.—*Godwin's Archæol. Handbook*, p. 28 n.

then 3 courses of Roman brick ;
 4 courses of flint ;
 3 courses of Roman brick ;
 5 courses of flint ;
 3 courses of brick ;
 5 courses of flint ;
 3 courses of brick ;
 4 courses of large flint ;

The length of the brick generally, 15 inches ; breadth, 9 inches ; thickness, some one inch, some two inches thick. Breadth of the east wall, on the top, 7 foot ; the breadth below, 9 foot. Six bastions in all : 5 remaining, and one at the south end fallen down with the wall. The dimensions near the same. The joining of the bastion to the wall, 7 foot. The longest diameter from the wall outwards, 15 foot ; the shortest diameter parallel to the wall, 12 foot. All of the same figure and pear fashion.

Taken upon the place the 21 Augst., 1722. H. HARE.—
 H. F. ST. J.

SURREY.

Lambeth.

25 May, 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Watson¹³ gave us an account how he visited the garden¹⁴ of the famous John Tradescant, at South Lambeth, now lying uncultivated ; the house ruinous and uninhabited, where that great genius dwelt 110 years ago, who first introduced a spirit of collecting natural curiosities among us. This garden, and that of John Gerard,¹⁵

¹³ William Watson, an eminent physician and botanist. F.R.S. in 1741 ; knighted in 1786. Born about 1720, in London, and died there in 1787.—*Beeton*, p. 1076.

¹⁴ John Tradescant, an eminent naturalist, and great traveller, was gardener to Charles I., in 1629, and had a large garden of his own at Lambeth, well stocked with rare plants, died 1638. His son John was a collector of curiosities, of which an account was printed, called "Museum Tradescantium." He died in 1662.—*Beeton*, p. 1036. The monument of the Tradescants in the churchyard was erected in 1662, and repaired by subscription in 1773.

¹⁵ John Gerard, a surgeon, settled in London, and became gardener to Lord Burleigh. He wrote several botanical works. Born at Nantwich, Cheshire, in 1545 ; died 1607.—*Beeton*, *Dict. of Biogr.*, p. 445.

the great botanist, were the first and most famous ones of this sort in England. Mr. Watson was agreeably surprised to find, after so long a neglect and utter disregard, many curious plants of TreDESCANT's growing among the weeds, and still struggling to maintain the honor of their planter, which he recited. He found some trees, too, in the orchard, of great age and stature, two arbutuses, a rhus obseniorum, and some more. After TreDESCANT's son dyed, who had the same taste as his father, Mr. Ashmole bought the curiosities for the repository at Oxford.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 56.

30 Apr., 1750. Dined with the archbishop at Lambeth alone. We walked into the gardens, where is the vastest appearance of the finest tulips I ever saw. His grace observed that it is thought by many that the lily, which Solomon is compared to, is the tulip, the eastern bravery consists in variety of colors in their garments.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 31.

Guildford and other places.

18 June, 1750. I set out for Guildford. All that part of Surrey I travelled through, from Kingston till within a mile or two of Guilford, is a barren heath, sandy gravel, full of furze, ling, fox gloves. Then chalk begins, on which Guilford stands. The major part of the old church¹⁶ near the castle is of Saxon antiquity. The castle¹⁷ is too of Saxon antiquity, now in vast ruins, but chiefly destroyed by violence for the sake of a little stone, and that bad; the rest chalk and flint and rag stone. The

¹⁶ St. Mary's must be alluded to here (supposed to have been erected by one of the Testard family), because Trinity Church, which, it is said, was also built by one of the same family, was so decayed and dilapidated that it was taken down, and the foundation stone of the present brick building was laid in 1749, a year before Stukeley's visit. St. Mary's stands on the declivity of the hill, a little to the southward of the high street.

¹⁷ The castle is situated about 300 yards to the southward of the High street. The keep is the principal relic of this edifice. The founder and the date of the construction are unknown. Mr. King, in the sequel to his observations on ancient castles, seems inclined to consider the keep as a Saxon fortress.—See *Shoberl's Topog. and Hist. Description of Surrey*, p. 255.

Fryery¹⁸ has a good deal of the old building remaining, the hall, parlors, bedchambers, rooms of state, &c. The old chair is curious. From Guilford I rode to Croydon, seats of nobility and gentry, and inclosure, all along on my left hand; Lord Onslow,¹⁹ William Nicolas, Fox, Howard,²⁰ &c. On the right the delightful downs, the beautiful cornfields. Leatherhead ought to be *liever*, the coney. It emerges out of the chalky cliff, which it enters at Dorking. The river is now called the Mole, all from the same idea. The country is intirely chalk from Guilford to Croydon, but near Croydon sandy gravel. I had the pleasure to pursue a good deal of Cæsar's steps this day. He entred this fine down by Westram [Westerham, Kent], and seems to have lodged a night at Wallington, above Croydon. It was necessary to descend from the down for his nocturnal camp, on account of the spring and rivulet there; and the name of the village arises from *Vallum*, his camp. From hence, travelling ore the down, he had a very commodious march over Leatherhead. Thence he went down to the right over the lower country. At Effingham, where the border between 3 hundreds runs, is a very fine large and flat old barrow, though plowed over. I believe it to be the point where the 3 hundreds meet, and they meet upon it because that barrow was there when hundreds were made. Cæsar's road was between the Mole and the Wye, and I conjecture his next night's lodg was at Hersom [Herscham] nigh Walton; for the name retains memory of somewhat military. From Leatherhead he had a very indifferent country to travel over, full of ling and impediment. The Britons did not think fit to stand with him at S. George's hill camp, but passed the river and staked it to render it impassable for him. I imagine he turned aside a little, went over the Wye, and passed the Thames at Chertsey, for

¹⁸ This is probably what is now the Spittal or Hospital in the angle formed by the roads leading to Kingston and Epsom. Speed speaks of a house of Crutched Friars here, and is the only historian by whom it is mentioned.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 267.

¹⁹ The seat of the Earl of Onslow is Clandon Place or Park, 3 miles from Guildford. The manor was purchased of the Duncomb family, in 1716, by Sir Richard Onslow, 2nd baronet, who was created Baron Onslow in the same year, and the mansion was erected in 1731, from the designs of Leoni, by his son.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 274.

²⁰ Bookham Grove,

Chertsey may well be said to be Cæsar's insula or trajectus. Then he drave the Britons from the Thames side at Sheparton, and lay that night at the camp there. I have not the least doubt of Croydon being the Noviomagus²¹ of the Romans. Here the two great Roman roads meet coming from the south. That which runs to Grinsted is the Armen street coming from Anderida. At Stan street,²² as it passes ore the clay country, 'tis paved with stone, and yet very perfect, whence the name and that of the hundred of Tanridg, it ought to be Stanridg. The other comes from Regnum, Chichester, by Dorking, over Bansted-down to Croydon. A mile or two below Dorking is Nudigate, which is plainly via ad Noviomagum. Croydon is a large town built on a hill hanging over a great carr, marsh, or springy moor, whence its name; as Crowland in our country. I spent the afternoon with the Archbishop, Bishops of Chichester and Exeter, all my old acquaintance, and came home by Stretham, the road I went in July, 1729, when I was ordained by Archbishop Wake.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 43.

Lambeth Palace.

20 May, 1751. Dined at Lambeth. In the MS. Library; abundance of MSS. there; a work of Richard of Cirencester. The very old map of London. The archbishop has put up a good deal of painted glass in the windows of his gallery, and some old pourtraits lately hung up there. A fine one of Elizabeth of York, Henry VII. queen.—*Diary*, vol. x., 60.

²¹ Noviomagus is Holwood Hill, near Bromley.—*Godwin*. Mr. Somner, and Bishop Stillingfleet, placed this station at Crayford [Orig. Brit., 63] in Kent, not considering that Ptolemy would hardly make it the capital of the Regni, if it belonged to Cantium.

²² The Stane Street, or Stone Street Causeway, a branch of the Ermine Street, commences at Dorking, and passing through the churchyard may be traced through Ockley, till it enters Sussex in its progress to Chichester. Another Roman military way, beginning at the metropolis, and also known by the name of the Stane Street, intersected the county near its eastern border from north to south, and has been traced through Stretham, Croydon, Coulsdon, Caterham, and Godstone.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 29.

Chertsey Abbey.

16 Oct., 1752. I rode to Chertsey by Feltham and Littleton. I viewed the abby,²³ rather the site of the abby, so total a dissolution scarce to be seen. Of that noble and splendid pile which took up 4 acres of ground and looked like a town, nothing remains, scarce a little of the walls of the precinctus. The gardener carried me through a court on the right hand, the south side of the house, where at the entrance of the kitchen garden stood the church, the west front and tower steeple by the door and outward wall, the east end reached up to an artificial mount. That mount and all the terraces of the pleasure garden on the back front of the house are intirely made of the *rudera* and sacred rubbish. Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great personages lay in great abundance all over the kitchen garden, which was the cloister, so that you may pick up handfuls of bits at a time; it put me in mind of what the Psalmist says, cxli., 8, "Our bones lye scattered before the pit, like as when one breaketh and heweth wood upon the earth." Foundations of the religious buildings every where, even beyond the terraces of the pleasure garden.

The domains of the Abby extend all along upon the side of the river; a fine meadow; they made a cut above and brought a channel through it, which taking in the water of the river gains a fall sufficient for a mill, for the use of the Abby and town. A very large orchard, with many and long canals, which together with the great mote around the Abby, and deriving its water from the river, was well stocked with fish; notwithstanding in the 9th century it was sacked by the Danes, the abbot and 90 monks murdered.

I left the ruined ruins of this place, which had been consecrated to religion ever since the year 666, with a sigh for the

²³ Of Chertsey Abbey very few remains are visible. An edifice was erected on its site by Sir Nicholas Carew, master of the buckhounds to Charles II., which was built out of the ruins. This building was afterwards pulled down. The monastery was founded in 666, by Frithwold, governor of Surrey under Wulphar, king of Mercia. It was destroyed by the Danes, and the abbey was rebuilt in the 10th century by king Edgar. Henry VI. was at first buried in the church of the Abbey, but his remains were afterwards removed by Henry VII. to Windsor. *Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 175. In Bede's time, Chertsey monastery was famous. It was built by Earconwald, before he became Bishop of London which occurred about 675.—*Journ. of Brit. Arch. Assocn.*, vol. xxiv., p. 365.

loss of so much national magnificence and national history. But must mention one, lately recovered by our friend the Rev. Mr. Widmore, that the body of that murdered monarch Henry VI. was here at first deposited, but Henry VII. intending he should be beatified into a saint, removed it to Windsor, thence to Westminster, where it still rests, but where, in particular, is unknown. The court of Rome demanding too high a price for the favor, the king dropt his design.

I now resumed my former ardor to pursue the footsteps of the great Cæsar, who passed the Thames near here. When I lived first in London, I had many excursions in quest of his mansions, and what could be made out of his two expeditions, and very largely have I treated on that subject in MS. There is no great prospect of publishing it and many like works, for more reasons than one. The spirit of solid learning is visibly sunk in my own time, since I prosecuted these studys. With no national regard to religion, all true knowledge falls to the ground; no patrons of that which is really noble and praiseworthy; nor can authors hope for any return for their labors, through the booksellers' craft.

They that have wrote on Cæsar's journys hither had very slender notions of it, and of his passing the Thames in particular. That we may come at a proper knowledg of this matter, the great author tells us in cap xvii. of lib. v. de bello Gallico, that the Britons at noon day attacked with the utmost vigor his foragers, horsemen, and the legionary troops sent to protect them; but in the end received such a defeat that all the auxiliary forces left the General Casvellan; nor did the Britons after this attempt to fight the Romans in a pitch battle. This was in Kent, on this side Barham-down. Cæsar found out then that their intention was to retreat over the river Thames into Casvellan's own country, thinking he would not pursue them so high into the midland. The river Thames was fordable onely at one place, which most undoubtedly is our Coway Stakes,²⁴ between Wey-

²⁴ Samuel Gale [*Archæologia*, vol. i., 188] learnedly supported Camden's opinion, that Cæsar crossed the Thames near Oatlands; but as Cæsar describes the passage as being ten miles from the sea coast where he landed, the position of Coway Stakes could not be the place. Dr. Owen [*Archæol.*, vol. ii., 159] concludes that Cæsar's Tamesis was the river Medway.—*Gough's Cam.*, i. 174.

bridg and Walton, over against Sheparton, and between this *ægre transire potest*, in his words. The river here, at this very place, is wider than elsewhere, any where near it of some miles, and that is the reason of its being fordable. At this place, Casvellan was determined to make a stand against the Roman arms. Here he had gathered all his own troops, and those not a few. Moreover he had fortfyed the bank-side with sharp palisades, and besides, the like stakes were placed in the bed of the river, under water.

Cæsar would not have merited his consummate character had he not taken care to have the best of intelligence. Mandubratius, king of the Trinobantes, who inhabited London, Middlesex, and some part of the country about Southwark, was with him. He had been driven out of his country by Casvelhan, and fled to Cæsar. From him, from captives, and deserters, Cæsar learnt all this, but it was in vain to hesitate. He leads his army to Walton, over against the place. It consisted of full 30,000 effective men. I many years agoe visited this place for the purpose we are writing on. There was reason to judg that his nocturnal camp was in the present town, and where then ——— stood, which house stands in his camp; the ditch of the camp having been converted into canals in his garden, the dimensions properly corresponding, which gave me a notion of it.

Authors generally mistake in fancying the great and operose camp on S. George's hill,²⁵ hard by, to have been Cæsar's. That was a stationary camp, by whom made I have no concern at this time to inquire; but far otherwise was the Roman method on expeditions and marches. 'Tis true they made a camp every night, such was their discipline, and with reason, but this camp was of very small dimensions, 2 or 300 foot only on a side, which was chiefly for state and regularity. It was as a *prætorium*, the head quarters of the general and a few chief officers, and, perhaps, the spoil was there lodged. The Roman army lay incamped around this *prætorium*. They did not trust their

²⁵ Some Roman works are to be seen on St. George's Hill, in the parish of Walton-on-Thames. Cæsar's camp, on the hill, is an oblong, with a trench running down to Oatlands, where was a great camp. The Rev. Owen Manning, who collected materials for a county history, thought the former was but an outpost to the latter.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 182.

safety to a few drowsy sentinels, but a third part of their army lay under arms, and they always incamped upon plains and open heaths, free from woods, to prevent surprise. I have met with many of these, his nocturnal camps, and had them ingraven 30 years agoe, and unpublished for the reasons above mentioned. It would have been an injudicious rashness in Cæsar to have pushed his passage in this place, though it was absolutely necessary to accomplish it; therefore he resolved to attempt it somewhat higher up the stream. For this purpose he leaves a part of his army at Walton, to make a show of staying there. The rest he leads over the river Wye, and finds a very convenient place for his purpose, in the meadow a little below Chertsey bridg. Asserius, in his *Chronicon fani S. Neoti*, writes thus of Cæsar's expedition and the river Thames being stuck with stakes: *quod ubi à Romanis deprehensum ac vitatum est, barbari legionum impetum non ferentes silvis sese abdidere.* I viewed the place with great attention, and maturely considered all circumstances, and durst pronounce with assurance that it was at this very place of which the great hero thus writes: "He ordered the horse to enter the water, and the legionary troops to follow them closely. The soldiers went with so much quickness and force, though they were only head above water, that the enemy could not withstand the power of the legions and of the cavalry, but left the bank and betook themselves to flight."

Now let us consider this matter step by step. We cannot doubt of his camp being at Walton,²⁶ the name of the town proves it, *Vallum*; 'tis a common name of towns where camps are found. There must be much wood about the river Wye which would favour his private march; the river comes from Guilford, has been made navigable not many years agoe, and that by means of locks, which raises the water sufficiently for that purpose, but in its natural state is very fordable anywhere. Further, there is another little brook which runs into the Wye, about Waybridg, but not the least impediment to the march of

²⁶ Roman bricks and tiles have been found towards the south end of Walton-Heath. An account of these relics, and also of a small brass figure of Esculapius, dug up here in 1772, is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix., 108, by Mr. Barnes, who in 1808 traced the foundations of some ancient buildings on the same site.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 180.

an army. Descending some high ground they came to a very large, dry meadow, being that below Chertsey bridg. On the opposite open shore is another very large, dry meadow, both of gravel; the bed of the river is gravel; both the shores plain, flat, and level with the water edg.

All these are circumstances extremely favorable; but further, this very place is actually fordable in dry summers at this day; and to crown all, there is a fine flexure of the river which must afford the most desireable assistance to the Romans inlarging their front, contracting that of the Britons, and giving the former an opportunity of making an attack, to great advantage, on the flat edg of the water; many opposing the few, and encompassing them on two sides as well as front. In a word, we may compare it to the operation of a pair of shears.

Though the Britons, without controversie, awaited Cæsar's motions at Sheparton, yet we have not the least room to think they did not watch him higher up the river, but a mile off, and oppose him with part of their forces. But Cæsar's good fortune and Roman valor overcame all difficulties, and gained the shore. They drove the Britons back to their main body at Sheparton, and there, too, they totally discomfited them, and took up their station for that night at the very place. One more advantage gained by his passage at this place is that the quantity of water is somewhat lessened by all that the Wye furnishes, that other lesser, and the brook that runs by Cowleys house at Chertsey, all emptying themselves into the Thames below this place.

Lastly, we must observe that this year of Cæsar's 2nd invasion was remarkably dry, a circumstance of admirable advantage in facilitating his fording the river at this place; as under the like circumstance 'tis now fordable.

I have been informed that the stakes at Coway which Casvelhan placed in the river were very thick pieces of ewe-tree. The memorial of this passage of Cæsar's is kept up in the name of the town of Chertsey, a word made of Cæsar and the British, *ridh*, ritus, a passage or ford. They here pronounce Cæsar soft, after the Italian manner; so Cherbourg in France is *Cæsaris burgus*; so the Latins pronounced *cerasus* a cherry, which the Turks now call kerry, from the old inhabitants of Mithridates

his time, the tree coming from Pontus, and was brought into Europe by Lucullus.

I viewed the house¹ in Chertsey where Mr. Cowley, the poet, lived. 'Tis a good old timber house and garden by the brook south of the town. They talk of a pretty summer-house he built, which was demolished not long since, and of a seat under a sycamore by the brook mentioned in his poems. There are very good fish ponds, too, of his making.

Near Chertsey is a very remarkable high hill, called S. Ann's hill,² much higher than anything near it, yet has a very fine spring on the top, never dry, a large prospect, and a chapel dedicated to S. Ann the Blessed Virgin's mother. There is a camp likewise on this hill. This hill gives us a noble proof of the rotation of the earth, according to what I have everywhere observed and long since given notice in print. I wonder as much that it never was observed, as that since so little notice is taken of so very remarkable a matter.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 28, 36.

Kew.

3 Nov., 1753. Mr. Perry informed me, this summer, in digging at Kew³ to make canals for the Princess of Wales, they found brass celts, handles of swords, &c., the fortunate commencement of my being introduced to that princess.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 3.

14 Dec., 1753. At Mr. Perry's I saw some of the Druid celts and other matters lately dug up in clay at the Princess of Wales's garden at Kew. They are all of brass, some celts receivers, as I call 'em; some received, some whole, others

¹ Called Porch House, in the street leading to the south; part of the old structure is carefully preserved. It became the residence of Richard Clarke, Esq., chamberlain of the city of London.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 286.

² About a mile westward of Chertsey, described by Skrine in his *Rivers of Great Britain*, p. 353.

³ Kew House and land belonged, about the middle of the 17th century, to Richard Bennett, Esq., from whom they passed by marriage to the Capes family. About 1730, Frederick, Prince of Wales, obtained a long lease of them, and began to lay out the gardens, which were finished by the Princess Dowager who made this her place of residence.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 190.

battered in order for fresh casting, some lumps of metal from the bottom of the melting vessel, some bits of rings, hollow, and other ornamental utensils; so that I imagine this clayey ground where they were found was the furnace for casting them. There was a fragment of a spear head, which I take for a sacrificing knife.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 23.

17 June, 1754. I rode to Kew. Mr. Thornton, who lives in Stephen Duck's house, where I dined many years ago, showed me the princess's garden, and the celts found in digging the canal or bason. . . . The garden is a most noble, spacious, and beautiful place.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 80.

21 June, 1754. I wrote my account of the Druid celts found in Kew garden, for the Princess of Wales.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 1.

5 Oct., 1754. At Kew, to wait on the Princess of Wales. Lord Bathurst, her highness, and Princess Augusta were in the garden. I awaited their coming in at the garden door, and stepping forward to present myself, the gentleman usher called me back; on my retreating, the princess called out to me by name, and after many kind expressions of thanks for my letter, conducted me into her apartment, where she pulled off her bonnet, and we conversed face to face for about half an hour. The topic was the Druids, &c. We discoursed on the instruments being found in the garden, in a dry sand bank, carefully inclosed in clay. The Druids frequented the neighboring woods at this particular season of the year, and on becoming Christians diligently deposited these instruments as matters sacred. She approved of the use I assigned to the instruments, . . . and that they could serve no other purpose. Her highness was pleased at my assertion that from a long consideration of the particulars of the patriarchal religion, I was able to pronounce that the church of England is exactly parallel to it, and in every particular. Her highness discoursed about Stonehenge, having read my book. She spoke likewise of the Royal Society. We discoursed of astronomy. The Princess Augusta and I discoursed together. I told her Dr. Hale and I were concerned together many years ago, at college, in making an orrery or machine to show the

celestial motions, and this long before the orrery, so called; that I had by me the original drawing of that machine which I then made at college; that Dr. Hale was the first author of such a machine, &c. The Princess of Wales desired I would come to her at 5 o'clock on Saturday evenings, when she is in town. Then Dr. Hales is with her, and we may have some discourse together.—*Diary*, xv., 14.

SUSSEX.

DR. JOHN TABOR,³ TO DR. THORPE, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—H. C.

Part of a discourse read before the Royal Society, proving that Anderida was at East Bourn, in Sussex. The former part of the discourse, relating to a Roman pavement found there, is printed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 351, 1716-17; since printed in Philos. Trans., No. 356.

Lewes, Jan. 26, 1716-7.

When Tacitus speaks of Britain and its affairs, his descriptions are so lively delivered that one would think himself was here with his wife's father, Agricola, and where he mentions the Irish Prince,⁴ the expression by him used seems to give strength to such a supposition.

The gaining the southern part of this isle was the greatest, if not the onely acquisition made to the Roman Empire from the death of Tiberius to the 6th year of Claudius, which we may well suppose was not passed over in silence by that excellent historian, Tacitus; but his four books of Annals, which contained the transactions of those nine years, we have reason enough to fear are irretrievably lost. From the mention Suetonius⁵ makes of Claudius's expedition hither, 'tis commonly insinuated that his conquest here cost no blood; our countrey-

³ A physician of Lewes.

⁴ "Tacit. Agric. c. xxiv."—R. G.

⁵ Sueton. Claud. c. xvii. Ac sine ullo prælio aut sanguine intra paucissimos dies parte insulæ in deditionem accepta, sexto quam profectus erat mense Romam rediit."—R. G.

man, Bede,⁶ we may see, was of that opinion, because in the account given by him of Claudius, the words of Suetonius are copied; but Dio Cassius, from whom we have the most particular information of the warr, gives a different relation of the matter. He takes notice of at least four battles fought with the Britains before Claudius came over, by Aulus Plautius, who had Flavius Vespasianus, Flavius Sabinus, and Sidius Geta, that commanded under him. In the first conflict, Cataratacus was defeated, in the second, Togodumnus, and as may be inferred from his words, afterwards slain; from the manner of his delivering the story, all these battles seem to have been fought south of the river Thames, and north of the Sylva Anderida, except the last; and that in the first campaign, the conquests of Plautius could not have extended beyond Kent and Surrey; for it is likely⁷ the two first actions happened about the skirts of the Sylva Anderida, eastward of the river Medway; and the third, which held two days on the bank of that river, because from the river where they were routed two days successively, the Britains,⁸ retiring, assembled their strength again, before their fourth overthrow, in that part of Kent which borders on the Thames not farr from its entrance into the sea,⁹ and having past it were followed by Plautius's Germans, and on the other side put to flight, which was the fourth action mentioned by Dio. Claudius having been sent for, comes the second year with powerfull succours to the assistance of Plautius, who with his forces waited his arrivall near the Thames, not unlikely still where he quartered in the winter, which perhaps was in that large strong camp as yet to be seen,¹⁰ not far from Bromley in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn. The emperor joining him, immediately¹¹ crossed the river Thames, overthrew the Britains posted on the other side to resist him, advanced to Cunobelin's chief residence, Camalodunum, and took it; then receiving homage from some states, returned

⁶ "Beda Eccles. Hist. Gentis Angl. lib. i., c. iii."—R. G.

⁷ "Dio Cass. Hist. Rom. lib. lx. v. p. 678."—R. G.

⁸ "Ibid. p. 678."—R. G.

⁹ "How was it possible for the Germans to swim over the mouth of the Thames? or the Britains to ford it there, as Dio Cass. says they did?"—R. G.

¹⁰ "Camd. Britan., edit. 1695, col. 213 c."—R. G.

¹¹ "Dion Cass. Hist. lib. lx. p. 679."—R. G.

to Rome. Considering therefore that Claudius staid but sixteen days¹² in this island, we must conclude his dispatch was great, and that his progresse could not have been through more parts than Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Surrey. As to what else relates to the British warr in the time of Claudius, save that three years after, Titus rescued his father, Vespasian, when in great danger, we have no account from Dio; but where¹³ Suetonius treats of Vespasian's life, we are told, when that emperor commanded in Britain for Claudius, that he fought thirty battles, subdued two of the most powerfull nations, won twenty towns, and brought the Isle of Wight under the Roman obedience; of which actions, beside what might be said in the lost books of Tacitus, he largely hints in his other pieces, that when Claudius ruled, Vespasian's behaviour and successe in this island shewed to the world his conduct and courage in the affairs of warr.¹⁴ The same allso is taken notice of by Dio.¹⁵ From his conquest of the Isle of Wight, it may be implied the stage of his actions here was in those countreys which border on the south Channell, rather than in the north, since, therefore, the clime, the soil, and the more ready conveniencys for foreign trade and correspondence, might intitle this part of the land to sustain as numerous, as stout, and as experienced a people as any other, because Cæsar¹⁶ takes notice that they not onely sent aids to the Veneti in their revolt, but were wont to assist the Gauls in most of their warrs against the Romans;¹⁷ and whereas no historian afterwards mentions any disturbance given to the Romans from the southern parts, we may conclude Vespasian entirely subdued them, and that, before he left the isle, the

¹² "Ibid., lib. lx., p. 680."—R. G.

¹³ "Sueton. in Vespas., cap. iv."—R. G.

¹⁴ "Tacit. Agric., cap. xiii. Divus Claudius auctor operis fatis Vespasianus." "Tacit. Hist., lib. iii., cap. lxiv. Et Britanniam inclytas erga adjunxit cæterarum."—R. G.

¹⁵ "Dion Cass., lib. lxxv."—R. G.

¹⁶ "De Bello Gall., lib. iii. [ix.] Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, Lexovios, Nannetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt; auxilia ex Britanniâ, quæ contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt."—R. G.

¹⁷ "Ibid., lib. iv. [xx.] Tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat."—R. G.

methods he established for securing peace, were no way inferior to those he had shown in making warr.

The Romans well knew that those who were strangers to civility could not, without great difficulty, be kept in obedience ; as soon therefore as the countreys they had conquered were reduced to some degree of quiett, they endeavored to make the people in love with their government by introducing their arts and customes among them. From that inconsiderable instance recorded by Pliny,¹⁸ we may see how ready they were to oblige the people under their power, with any curiosity that might entertain their sences, in order to endear them to the authority they had over them. He tells us cherrys were not known in Italy till the 680th year of Rome, when L. Lucullus brought them first thither from Pontus, and that in a hundred and twenty years they were so increased that not only many other countreys but Britain itself was supplied with them, which must have been about three years after Claudius himself had been here. The usual landing place from Rome being then in your county of Kent, that fruit, without question, was there first planted, and the soil well agreeing with it may be the reason that the best and greatest quantity of it is yet there to be had.

Agricola, in the second year of his lievtency here, when in winter quarters, pursued the same maxims, which Tacitus calls *Saluberrima concilia*, as may be inferred from an expression of Cæsar¹⁹ conducive to the same end, to gain the Britains by making them acquainted with the Roman manners. He not onely in private perswaded, but publicly helpt and incouraged them to build temples, places for common assemblys, and private houses, after the Roman mode ; but took care to have the principal youth instructed in the liberall arts ; he allured them to affect the habit of the Romans ; and last of all, to ingage them the more firmly, helpt them to a tast of the Roman luxury and good fellowship, by introducing the use of shady piazzas, baths, and their ways

¹⁸ "Plin., lib. xv., cap. 25."—R. G.

¹⁹ "De Bell. Gell., lib. i. [i.] Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciæ longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores sæpe comitant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important."—R. G.

of banquetting ;²⁰ but here Tacitus may be understood to speak of what was done in the northern parts of this nation in order to civilize them, where Agricola's presence was required ; the southern we may suppose was softened and quieted by the same methods near forty years before, when reduced by Vespasian.

From hence it may be inferred that should never any other tokens of the antiquity of these works be found, yet would the bath denote the age of the pavement, and set it near as high as the most early time that the Romans had any real authority in this island.²¹

As by the losse of some of the Annalls of Tacitus we may have been deprived of the most early history of this countrey, so likewise for want of religious houses anciently founded in it, there have been few or no accounts left of its circumstances in the times next after the Roman authority expired here. Malmsbury²² says that in his time there were onely the abbys of Battle and Lewis here, and those not long erected. The earliest mention made of it, by Bede,²³ who informe us that Bishop Wilfrid, in the year 678, being thrust out of his province of Northumbria by King Ecgfrid, settled at Selsey in 680, and stayed five years laboring in the conversion of the neighboring parts ; but of what else relates to this county, save the miserable ignorance of the inhabitants, and the number of familys, he has left no account.

Bede spent the most of his time in the monasterys of Weremouth and Jarrow, and travelled little, so that considering the distance thence to this countrey, and the different governments and interests that lay between, he may be well excused for the few particulars he has left us of it.

The next records we have to view are those of Ethelwerd, the Chronicon Saxonicum, and Henry, archdeacon of Huntingdon. But that you may the more clearly apprehend the ancient state of this county, look into the best map of it you can gett ; at the west end of it you will find West Harting and Stansted, distant from each other 6 or 7 miles. Imagin a straight line to be drawn from a point at Harting to Bourn, near Pevensay, and another

²⁰ " Tacit. Agricol., cap. xxi."—R. G.

²¹ " No consequence from this."—R. G.

²² " G. Malms. de Gestis Pontif. Ang., lib. ii."—R. G.

²³ " Bedæ Hist. Eccles., lib., iv., cap. xiii."—R. G.

from a point which must be a little south of Stansted to Brighthelmston; what lyes north of these lines²⁴ is the Weald or Lowland, formerly the Sylva Anderida; that which is comprehended between these lines, and bounded by the sea from Brighthelmston to Bourne, is the downs, so famous for their pleasant situation and fruitfulness; the part south of these lines is a flatt champion [sic.] ground ending like a wedge at Brighthelmston. These two last parts were those onely that were inhabited in Bede's time, they contained not more than two fifths of the whole county, which must be the reason that Bede said Sussex²⁵ consisted not of more than 7000 familys or farms, whereas in another place he computes Kent to have 15000 familys.

In these accounts above mentioned, 'tis agreed²⁶ that in the year 477, Ella, with his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing, and Cissa, landed his forces at Cymenes Ora (which from a charter of King Cedwallas to the church of Selsey, the learned Camden²⁷ proves to be about Wittering, near Selsey), not farr from which he routed the Britains, and drove them into the Weald, Andredsleige; their farther progresse is most distinctly and naturally delivered by the archdeacon of Huntington, in these words: 'Saxones autem occuparunt littora maris in Sudsexe, magis magisque sibi regionis spatia capessentes, usque ad nonum annum adventus zoni, hinc verò cum audacius regionem in longinquum capesserent, convenerunt reges et tyranni Britonum apud Meccredesburne, et pugnauerunt contra Alle et filios suos et ferè dubia fuit victoria. Uterque enim exercitus valdè læsus et minoratus, alterius congressum devovens, ad propria remearunt. Missit Elle ad compatriotas suos auxilium flagitans.'

This county having been invaded in the most western parts of it by the Saxons, if what they did afterwards was to possesse themselves of it, their progresse must have been from west to east, and so much Henry of Huntington's words imply. He says, farther, they were eight years about it, which, if we consider the

²⁴ "N.B. These lines seem to confine the Downs too much, and extend the Weald accordingly, about Lewes, and so on to the end."

²⁵ "Bedæ Eccles. Hist., lib. iv., cap. xiii."—R. G.

²⁶ "Ethelwerd Hist., lib. i., cap. 5. Chron. Sax. 477, Hen. Huntington Hist., lib. ii."—R. G.

²⁷ "Camd. Brit. in Sussex."—R. G.

circumstances of the countrey, 'twill be no great wonder it should take up, unlesse their forces had been very great, which we have no warrant from any history to suppose; for the Weald, then uncultivated, must have been most difficult to passe even in the dryest summers; the downs, like a wall with a terrace walk on the top, have a very steep descent into it, their whole length, excepting that every ten miles or thereabouts they have deep channels through them to afford the rivers a passage into the sea. Therefore what was then habitable being thus cantoned out into so many parcells by the rivers, nothing could be more difficult to gain than those cantonments, were there any forces to defend the passes that should have been attempted, the rivers being deep and muddy, and the morasses on each side broad and boggy, hence we may conceive it was no very difficult task for the Britains to defend, nor an easy one for the Saxons to gain the countrey, and, indeed, the many old camps still to be seen on the downs are an evidence that scarce any part escaped being a scene of warr. Mr. Camden mentions but two, viz., Cissabury and Chenebury; in the new edition of his works, Dr. Harris has added three more, a Roman camp at the Brile, near Chichester, St. Rooks, and Gonshill, near the western limitts of the county. It may not be improper here to insert an account of the rest, in which I shall first take notice of those which are on the north edge of the downs, and overlook the Weald.

First, Chenebury, mentioned by Mr. Camden, 2 miles west of Steyning, and about three north of Cissabury; 'tis circular, its circumference is about two furlongs.

From Chenebury, eight miles east, over Poynings, is a very large one, an ovall, not lesse than a mile round, accessible at one narrow neck of land onely, and that fortified with a deep broad ditch and a very high bank. I could never learn any other name it has gone by than Poor Man's Wall, perhaps from its having been a security to the distressed Britains.

About three miles east from thence is Woolsenbury, on a hill projected beyond the rest of the downs, like a bastion, it comes near a circle in shape, its diameter is a little more than a furlong.

Near three mile east of Woolsenbury, on the highest part of the downs in that quarter, is a camp, near square, about 60 rods long and 50 broad, much like a Roman camp. The side

next the north is secured by the præcipice of the hill, which is both very deep and steep; the other three sides have each their portæ, after the Roman manner, still very visible. The ditch seems to have been not less than eleven foot broad, but the ground having been ploughed, the bank is but low; this is called Ditchling, as is the old town under it.

Near 7 miles farther east, and a mile and a half from Lewes, is the last on the north edge of the downs; it goes by the name of Caburn, which perhaps is but a corruption of the British word Cadir (the parish below still retains its British name of Glynd²⁸); this is a round camp, scarce three furlongs in circuit, its ditch very broad and deep, and the rampart within very high. The places where the tents were pitched are yet visible, which from the strength of the outworks, intimates those within held it no small time.

Near a quarter of a mile west of it, there is a strong work, much larger but not so perfect, yett enough to show it was made to secure a power that might be there to bridle those in the strong camp, and prevent their making excursions toward Lewes.

The camps on the southern edge of the downs are St. Rooks, near Chichester; Highdown, a small square, four miles east of Arundell, in the parish of Goring; Cissabury, four miles southwest of Steyning. Hollingbury is the onely one in the middle of the downs, two miles north of Brighthelmston, and 3 miles south of Ditchling, 'tis a square, the portæ still remaining, and contains about 5 acres. A mile east of Brighthelmston, on the top of a hill, half a mile from the sea, is a camp which has a triple ditch and bank, this allso is square, onely the corners are rounding, the outmost trench measures about 3 quarters of a mile. In the parish of Telscomb, about 5 miles east of the last, are two, but both imperfect; the cliffe is a south fence to one; the other is a mile distant from it; their west sides are both finished with able works; they were designed for squares, and to contain ten or fifteen acres each.

At Meeching or Newhaven, on the point of the hills which overlook the harbor's mouth from the west, is a fortification which

²⁸ "Glyn, a valley."—R. G. Glyn, Welsh; Glen, Gaelic, a narrow valley.—*Taylor's Words and Places*, p. 502.

they call the Castle. Its banks are very high, the shape near half oval, containing about six acres; formerly it might be much more, because the cliffe, which forms the diameter, every year, more or lesse, moulders away, and falls into the sea. Near a mile eastward of Seaford is another, called allso the Castle, bounded by the cliffe on the south, its figure is allmost semicircular, the trench and rampire large, inclosing twelve acres. Three miles east of Cuckmere Haven is the last, near a narrow passe coming up from the sea called Burling Gap; it incloseth a hill named Beltont, of a half oval shape. The works have the same figure, and measure about 3 quarters of a mile; the cliffe here allso makes the diameter.

Though neither history or tradition has handed to us any relation when any of these works were made, or by whom used, except Cissabury by Cissa, yet from this view we may conceive the calamity of warr once raged in all these parts, that the ground was disputed inch by inch, that in the attack as well as defence of it, the pickaxe and spade were as much made use of as the sword; and lastly, that unlesse the aggressors were very numerous, eight years was no long time taken up in dispossessing the antient inhabitants of this fast countrey.

Some may imagin many of these camps were made by the Danes, but by what may be observed from the history of those times, that people seemed not to be so formidable an enemy as to prolong warr by encampments. Their refuge was in their fleets that allways attended them; so that when likely to be vigorously opposed, they betook themselves to their ships, and suddenly invaded another part where was lesse opposition; and what they could not carry with them they consumed with fire and sword; thus continually harrassing the nation by their rapacious and hasty visitts, exhausted it of its riches and strength, and as it were, imitating the quality of the faulcon, their ensign, flew the prey to a stand and seized it.

The Archdeacon of Huntington, in the prologue or dedication of his Annalls to Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, assures his diocesan that he compiled his history from chronicles reserved in ancient librarys; no question, therefore, when speaking of the Saxons here, he had good authority to say as above cited, '*Magis magisque regionis spatia capessentes*,' and that no other mean-

ing could belong to it than that they carryed their conquest from west to east, in longinquum, lengthways. Had they intirely made themselves masters of the countrey, 'twould have been too late, but before they had wholly gained it the Britains assembled themselves against them; the Saxon chronicle has it prope; Ethelwerd, justa; and Huntington, apud Mecredesburn, where a battle was so hard fought that each side had enough on't and retired. The Saxons were so diminished that Ella was obliged to send for more forces. This action was in the ninth year of Ella's reign, three years before Hengist's death, A.D. 485. It so weakened Ella that we hear no more of him till he received his supplys from Germany, which came not, according to Henry of Huntington, till the first year of the Emperour Anastatius, three years after Hengist's death, and six years after the battle, i.e. A.D. 491. Being thus strengthened, Ella moved again, beseiged Anderida, 'Urbem munitissimam,' in Huntington's words, at last forced the place; by reason of the stout resistance the defendants made, savage like, left not a soul alive, and razed the city, which in Huntington's time remained desolate.

As to the field where the battle was fought, the Saxons extending their conquests eastward, it must in all probability have been where they pusht on their victorys that the check was given; and it being near Mercredsburn, this Burn near Pevensey may be the place meant, since it sounds like the latter part of the name, for there not being any Westburn²⁹ that it relates to, the name of it may be rather Esbourn than Eastbourn; and likewise that Anderida, the Britains last stake and support, was not farr from it. 'Tis probable, therefore, that the battle was fought on the downs between the camp last mentioned, at Burling Gap, and East Bourn, for there are nowhere on the downs that I have seen (and there are few parts of them that I have not viewed), marks of a greater battle than there; because from the top of that very high cliffe, by the inhabitants called the Three Charles, and by mariners Beachyhead to Willington hill, which is four miles, the ground is full of tumuli, or places of buriall, and in many parts within that tract, where the position of the ground seems to offer there. The learned and judicious Mr. Somner³⁰

²⁹ "There are two Westbourn's in Chichester Rape."—R. G.

³⁰ "Somner's Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, p. 106."—R. G.

dislikes the site of Anderida should be fixt at Newenden, and is inclined to fix some other place in Sussex for it, but from a modest deference to the opinions of the learned Camden and Selden, drops it. But let us see what our more elder historians say of it. Henry of Huntington's words are, 'Et quia tot ibi damna toleraverant extranei, ita urbem destruxerunt quod nunquam postea re-ædificata est. Locus tantum quasi nobilissimæ urbis transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus.'

Matthew of Westminster says, 'Locus autem civitatis usque hodiè transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus. Mansit ergo ibidem Ella cum tribus filiis suis et regionem illam, quæ usque hodiè Anglicè Suthsex, Latinè autem Regio Australium Saxonum dicitur colere cæpit.'

From the expressions above cited, it may be supposed the ground where that city stood was not quite forgott in either of those historians' time; Henry of Huntington, being the elder by 200 years, had Newenden been the place, his words might have been true in saying it was desolate; but it is very improbable Matthew of Westminster should have said so likewise, or at least not have taken notice of the act of piety and charity of Sir Thomas Abuger, who in his life time had newly erected a monastery at Newenden³¹ for the Carmelites who came from Palestine. But let that passe, what authority Mr. Camden had for saying Hengist sent for Ella out of Germany to help him reduce Anderida is not to be found. From the accounts above stated, and others that might be produced, it is clear that Hengist was dead three years before the siege was laid to Anderida. In the time of Hengist's life we find for eight years Ella had enough to do in Sussex, and the blow he had given him the ninth year, at Mecredsburn, obliged him to be quiet the other two years of Hengist, and till his succours, as above mentioned, came to him from Germany. Besides, we have not the least hint from any of our historians that Anderida was an eye sore either to Hengist, or his son Esk after him, or that Ella ever assisted the Kentish Saxons, or the Kentish Saxons, Ella, in reducing it. Therefore this must be onely a supposition of Mr. Camden, in order to strengthen the notion of Anderida's being Newenden. Tak-

³¹ "Camd. Brit. in Kent, edid. 1695, col. 211."—R. G.

ing no notice therefore of that supposition, we may consider Newenden is on the Kentish side of the river Limen, for so is the Rother called in the Saxon Annals,³² and by Matthew of Westminster, and the mouth of it named Portus Limeneus and Limene by the Ethelwerd³³ and Henry of Huntington; and that Kent having been subdued by Hengist and his sons near forty years before, the town at the mouth of the river Limen, and the rest, if any, up the stream on the Kentish side, were allso part of their conquest.

Furthermore, after it had cost Ella so much time, and pains too, in reducing the plain ground of Sussex, 'tis not likely he should call more forces out of Germany that he might lead them 30 miles through the difficultys of the great wood, which he must have done if Newenden was the place, to besiege a city so farr from his own residence, and in the Kentish Saxon limits, especially if there is any heed to be given to the words of Matthew of Westminster, afore cited, who after relating the sad fate of the inhabitants and city of Anderida, immediately subjoyns 'Mansit ergo, &c.' Ella and his sons resided there, i.e. in that part of Sussex where Anderida was, and began to improve and cultivate the countrey.

In the last place, from the use of Anderida made by the Romans, it is not likely, as Mr. Somner³⁴ judiciously observes, that its place was at Newenden; for being one of the stations under the lievtenant of the Saxon shore where forces were quartered to have an eye on the sea whenever those pyrates came to infest the coast, we may suppose it, like the rest of the garrisons under that officer, conveniently situated for that purpose, as were Brannodunum³⁵ Brancaster, at the north point of Norfolk, Gario-num at North Yarmouth, or very near it, Othona, Ithancester in Dengy hundred in Essex, some ages since swallowed up by the sea; Regulbium Reculver in Kent; Rutupis Richburrow;

³² "Chron. Sax., A.D. DCCCXCIII. Matt. Westm. Flores Hist., A.D. DCCCXCII."—R. G.

³³ "Ethelwerd, lib. iii., c. 4. A.D. DCCCXCIII. Henr. Hunt., lib. v. Alf. Reg. Ano. xix."—R. G.

³⁴ "Somner's Rom. Ports and Forts, p. 103."—R. G.

³⁵ "Not. Imper. Pancirol., cap. lxxiii."—R. G.

Dubris Dover ; Lemannis, which from the Saxon chronicle³⁶ we must look for four miles east of Appledore, probably New Romney ; all near the sea, on ground which had a prospect full on the sea, whereas Newenden lyes low, at least eight miles within Appledore, on the turning of the river, where the land eastward must have cutt off any prospect of the sea. To all this may be added, that the Romans having a numerous cohort or batallion of the Turnacenses in the garrison at Portus Lemannis, on the mouth of the haven, we may suppose they knew how to husband their strength to better purpose than to place another garrison to watch the motions of the Saxon rovers, twelve miles up the river, quite out of sight of the sea, where they could be of no service.

Those who would have the seat of Anderida to be at Hastings, let them look on the words of Henry of Huntington,³⁷ ‘Haraldus Rex Anglorum eadem die reversus ad eorwic cum summa lætitia dum pranderet audivit nuncium dicentem sibi, Willielmus dux Normanniæ littora Australia occupavit et castellum construxit apud Hastings,’ and they will conclude Hastings was not a desolate place in the ages of the historians who affirm Anderida was. If at Pevensey, that place was so farr from being razed by Ella, that soon after the Norman conquest it remained a strong castle, where Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and his forces sustained a six weeks siege, and for want of provision were obliged to surrender to King William the Second. At this time there is so much of Pevensey standing, that perhaps it is the greatest and most entire remain of Roman building anywhere to be seen in Great Britain.

From the arguments on the foregoing authoritys, Anderida must have been some where in Sussex, not in the west but east part of it, and not farr from the east end of the downs, near the sea. From the bath, pavement, coins, and bricks, ’tis sure the Romans had once an abode, and not a short one, at this place near East Bourn.

From the large extent of the foundations about the place

³⁶ “Chron. Sax., A.D. DCCCXCIII. Tum appulerunt [Dani] in Limeni ostium cum ccc navibus ; super eum fluviam traxerunt naves suas usque ad sylvam quatuor miliariis ab exteriori parte æstuarii ibique expugnarunt quoddam munimentum [scil. Apuldre]. It does not follow that Lemannis was at the mouth of the river east of Appledore.”—R. G.

³⁷ “Henr. Huntin. Hist., lib. vi.”—R. G.

where these were discovered, that there was a large town or city there; from the common highth these foundations bear underground, that the buildings they supported were effectually razed; and from the coals dugg up among the rubbish, 'tis evident part of it was burnt, all which circumstances agree well enough with the account given us of Anderida.

The situation likewise of a town here gives reason to suppose it was a place of importance, and whence it had its name, no part hereabout being any ways so convenient for a secure settlement, or for such a use as the Romans might have occasion to make of it. We are informed by Cæsar that the maritime parts of Britain (speaking of what he saw, which was the south east) were inhabited by people from Belgium, and that they called their settlements by the names of the places whence they came.¹ It was the opinion allso of Tacitus,² that those who inhabited next to Gaul, came from Gaul. And Bede says the tradition of his time was, that the southern part of the island was peopled from Bretagne.³ In the third and seventh books of Cæsar's commentaries, mention is made of the Andes, a city, and people belong to it among the Celtæ, inhabiting the sea coast. Time varying the names of things, near 200 years after Cæsar, Ptolemy calls that city Anderida, and near 250 years after him, when the *Notitia Imperii* was in use, the classis *Anderetiorum*⁴ is registered, and the residence of their admirall fixed at Paris. From whence it is to be inferred that though the capitall of the Andes might have been Angers⁵ on the Loire, yet their countrey on the north had the British Channell, and on the east the Seine, for its bounds. The British coast about East Bourn is the nearest of any to the mouth of the Seine, therefore, according to the

¹ De Bell. Gall., lib. v. [xii.] Qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt.—R. G.

² "Tacit. Agric., cap. xi. In universum tamen æstimanti, Gallos vicinum solum occupasse credibile est."—R. G.

³ Bedæ. Hist. Eccl. Gent. Angl., lib. i., cap. i. In primis hæc insula Britones solum, a quibus nomen accepit, incolas habuit, qui de tractu Armorico, ut fertur, Britanniam advecti, australes sibi partes illius vendicarunt.—R. G.

⁴ "Urbs Aquitani aliter mimatum hodiè Mende. V. Baudr."—R. G.

⁵ "Panciroi. Comm. in Notit. Imp., cap. xc., pp. 179, 180."—R. G.

usage before Cæsar's time, the name of Anderida is readily there accounted for. - Moreover this place seems most naturally seated for giving an appellation to the great wood on which it joyned, for as itself is on the shore, so allso the Sylva Anderida here came very near the shore, and a large part of it might be seen from the sea before it; indeed on the sea of Romney it might be discovered, but then the distance was great; at all other parts of the coast the sight of it from sea is hindered by hills or high cliffes. Setting aside the want of a navigable river, the spott of ground where this old town stood yields to none in the county for importance and pleasure, for here, like a wedge, ends the firm soil of the downs. Nature has shaped it like an equilaterall triangle, having each side half a mile in length; towards the sea, on the southern side, 'tis fenced by a low cliffe of 12, 15, and in some places 20 foot high; in which cliffe is now to be seen a strong foundation that has acute angles, which shows it to have been for a fort rather than a dwelling house. On the northern side is a morasse, with a large rivulet of very good water; between the west side and the downs lies a small valley, by which advantage there was formerly a harbour, capable of a small fleet; the banks on each side are an evidence it was sunk by industry; but by weeds and gravell from the sea, and by mold annually added, as is observable⁶ in valleys, it is now so raised that it is never fludded but at high spring tides, when a strong wind forces the waves into it. This harbor must have been a good security to part of the west side, what other works might have been, to guard it from the end of the harbor to the morasse, cannot be said, by reason the ground between has for many ages been in tillage. It is easy to imagin of what importance a town fortified at this place must have been in those ages, when the onely passe by land from the west to the east end of the county was through it; for other there could not be for many miles north, unlesse the lands in that tract, which are still very owzy, had been well drained.

As the situation described rendered this place very strong, it is withall very pleasant, for the ground is high enough for a good prospect over the low lands adjoyning, and the countrey towards

⁶ "Philos. Trans., A.D. 1701, No. 274, p. 926."—R. G.

Battle ; besides, it has a commanding view over that bay which is between Beachyhead and Hastings. If the use made of it by the Romans was to guard the coast, there was this advantage to be gained by it, that a centinelle on the top of Beachyhead, not two miles from it, in a clear day, without turning his head, might see the Isle of Wight, the hills in France, near Bulloigne, and the Nesse in Kent, so that from the Nesse to Selsey it must have been a very small sail that could escape his eye. It was my purpose to have added a description of Pevensey Castle, together with an account of some remains of antiquity discovered last summer, towards the west end of this county ; but having been too tedious already, must defer that for the present, and subscribe myself,⁷

Your most humble Servant,

JNO. TABOR.

Lanchester.

Longovicus or Lanchester, vide a discourse occasioned by inscriptions found there, in the Philos. Trans., No. 357.

L. TIBBINS, TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Norton, near Chichester, Augt. 23, 1740.

Dear Sir,

As I want words to express my sense of the obligation you laid me under, when you enriched my little study with your most ingenious and, as I think, most just restoration of Stone-Henge to the Druids ; so I hold myself bound to make use of every opportunity that presents, to do anything that, I imagine, may give you pleasure. Such an one, I dare say, has offered itself, as will make further preface, or any apology, unnecessary.

⁷ Anderida was a city of great importance, and its exact location has been much disputed. In this article Dr. Tabor has argued strongly in favour of Eastbourn ; but Somner was for placing it at Pevensey, which is remarkable for its imposing remains of Roman buildings, and his opinion has been supported by more recent writers. Camden placed it at Newenden, in Kent ; Gibson at Hastings ; and Baxter at Chichester. Mr. Elliott, of Lewes, was inclined to place it at Seaford, and Mr. Ch. Verral, of Seaford, is also of this opinion. The strongest argument against Dr. Tabor's view is that the Roman city was called Portus Anderida, and Eastbourne is not a port.—See *Horsfield's Sussex*, vol. i., pp. 48, 54, where the subject is discussed.

The world is already obliged to your very learned friend and brother, Roger Gale, Esq., for writing, and to you, for publishing in your *Itinerarium Curiosum* an account of a Roman inscription,⁸ dug up at Chichester in April 23. They will be yet further so, when you shall think fit to take notice of that above delineated, which was discovered in the present year, 1740. I have copied it very exactly, both in regard to the places and proportions of the letters; but being a very bad drawer, I could not do justice to the beauty and elegance of their construction. For I think I never saw any so exactly formed and neatly cut. As to the figure of the stone, it also might have been better drawn; but the places where it was broken being truly represented by black strokes, I hope you will accept it as it is.

An old house in the East street, on the eastern corner of St. Martin's Lane, being pulled down some days ago, in order to be rebuilt; as the workmen were sinking the cellar, they found this stone. It was broken into three pieces, I suppose, when the edifice it belonged to was destroyed; but through good fortune the 2 great pieces fell together with the legendary sides innermost, so that the letters are excellently well preserved. There has been some barbarity used to part of it since it was dug up, which I have awkwardly expressed by scratches of my pen; and I am very sure the upper part was now broken through the O's in Neroni and Claudio, as well as the little piece that divides the I in Divi.

The stone is of a bluish gray colour, and is of that sort Mr. Gale calls "Sussex marble." *It. Cur.*, p. 188. The workmen will have it to be Purbeck stone; but no great regard is to be had to their surmises. It was, when perfect, about 3 Roman

⁸ Found at Chichester, "in a cellar in East-street, at the corner of S. Martin's lane." It appears to have been lost or destroyed.

NERONI

CLAUDIO . DIVI

[CLAUDI . F . G]ERMAN[ICI]

[CAESARIS] NEPOTI . TIB .

[AVGVSTI . P]RONEPOTI DIVI

[AVG . ABNEP] CAESARI . AVG

[PM . PP . TR] PIV . IMP . PIV . COS . IV

[M . A . L.] S . C . V . M.

Hübner, p. 19, No. 12; see also *Horsfield's Hist. of Sussex*, vol. i., p. 43, edit. 1835.

feet one way, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ the other; and its thickness about one-third of a foot, of the same measure. The face of it well smoothed; and the letters, as before observed, exquisitely formed and cut; but the back side was unhewn and rough, as fitter to hold with the cement in the building.

As there were very large remains of antient foundations that went under other houses, as well as this, I am inclined to think they were those of some temple, according to the superstition of those times, dedicated to the emperor Nero. And as Mr. Gale very judiciously observes, so this will serve to confirm his opinion that "Chichester, by these inscriptions found at it, must have been a town of eminence, very soon after the Romans settled here." *It. Cur.*, 192.

I will not pretend (especially in a letter to a gentleman of your great skill in antiquitys), to supply the lost parts of this inscription, but I cannot help observing that if history had not been so explicit as it is in the intermarriages, adoptions, and descents of the Roman emperors, this stone had been a good table of Nero's genealogy upwards to Tiberius. For that emperor was his great grandfather, thus: Tiberius adopted Germanicus, son of Drusus, his brother. Germanicus married Agrippina, daughter of Julia, by whom he had Agrippina, the mother of Nero, by Domitius Enobarbus. And though his proper name was Domitius Nero, yet when Claudius, his predecessor, had married his mother, he adopted him into the Claudian family, and caused him, by a decree, to be called Claudius Nero. These particulars the Roman historians assure us of; but this inscription, in a very concise manner, authenticates them. That *Nepos* is used for grandson, and *pro nepos* for great grandson, we have the authority of Tully; but that you know much better than I do.

Now I am upon this subject, I must send you a copy of a coin in brass, of the emperor Faustina. It was dug up as they were sinking a cellar under a house that was pulled down and rebuilt last summer, near the house aforementioned, and in the same street.

This medal is of the younger Faustina, the empress of M. Aurelius Antoninus, her hair being tyed up behind; whereas her mother Faustina's hair is said to be wreathed on the top of her head. O. Walker on Medals, p. 219. I never saw one of

the elder Faustina's; but this seems to me to be the medal described by the abovementioned author, p. 223. For though the *reverse* is much decayed, it looks as if she were set in a divine magnitude between 2 lesser heroines. And the S which is plain on one side of her no doubt had a C, though effaced, on the other. In respect whereof, and because not only the senate decreed the highest honours to her, but Antonine himself built a temple for her, in the town wherein she dyed, and founded a society of young virgins, whom he maintained, and called Faustinians. I shall not be surprised if in some future re-edification at Chichester we find, as the effect of British adulation, temples and inscriptions to her memory there.

I shall hereafter, more carefully than I have done, attend the pulling down of all houses, &c., in that city; and I shall be sure to give you information of everything worthy of observation; as the best method I know of demonstrating myself,

Dear Doctor,

Your most assured humble Servant,

L. TIBBINS.

P.S.—I perceive the NI in Germanici is ill expressed in my draught. This is more proportionable, N, for the last stroke was much taller than the first. I must communicate to you a phancy that is just come into my head, since I wrote this letter—that if in the last line the broken letter was part of an M, instead of an IV, the V. M. might stand for Nobis Mutuantonis, or Votis Mutuantonensium; and so confirms your ingenious conjecture of the Roman name of Chichester. It. Cur., 194. But “ex fumo dare lucem” is your prerogative, not mine.

ROGER GALE, TO SIR JOHN CLERK, UPON THE CHICHESTER INSCRIPTION.—H. C.

While I was lately at London I received a copy of an inscription, or rather of its fragments, very lately found at Chichester, dug up in East street, in a cellar at the corner of S. Martin's lane, and very near the spott where the former was disinterred that is published in Philos. Transactions, No. 379. The stone of the same sort of Sussex marble, and the letters of the same

cutt and size as those, very beautifull, and coeval apparently to them, or at least but a very few years after. You will see by the inclosed draught how miserably it has suffered, and how I have endeavored to supply the defects which, I think, I may safely say, I have done very exactly and truly by the help of an inscription in Gruter [p. cxviii. 2]. The lines and prickt letters will show you how much of the stone is lost, but the greatest want in it is of the dedicator's name, were it either of a person or a collegium, and seems to me as if it was never expresst on this stone by the compleatnesse of the letters and the want of room for more, except it lyes latent under the s. c. v. m., and then it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to unriddle them. I rather think those letters denote no more than Solvi curavit votum merito, and that the dedicator's name might be cutt upon some adjoyning stone, still lost. The most remarkable passage in it is IMP V. Nero having never been stiled, as I can find, more than IMP. III., but this perhaps may have been occasioned either by the flattery or ignorance of the erector or sculptor so remote from Rome.

ROGER GALE.

P.S.—The finding of the OTHO you mention is a little surprising, that specifick coin having allways been deemed supposititious; but its having been discovered with others of various sorts under ground, without any suspicious circumstances, as I suppose, must plead in its favor.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Upon an overly view of the inscription from Chichester you have sent me, I cannot well see that it can admit of any alterations or additions than what you have given it, however at another time I shall send you anything I can remark about it.

As to my OTHO, I am really persuaded that if it be a false one, it is at least as old as the time of Valentinian, being found with some of his other coins; besides, it appears most demonstratively that the draught of a Paduan I have, is copyed from it, or one of the same kind. This appears plainly from the distance of the letters. That medall with sc in a laurell is certainly the most authentick, but Monsr. Patin acknowledges one smaller of bronze,

with the adlocutio, to be ancient likewise ; this is no doubt the very coin I have gott.⁹

JOHN CLERK.

30 Aug., 1740. I received from Mr. Tibbins, of Norton, by Chichester, the inscription lately dug up there (at Chichester), at taking down an old house in East street, the eastern corner of S. Martin's lane. They dug it up in the cellar in a broken condition.

This is as Mr. Roger Gale supplied it in a letter to me, to whom I communicated it. I sent my thoughts upon it, together with his, to my friend and patron the Lord Bishop of Chichester. I observe the imperial titles TR. P. IX. IMP. IV. COS. IV., fix the date of the inscription to the Varronian year of the city, 815, beginning 13 Oct., and taking in the major part of the next year, the 63d of the Christian era. The title IMP. IV. not elsewhere observed is peculiar to our island, because the preceding year Suetonius Paulinus, the emperor's lieutenant in Brittan, obtained a signal victory over the famous Boadicia, the British heroin. Again, I observe, as to the time of setting up this inscription, it was full two years after S. Paul had been set at liberty from his first imprisonment at Rome, when he executed his resolution mentioned Rom. xv., 24, of coming into the western world. Epiphanius, Chrysostom, Cyril, and Theodoret, expressly say that he did preach in Spain. The latter adds that he brought the Gospel to the isles of the ocean. S. Clemens, who was his cotemporary and fellow laborer, says he went to the utmost bounds of the west. Sophronius and Venantius Fortunatus mention Brittan by name ; so that by considering this evidence and the chronology of his life, there is all the reason in the world to believe he might preach in Brittan this very year of the city, 816, when this inscription was set up.

Further, by reflecting on this inscription and that other found here at Chichester, which Mr. Roger Gale and myself transcribed anno 1724, it appears that the Roman city here at this time was in a most flourishing and stately condition, situate near the sea, on the southern shore of the island, commodious for landing

⁹ There are no senatorial bronze coins of Otho. The second bronze coin in the Florentine collection is a restitution by Titus.—*Humphreys' Coin Collector's Man.*, vol. i., 324.

from the southern parts of the world. If we add to this consideration the names mentioned in that first inscription, there may be the highest probability that S. Paul preached in this very city of Chichester, and that the Roman governor's family were some of the first fruits of the Gospel he here gathered.

Ussher, Stillingfleet, Fuller, and our other writers in ecclesiastical history in Brittan, have long since spoke of Aulus Pudens and of Claudia Rufina, a British lady, St. Paul's converts, both thought to be those mentioned by our Apostle in his II. Epistle to Timothy, iv., 21. "Eubulus greeteth thee, with Pudens and Linus and Claudia." This Pudens is by our writers, Camden and others, called Aulus Pudens, the same person, or perhaps his son, who in the former Chichester inscription is said to be the son of Pudentinus, and to have given the ground here whereon they built the temple to Neptune and Minerva. Claudia is his wife. She is celebrated (or perhaps her daughter) by Martial for an elegant and polite Roman lady of British birth, in the verses I quoted in my *Itinerarium*, p. 193. Linus is he that was consecrated first bishop of Rome. Claudia most likely was daughter to Cogidubnus, *rex Legatus Augusti in Britannia*, mentioned in the first inscription, and we may well suppose that these illustrious persons carryed S. Paul with them from Chichester to Rome, from whence he wrote this Epistle to Timothy which mentions them. The learned in the evangelical chronology agree this epistle was wrote the second and last time of his being at Rome, and not long before his passion.

This inscription¹⁰ is on a pedestal which had a statue of the goddess upon it. Mr. Roger Gale and I viewed it in York last July. It was discovered the 4 Apr. preceding, as some workmen were digging a cellar just within Micklegate bar. In July, 1731, at Middleby, in Scotland, an inscription was dug up, BRIGANTIAE . S . AMANDVS, &c., in Horsley's *Britan. Rom.* p. 192, where s probably denotes sanctæ, as in our inscription. 'Tis likewise in the appendix to Gordon's *Itinerar. Septent.* I take Brigantia and Britannia to be the same word, only the former is in a more northern dialect.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 8.

¹⁰ BRITANNIAE SANCTAE P. NICOMEDES AVGG. N. N. LIBERTVS. The two emperors were no doubt Severus and Caracalla.

L. TIBBINS TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Norton, nr. Chichester, 9 April, 1741.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * *

In perusing some old deeds, to make a title to an estate on the banks of the Lavant, I perceive that the villes of Hampnet and Streetington, as they are commonly written, are misspelt in mapps and other public charts. For the former, especially East Hampnet,¹¹ is, in old deeds, written Antonet, and Hantonet; but oftenest Antonet. And the West Hampnet, generally Hantonet. So that they being, the one upon the banks of, and the other near to, the Lavant, are strong evidences that that rivulet was one of the antient Antona's. But that which best pleases me in the observation is that Streetington, which is both on the Stan-street, Roman way, and on the banks of Lavant, is in these old deeds written Streetanton; to be sure the orthography. Its in vain then to look for Mutuantonis anywhere but at Chichester.¹²

I forgot to tell you that at East Antonet there are remains of an old fort, called Oldbury. If your dissertation on the inscription I sent you is not published, this may be of some use.

I am, dear Sir, your most humble Servant,

L. TIBBINS.

P.S. On what authority does the author of the new map of Sussex call Shoreham river R. Adur? Was the Portus Adurni¹³ thought to be there? I wish there were as strong evidence of the name of that, as our river; then Portus Adurni would not be to be sought.

¹¹ East Hapnett, a tithing appended to the parish of Boxgrove, purchased during *temp.* Elizabeth, by Edward Peckham, Esq., descended from the Peckhams of Talden, Kent. In 1674 the manor and estate were sold by John Peckham, to Sir George, afterwards Lord Chancellor, Jefferys. The property afterwards passed to the Turnours (Earl Winterton).—*Horsfield's Sussex*, vol. ii., 58.

¹² Chichester is indisputably Regnum. Mutuantonis is said by other writers to have been Lewes.

¹³ Alderton, opposite to the old mouth of the Adur, is thought to have been the Roman station of Portus Adurni. The source of the Adur is in the parish of Nuthurst. The river passes through Beeding and Bramber, and thence to Shoreham harbour and the sea.—*Horsfield's Sussex*, vol. i., 7.

DR. STUKELEY, RELATING TO SOME COINS IN LORD SANDWICH'S POSSESSION, AND LORD PEMBROKE'S COLLECTION.—H. C.

I dined on Thursday with Mr. M. Folks; Lord Sandwich was there, whom I had visited before, and made a small acquaintance withall; he is a keen lover of antiquitys, and has brought a great collection of coins from Cairo, &c., among them two Neros with Poppæa, Claudius, Messalina, &c. At Mr. Folks's we looked over our old friend Lord Pembroke's collection of large brasse, now in his keeping, in order to putt them in due scite, and rectifye the prints made by Haym. I took notice of the OTHO. 'Tis Antiochene s. c. on the *rev.* in a laurel. Mr. Folks thinks it dubious as to the genuinenesse, and says Starbini, from whom my lord had it, was a great rogue.¹⁴ Mr. Folks has made a pretty model of Stonehenge in wood; he and Mr. Ward have each of them wrote something upon the Chichester inscription, but I have not yett seen it. WM. STUKELEY.

22 Jan., 1740-1. At the Royal Society. Lord Petre gave a paper wherein is an account from Burton,¹⁵ in Sussex, of the bones of an elephant, lately found there in digging, under the natural earth, 8 or 9 feet deep. Most of the bones were found. The animal was full grown, and of an enormous size. The two tusks were found about 9 foot long each; two lesser tusks, the grinding teeth, &c. The bones were not much in situ, but disjointed. The two tusks were 20 foot asunder from each other; both tusks and bones were rotten and fryable through long age. Sir Hans Sloan recited a like case of an elephant's entire sceleton found in a sand hill in Germany. Part of the scull was sent to him, full of cellular apartments in the outward part to render it light, as is observed in the scull of that animal. The sand hill was dug away for the use of the neighborhood, and discovered this antediluvian curiosity.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 26.

¹⁴ "This model of Otho was also sent to me; the head upon it was plainly a Nero's, though the legend about was of Otho. The *rev.* of it had been purposely battered, and so defaced that nothing could be made of the figure or letters upon it. All connoisseurs that saw it were of the same mind."—R. G.

¹⁵ Burton, 6 miles east by south from Midhurst. Were found in 1730, teeth and bones of an elephant, which were given to Dr. Langwith, rector of Petworth.—*Gough's Camden*, i., 198.

WESTMORELAND.

MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ., TO ROGER GALE, OF URNS FOUND AT
ELMHAM, IN NORFOLK; AND SWORDS, &c., OF BRASSE,
FOUND AT AMBLESIDE, IN WESTMORELAND.—H. C.

Spallding, Decbr. 28th, 1741.

I thank you, good Sir, for the inscription of the altar found at Boulnesse, as do our Society, with their regards to you. This museum has been enricht lately with a small embossed and figured urn, with burnt bones and ashes therein, of some young person of distinction, sent us by a member from Elmham, in Norfolk, whence we had a larger but ordinary one before. My friend Mr. Bertie, who has an estate in Westmorland, and is a member of our Society here [Spalding Soc.], sent an account of 2 broad swords, one sharp-pointed sword, a spear point, a staff bottom, with Celt or chissel, all of fine, tough brasse, found in a bundle together, at Ambleside,¹⁶ last summer, which he takes to be Roman, but I conceive to be all British, chiefly because I believe the Romans had the use of iron long before their first descent into this island, and had disused that other metall for such sort of arms; and likewise because I believe the tribunes' swords or parazonia were the onely broad swords used by the Roman soldiery, the rest being all mucrones, strong, stiff, sharp-pointed, stabbing or thrusting swords. I remember some such line as [sed] prior æris erat quam ferri cognitus usus; [Lucretius, lib. v., 1285], and that the brazen præceded the iron age; but when the Romans had the general use of the latter metal I know not, though I conceive from the marbles, and other designs of theirs left us, that the swords I have, which were dugg up between Stamford and us, and are short, stiff, stabbing weapons of good steel, are Roman, and belonged either to the forces quartered here under Lollius Urbicus or D. Catus,¹⁷ who

¹⁶ See *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 115.

¹⁷ Tacitus tells us that the Trinobantes, having been goaded into rebellion by the insolence of their Roman masters, who occupied Camulodunum, attacked that town. The inhabitants applied to Catus Decianus, the procurator, who commanded in the absence of Suetonius, to help them, but he gave them such inadequate aid, that the Britons captured the town, and destroyed the temple dedicated to Claudius. Catus deserted his post and fled into Gaul.

both left their names to bridges, channels, and places where they built forts in these parts.

THOMAS ROUTH TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Carlisle, May 7th, 1743.

Revd. Sir,

Agreeable to your request to my father, I have endeavoured at something of the situation of the great stones at Shapp.¹⁸ Beginning at the place they make their remarkable turn, I measured their respective distances, greatest heights, and largest circumference (which I have set opposite to each stone), excepting the very last, which appeared to be between 3 or 400 yards from my last station, and about the same distance from the abbey. The numbers added together make near a mile and half, which perhaps may have been the original length. The stones are of a very particular sparking grit,¹⁹ with large veins of a reddish colour, and 'tis said will take a very beautiful polish. The neighbouring fells or moors, I am told, abound with such, and I observed great numbers of them, though small, scattered up and down throughout the fields adjoining to the row of stones, which probably may have remained after the work was finished.

Beyond where the stones make their turn, there are 4 ovals or circles of small stones, and seemingly an appearance of the double row having been continued to them, but the stones are only small, so that they are not to be depended on; there is likewise a small circle of them a little beyond the brook. Several of the stones have been broke and removed to furnish materials for the walls along their course, and one of the largest I saw was shattered all to pieces with gunpowder about a year ago, which is the reason they stand much more regular before they reach the town and enclosures than after. There remains not the least tradition for what purpose or use these stones have been erected; nor seems to have been any for an age or two ago, for in an old

¹⁸ For a careful examination of the monument as it exists, see *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Second Series, vol. x., 313.

¹⁹ Shap-Fell granite.

description of the counties of England, and which a person at Shapp obliged me with a sight of, I met with the following account in Westmorland: "It is thought that some notable act of atchievement hath been performed here, for that there be huge stones in form of pyramides, some nine foot high, and fourteen foot thick, ranged for a mile in length, directly in a row, and equally distant, which might seem to have been there purposely pitched in memory thereof; but what that act was is not now known, but quite worn out of remembrance by time's injury."

I took notice of one or two that were fallen, that their lower parts have been smoothed for a base to stand on. There are several stones, though of no great bigness, of this same grit, which is very particular, for a considerable way on the road towards Penreth, seemingly lineal, but whether placed with design or natural, I am not able to determine.

I am informed that near a moss, between Kirkoswald and Brampton, there is a similar circle of stones²⁰ to these at Salkeld, but less in proportion.

I shall be extreamly glad if what I have done should in the least answer the expectations of your reverence, but am much affraid, it being the first thing of the kind I have attempted, it will be scarce possible not to have fallen into numberless faults and errors, but I hope as it will come into so eminent a hand, they will easily be rectified so as to become intelligible. I shall be glad to be favoured with your commands in whatever alterations or re-examinations you chuse to have made, which I shall execute with the greatest pleasure, as well as any other command you will please to lay upon,

Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

THO. ROUTH.

P.S.—The interval between the opposite rows was about 24 yards, which I have doubled at the turn of the stones, fearing it would otherwise have appeared too much crouded.

²⁰ Probably no longer existing.

THOMAS ROUTH, "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

Carlisle, Jany. 19th, 174 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Revd. Sir,

Last post I received this enclosed, not without great surprise, as I expected it had reached Stamford long before. I left it when in Yorkshire, to be sent to the post house, and am informed by the gent I left it with that it had been mislaid by accident, and forgot so long that he thought it would be better to transmit it to me than to forward it to your reverence, as it had laid so long, as he imagined you would wonder at the oldness of the date, without you were acquainted with the reason of it. This is the letter my father took notice of in one he wrote to you some time ago, and which we imagined you had then received. He presents his most humble service, and would be glad to hear you and your lady are well.

I am,

Your Reverence's most obedient humble Servant,

THO. ROUTH.

THOMAS ROUTH, TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Thirsk, Oct. 17th, 1743.

Rev. Sir,

Agreeable to your commands I went and reviewed the great stones at Shap, which appear almost exactly conformable to the sketch you were pleased to give us of Abury.

The southern Avenue, where the smaller circles are, terminates, according to your opinion, on high ground, and the northern on lower, towards the abbey. Near the middle of the town of Shapp, the ground rises with a considerable ascent, which on the S. and W. sides seems somewhat circular, but not the least appearance of a ditch and vallum on the outside of it, that I could discover; nay, even here the large stones preserve their paralelism, crossing the highish ground near the western limits, and directing their course towards the abbey, nigh which they make a gentle turn to the east, where probably the tail of the snake may have been; two large stones which yet remain,

and are at a considerable distance from the rest, seem much to favour such a supposition, from their having the appearance of a circular situation; though even nigh a mile beyond where the inhabitants imagine the row of stones ended, I found several of the same sort of stones standing paralel, and still declining to the N.E. (particularly on one side, there were 3 very large ones placed triangularly) pointing to a piece of high ground, which seemed to have been surrounded with somewhat like a ditch and vallum, but its distance is so far from the rest that I was not able to make anything of it.

I could neither find nor hear of such a thing as a tumulus on the west side. The Force-beck rises about a mile to the eastward of the avenue, which it crosses, and falls into the river Lowther about the same distance to the westward. The spring of this brook is called by the country people Anny (or St. Agnes') well, and is the same that is particularized for its ebbing and flowing by Mr. Gordon in his Geographical Grammar, though I am credibly informed by some that have attended it frequently out of curiosity, that this report is without the least foundation. If one may presume to judge from appearances, there seems to have been several other avenues, of lesser stones, of the same grit, besides the great one.

One is to be traced a considerable way towards Penreth; tradition reports it reached as far as Arthur's Round Table; and Maberg, you know Sir, is in that neighbourhood. Your curious account has given great pleasure to those of our acquaintance whom we have obliged with the perusal of it (of several of whom I had made enquiry concerning it, agreeable to your request) for tradition was become so weak and uncertain, as it needs must in so long a series of time, that your learned conjecture is the first rational account any has hitherto been able to obtain, to point out the real design and use of this noble antiquity. There are a great number of large stones of the very same grit at a town called Beamont, upon the wall of Severus, about 4 miles to the westward of Carlisle, from which there is a very extensive prospect, it standing upon exceeding high ground.

My father desires his most humble service to your lady and self, and bid me acquaint you that you can't do him greater pleasure than in obliging him with your commands in whatever

he can be of the least service. He begs your acceptance of his best thanks for the obliging present of your manufacture you are so kind as to offer to send him; if you please to direct it to Mr. Turnbull, merchant, at the foot of the Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it will not fail to come safe to hand.

I should have been glad that my experience would have enabled me to have answered your expectations more agreeable to my wishes, but as I had never seen anything of this kind till the other day that I had the pleasure of inspecting your curious draughts of Abury and Stonehenge at his honour Gale's, I am affraid the best account I shall be able to give will scarce bear a perusal without very great indulgence to,

Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

THO. ROUTH.

DR. STUKELEY, ON THE FAMILY OF GALE; THE STONES AT SHAP, IN WESTMORELAND; ARTHUR'S OVEN, COIN AND URNS FOUND AT STANFORD; AND ACIDULÆ AT HOLT.—H. C.

Stanford, Sept. 24, 1743.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Gale, parson of Linton-in-Craven, was here t'other day. I have a MS. of his father's before me relating to your family, and many other matters serious and comical, accompanied with drawings. He speaks of your father's illness and death. I find there the Mary Gale that marryed to one of my ancestors; her brother marryed a sister of the antient family of the Thorold's, of Hough, by Grantham, from whence probably the acquaintance began.

I have gott a vast drawing and admeasurement from Mr. Routh, of Carlisle, of the stones at Shap, in Westmoreland, which I desired from him. They give me so much satisfaction that verily I shall call on you next year to take another religious pilgrimage¹ with me thither. I find it to be, what I allways supposed, another huge serpentine temple, like that of ABVRY. The measure of what are left extends a mile and a half, but with-

¹ Never accomplished in consequence of Gale's death.

out doubt a great deal of it has been demolished by the town, abby, and by everything else thereabouts.

The demolition of Arthur's Oven² is a most grievous thing to think on. I would propose, in order to make his name execrable to all posterity, that he should have an iron collar put about his neck like a yorke.³ At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon, to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them. Thus accoutred let him wander on the banks of Styx, perpetually agitated by angry dæmons with ox goads, "Sir Michael Bruce" wrote on his back in large letters of burning phosphorus.

The coin found by the workmen in my yard was a small copper one of Constantinus Mag., *rev.* VOTIS XX., on a shield supported by two Genii. It is very fair, lay 7 or 8 foot deep, by an urn or two inclosed in hewn stone.

We have lately found out a new water at Holt by Uppingham, which Dr. Short says is preferable to Scarborough. It is of the true acidulæ of the ancients, being acid and aluminous very strongly.

Ambleside.

23 Sept., 1747. Mr. Bertie, of Essex, says he has several brass swords of different lengths, and a Celt of the received kind and loopt, all found in a moor at Ambleside.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 94.

WILTSHIRE.

ROGER GALE, "TO DR. STUKELEY, TO BE LEFT AT WM. SKRYNE'S, ESQ., AT THE BATH, IN SOMERSETSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

London, July the 11th, 1723.

Dear Doctor,

The letter I received from you last Monday has made me wish myself a partner in your discoveries, and the good company you have enjoyed, and that you had been a little more particular

² See *postea*, under Scotland.

³ Yoke. This term is frequently used in old churchwardens' accounts for the wooden stock to which bells are attached, *e.g.*, "paid to George Smith for iron bands to the bell yoakes."—*Kirkby Malzeard, Yorks.*, 1604. "Agreed with John Addinall for wood for a yorke, and for yorking and hanging the great bell."—*Doncaster Par. Accts.*, 1692.

in severall things you mention in it, for the tast you have there given me of your observations and improvements of what we saw when together in that countrey, that continues to open such new scenes of antiquitys, has given me the utmost impatience—I will not say for your return to town, because the longer you stay abroad, the more will my curiosity and that of your friends be gratified—but to be satisfyed in allmost every thing mentioned, especially your new observations from the top of Stonehenge, and that which you promise me ; and you may depend upon my calling upon you, the first time I meet with you, to explain allmost your whole epistle. I am glad you have purchased a nag, since I don't doubt your making the best use of him, and we shall have you come home like another Columbus from the discovery of a new world. I hope your course back will lye through Chichester, that we may be at some certainty as to the reading the noble inscription lately found there ; you may not onely take Winchester in the way, but make a visit to Carvilius,⁴ who told me he should be at Wilton about this day fortnight, when I was with him last sunday night. There has nothing of moment happened at your lodgings, except the coming thither of two of your tenants with money for you, out of Lincolnshire, which they would not leave in your absence. Last night I examined the lottery books, and cannot find the tickets you had of me are yet come up, so that you have certainly escaped the 10,000*l.*, and your good fortune is yet in embryo. My humble service to Mrs. Skryne, and wishing you all successe in the lottery that still is left for the fortunate, as allso in your searches after the rites and buildings of our ancestors, Celts, Britains, Romans, and other composers of the true born Englishman,

I am, dear Doctor,

Your most obliged friend and humble Servant,

R. GALE.

Nobody here has yet seen Mr. Twining's book, nor have I much impatience for it, from the account Mr. Nicholas gives of it, who says the author derives the name *Cunetio* from *Cuneus*, a wedge, and to prove his etymology, has given a draught of Abury in that form. I leave you to judge what is to be expected from

⁴ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, Surtees Soc., vol. ii., 229 *n.*

this. I saw t'other day a draught of a kistvaen, in Cornwall, called Trevetheig,⁵ *i.e.*, The Giant's House, a perfect figure of what Kits Coty House must have been.

EARL OF WINCHELSEA, "FOR DR. STUKELEY, AT THE CATHERINE WHEEL, AT ABURY."—H. F. ST. J.

From Cunetio,⁶ July the 12, 1723.

Dear Brother and venerable Druid,

I prevent our brother Segonax's writing, but with his compliments I must pay his thanks for your letter and design of the famous camp on Oldbury Hill, with your description of it. I have put a copy of your drawing into my Journal.

I have a favour to desire of you if you have an opportunity of sending me a letter, and time to write it before we leave this place, which will be on Tewesday next. I would desire of you to draw me the two cercles, one the great one which surrounds the village of Abury, the other the outward cercle of the temple of earth at Overton hill, without any of the other cercles, and these only scratched out without compasses or any measure in single lines, with the avenues which go both ways, and these each with a single line (without any mark of the stones). I desire this because I cannot perfectly recollect how they lye to the grand work, particularly how that runs which goes to Beckhampton. Excuse this trouble. I have services from Lady Hartford and all friends there to send you. We all wish, if you cannot come sooner, that you would come heither on Monday evening, and you may from hence as easily go by the Bath coach next morning as from Abury.

We mett at a gentleman's where we dined to-day two Mr. Nicholas's, one a brother of Mr. William Nicholas, the latter his cosen, who intends to call upon you at Abury, next Sunday, after

⁵ Trethevy Cist, Parish of St. Cleer.

⁶ Folly Farm, near Marlborough, which Sir R. Colt Hoare, in his *Hist. of Ancient Wiltshire*, part ii., p. 90, distinguished by the name of Upper Cunetio. At the foot of the hill there is another camp, which he called Lower Cunetio, in the parish of Mildenhall, and regarded as the Cunetio described by Antonine in his *Iter* between Bath and London. In Upper Cunetio a bronze figure of Venus, and pavements, were found.

dinner. We all congratulate your pleasure at the camp; I should have told you before that Boadicia's service was sent to the Druid; but I must add, not the Boadicia that was ravished.

I am, your very affectionate brother and humble Servant,
CINGETORIX.

Excuse a thousand hasty blots.

DR. STUKELY TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Bath, July 22, 1723.

Not before last Satturday I arrived at this strange place. I staid a whole fortnight, lacking two days, at Abury, all alone, and with great pleasure, having by great diligence at last gott a full understanding of that most amazing work, of which before I had but a faint glimpse. I have purchased 3 Brittish beads and 3 teeth of a Brittish lady dug up in a barrow near Overton hill; but what I am wonderfully delighted with, in making a way up Silbury hill, by Mr. Holford's order, they found a strange iron chain of an unusual bulk, make, and unaccountable use, on which we must summon a cabinet councill of antiquarys to deliberate. In digging at the top of it to sett some trees, they took up the bones of the great king buryed there, and a Roman coyn or two, which I doubt not were dropt by accident, as many more all about this countrey, for I have discovered the whole Roman road from Marlborough to the Bath; it runs close by Silbury hill, and I think the settlement of Verlucio is undoubtedly at Heddington, for severall reasons I will show you at my return,⁷ where all the distances may be cleared up naturally. I have luckily met with a most uncontestable proof that these Barrows were upon the spot when the Romans made the road,⁸ and consequently the Temple of Abury and its appurtenances, but to think

⁷ "Not at all satisfactory."—R.G. Verlucio has been placed by Gale at Westbury; by Horseley at Lackham; by Reynolds at Spye Park; by Dr. Beke at Lackham; and others have supposed it to have been situated near Warminster. It is said, with more probability, to have been at High Field, in Sandy Lane, near Heddington.

⁸ "The Roman road runs with a raised ridge over one of these barrows."—R. G.

that a work of theirs, with Mr. Twining, deserves no answer ; to give you one instance, I will onely tell you he thinks Silbury erected in honor of Titus the emperor, and that a stile leading up to it is called by his name ; I enquired about this stile in Abury town, and found it called ' Coiter's Stile,' and a lane so denominated from a blacksmith who came and lived there from Salisbury, as I am informed by those that knew him. I went to Heddington and Devizes, and saw Wm. Cadby's gods found there, which are miserably represented in Dr. Musgrave's plates of them.⁹ I traced, too, a great deal of the Wansdike. My Lord Winchelsea and I were again at Great Bedwin, which I think I once told you was Leucomagus,¹⁰ according to my notion. The Devizes I take to have been Punctuobice, the latter part of the word is still retained, and Pottern town and hundred still retain the former. Lord Winchelsea, Lord Hartford, and the ladys came one day to visitt the Druid as they called me ; I treated them on the top of Silbury with a bowl of punch. Lord Winchelsea was with me the whole day, and helpt me to measure till he was tired to the last degree. I have found out innumerable kistvaens, coves, and the Lord knows what besides. I distinguished 7 or 8 sorts of Barrows about this work, and immense numbers of them everywhere 3 miles round this place. In short a fortnight was not a quarter enough to see everything, and I know I visited Oldbery Castle¹¹ of the Romans, and another castle, upon the Downs, of theirs, and severall other works, but expect not to see Chichester this bout, my stay has been allready so long

⁹ See his *Belgium Britannicum*.

¹⁰ "Bedwyn," said Aubrey in his *Wiltshire Topog. Collections*, "hath its denomination from the great barrow there, which is of chalk, as much as to say, the white barrow or sepulchre," but there is no large barrow to be seen. Stukeley's name, Leucomagus, as an equivalent, is unmeaning. See *Canon Jackson's Edit. of Aubrey*, p. 372 ; also *Guide to the Brit. and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts*, by Rev. A. C. Smith, 1884, p. 200. "Leucomagus and Punctuobice, being placed by Ravennas just before Venta Silurum, seem rather to have been Loghor and Cowbridge, in Wales, and that there are any remains of their names as above, is mere fancy.—R. G.

¹¹ One of the finest earth fortifications in Wiltshire. Originally it was a British camp, much strengthened by those who occupied it subsequently. It contains an area of 25 acres.—See *Hoare's Ancient Wilts* ; and *A. C. Smith's Guide*, p. 94.

that I propose onely to reach Stanton Drue and take an account of the Celtick Temple there, call on Carvilius Magnus, and so home; but to Chichester I should like to go directly from London. As for Stonehenge, I was but hurried there, as ever before. I design next year to go by myself, when I expect to ripen the notions I have just conceived of it, but not fully made out for that reason; Abury I am perfectly satisfied about, though every morning it afforded me a new pleasure, both from contemplation of its vast extent and magnitude, and from finding every minute that I had hitt upon the founder's whole intent as I really believe, and have little more to do there, so that I shall finish it in another year. The discoverys I mentioned to you in my former, made by me at Stonehenge, are that the whole work is an oval, and no part of a circle; that the compages or sides of the cell are of different highths rising gradually towards the upper end or altar, as likewise the small obelisks accompanying them. That the second range of lesser stones does not consist of pyramids, but flatt stones, and several other particularitys of this nature which I can onely hint at present.

I heard this day of a great amphitheatre¹² in Cornwall, and a great Roman road, different from the fosse in Devonshire, which I shant have time now to see, no more than severall other Roman works in this neighbourhood. There are severall stones demolished at Abury since I was here last year, and this winter the remainder of Kennet Avenue is threatned. The parsons about this countrey have a fortnight's meeting here at our landlord's; I was their chaplain one day, and they design to subscribe to my work. I have taken a world of drawings about it, in order to preserve it that way as much as possible, and with much pains have found out the Avenue¹³ from Beckhampton, though almost totally extirpated by that horrid depopulator Richard Fowler, and other sacrilegious wretches. If the Lords of the mannors hereabouts were but a little advised of the matter, a stop might easily be put to this vile, and no ways advantageous practice, even to themselves. They all own the stones are cheaper fetcht

¹² This amphitheatre is no doubt that which still exists at St. Just.

¹³ The avenue from Beckhampton existed only in the fertile imagination of Stukeley.

off the Downs, and when they have made houses of them, they are so damp as to rott all furniture near them, though they have a foolish notion that burning them [in order to break them in pieces], in part cures their sweating, which I endeavoured to refute. Indeed I am in hopes that when I have printed an account of them the world will be tempted to take more notice of them, and so for profitt sake spare the remains of this most memorable and most magnificent structure, which in the whole, for greatnesse of design, exactnesse of execution, curious invention, and good proportion, comes not short of any works of antiquity I have read of in any nation.

I am ravisht at this amazing phœnomenon of nature, the Bath waters, which I believe will often tempt me down this way, together with the great store of curiositys of all sorts, which raise my notions of our countrey to such a highth, as not to wonder at the immense pains the Romans took to adorn it, and improve this island, which they seemed to have reckoned another Italy.

My Lord Hertford and Winchelsea are mighty eager to meet you at a prætorium, where several knights and squires are to be nominated for companions.

I don't know whether I told you I have found a bit of the old Roman castrum¹⁴ of Cunetio, at Marborough, but from thence the Roman road runs in a very streight line to Heddington, and so to the Bath, and the Fosse there, which I saw again with great satisfaction, having parted with it last year at High Crosse, or Benonis, in Leicestershire. I think from the top of Heddington hill the Way is the sweetest prospect I ever saw; the Roman Way and Wansdike come this way partly together. The meaning of Wansdike I find to be derived from the Welsh Gwahan, Separatio, Limes, and not from any fancied Woden;¹⁵ it is undoubtedly a British work of very early date; was it not thrown up by the Belgæ against the ancient inhabitants, or was it not made even before their coming into the island, since the materialls of Stonehenge are all fetched north of it, and consequently out of an enemy's countrey, if this was a line of partition

¹⁴ "Lord Hertford assured me this was nothing but a bank that ran at the end of the gardens belonging to some houses lately demolisht, and it appeared so to me when I was there in August, 1725."—R. G.

¹⁵ Wansdike, in Wilts, was *Wodnes dic*. *Taylor's Words and Places*, p. 341.

between the first inhabitants and the Belgæ? I should be glad if you would think of these matters, whose judgement will be allways of the greatest weight with me; indeed we must all club our heads together to do some-what in this affair worthy of the subject, and when I come home we must contrive to gett subscriptions, for the plates will be an extravagant charge. I have taken a drawing of the Bath, I mean the king's and queen's, with all the stewed figures in them, and design to steal brother Cheyne's physz, which I think are the onely modern raritys I shall find. I chopt upon Julius Vitalis, all the rest of the antiquitys are destroyed.¹⁶ Pray excuse this farrago, and remember me to all friends. I am just drinking your health in a swinger of limestone thea,¹⁷ and am,

Yr., &c.

DR. STUKELEY, AT MARLBOROUGH, TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

July 26, 1723.

Dear Sir,

You won't wonder I am still in this place when I enjoy the pleasures of Marlborow Castle, and your brother knight's company, the noble Segonax¹⁸ and Cingetorix,¹⁹ with others; the 2 first desire their service to you, one to renew, the other to begin an acquaintance with you.

However, I have not been idle, for we rode by Cæsar's camp again. I took a drawing of Spinæ Cunetio, and a famous kest-vaen²⁰ I found near this place, exactly like that of Kits Coty house, and which explains what is there ruined; likewise a dozen great stones, as big as those at Stonehenge, in the Roman road between Marlborough and Devizes, which seem to have been a circle. We took the measure of a famous Roman camp, called

¹⁶ "A mistake."—R. G.

¹⁷ "Bath Water."—R. G.

¹⁸ Lord Hertford.

¹⁹ Lord Winchelsea.

²⁰ In Clatford bottom, on the right hand, not far from the road leading from Marlborough to Devizes. It is now in a dilapidated condition, and never resembled Kits Coty House in construction.

Barbury,²¹ upon a hill overlooking the wide extended plains (as they seem of the Dobuni), and this day we measured a vast camp on *Martinsall Hill*,²² of great compasse, and lovely prospect. I have found here an angle of the Roman camp, properly called *Cunetio*, on which my Lord Hertford's house stands, out of the circuit of the present castle. But all this while I have not told you that Lord Winchelsea and I went to Stonehenge, and spent there compleatly two days and a half with great pleasure. My lord, who was sufficiently prepossest in favour of a hexagon, upon first sight pronounced the cell oval; we had much help, and took I believe among us 2000 measures,²³ so that I have fully settled the ground plot upon its true basis. We went both upon the architraves of the cell with a ladder, and till then I knew not half the wonder of that stupendous pile; from thence I made a sketch of the work that few will examin again; but I observed severall and curious particularitys about it more than ever, and especially one thing extraordinary which will surprise you. We visited Mr. Haward, the owner, and I stole his picture, which I will have engraven for a head piece. I saw the barrow Lord Pembroke opened. They open barrows thereabouts every day, and find severall curious things. On Monday I sett forward for Abury, by myself, and hitherto Lord Winchelsea has been so extreamly good as not to let me club with him. We visited Great Bedwin agen. I took away a drawing of it and Wans-dike, and some more monuments there. We rodè over Temple Downs, where I guesse, by the many stones and the name, was

²¹ A grand fortification, in a very strong position, defended by nature on three sides, and must have been very secure from attack, when strengthened by its last occupants. Originally British, it was probably occupied by the Romans, and later by the Saxons. Area upwards of 12 acres. Here it is thought was the scene of action between Cynric and Ceawlin on the one side, and the Britons on the other, A.D. 556, recorded in the Saxon chronicle: "Hoc anno, Cynricus et Ceawlinus acèrè dimicabant contrà Britannos ad Beranbyrig."—See *Hoare's Ancient Wilts, Northern District*, pt. i., p. 41; and *A. C. Smith's Guide*, &c., p. 190. According to others, the battle is supposed to have been fought at Banbury, in Oxfordshire.—See *Scarth's Rom. Brit.*, Append., p. 228.

²² A large camp, inclosing an area of 31 acres, upon a lofty hill overlooking the Pewsey vale.

²³ Stukeley has given the result of these measures in a well executed plan to scale, in a volume of his sketches, &c.

one of your monuments,²⁴ but I was in a coach, and could not hunt it out. There are indeed so many curiosities of all sorts hereabouts, and which I hear of every day, that one might spend a year very well to take an account of them, yett how few take notice of those things, though they live upon the spott. Lord Winchelsea has workt very hard, and was ravisht with Stonehenge, it was a great strife between us, which should talk of leaving it first.

I am, your most humble Servant,

WM. STUKELEY.

ROGER GALE, "FOR DR. STUKELEY, AT THE RIGHT HONBLE.
THE EARL OF PEMBROKE'S, AT WILTON, NEAR SALISBURY."
—H. F. ST. J.

London, July the 30th, 1723.

Dear Doctor,

This I hope will meet you at the glorious palace of the great Carvilius, where the curiosities you will be entertained with will crown the diversions of your instructive journey, and where I heartily wish I could have had the happinesse of paying my respects to the most worthy possessor of them, while you are enjoying the noble entertainments of the place; but as matters go with me at present I can onely desire you to make the tender of my best services acceptable to his lordship, and wish you all the satisfaction the person, the house, and your own hopes can propose to you. I hope however that your stay will not be very long there, your letter from Bath having raised a great impatience in me for your return there, being severall particulars in it that I want to discourse you of. I once saw a strange sort of a chain dug up near a barrow in Yorkshire, I fancy not unlike that you mention. By a collar of iron at one end of it, we guess it to have been used for the punishment or detention of some malefactor, it being of an exact dimension for a human neck. I wave, as you do, saying anything about the situation of Verlucio till

²⁴ In Temple Bottom may be seen the remains of a megalithic monument. It occupies the corner of a field, near some farm buildings on the estate of Rockley. In 1861, the Revs. A. C. Smith, rector of Yatesbury, and N. J. Spicer, rector of Byfleet, together with the editor of Stukeley's Diaries, &c., excavated the spot, and found calcined and unburnt human bones, a bone chisel, &c.—See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, Jan. 11, 1866.

your return, but cannot forbear giving you my opinion that Punctuobice was in another countrey, it standing in Anonymus Ravennas (the onely author that names it), immediately before Venta Silurum. Caer Gwent, in Monmouthshire, and in the next county of Glamorgan, is a market town and hundred called Cowbridge, which being put into Welsh will be Pont-y-bwch, literally Pentuobice; and to prove Cowbridge a Roman town I will give you an observation of Leland's: "Inter Cowbridge et Cornton sternitur via quæ Britannis mitter ouer audit," *i.e.*, milliare aureum, and was no doubt a Roman way leading through Cornton to Neath, Nidum, and so to Logher, the Leucarum of Antoninus, and Leucomagus of Ravennas. I own Cimetzone, that immediately precedes Pentuobice, has a great resemblance of Cunetione, but so many other circumstances concurrirg make me believe this to have been a different town, perhaps Swanzey, and as the word Cunetium must, in the ablative, form Cunetio, not Cunetione, that is a farther confirmation of the distinction. The vast number of barrows you have found about Abury, in my mind prove it undeniably to have been a religious place, and of the same nature as Stonehenge, the ancient Britons having been desirous of being buried in such numbers round them both. I suppose there is but one body in each tumulus about Abury, as at Stonehenge, since you speak as if there was but one skeleton dug up when the tree was planted upon Silbury hill. The proof you mention of these tumuli being cast up before the Roman road was laid, will be a great step towards asserting them to their true authors, the old inhabitants. I find by the farther account you give of Mr. Twining's book, that it will be a ridiculous performance. Your derivation of Wansdike from Guahan is certainly right. What you tell me of the oval figure of Stonehenge, and the shape of the stones, with their gradual rising, is truly surprising. I very well remember the two stones in the second circle, opposite to the N. east, are flatt broad stones, and no ways pyramidall, and stand a little within the line of the circle, which I took to be so designed as some distinction of the chief entrance. I am afraid you wanted a proper guide at the Bath to show you the antiquitys, since you onely saw Julius Vitalis; those mentioned in Camden were all preserved, though a little dirty, in the town wall, when I was there; Julius Vitalis, as all other anti-

quitys of late, was found at Walltown, a little town half a mile on this side of Bath, and your enquirys there would have produced you the most satisfaction. I don't remember whether the ditch or hollow at Wodensdike is towards the Belgæ or the adversary, the placing of that will discover which of them threw up the bank to protect them from the other. The materialls of Stonehenge being fetcht north of it are a good argument for that work being erected before the coming of the Belgæ, but none that this dyke was made before their arrivall, for it is not probable it was done when you had nobody here but the original Britains themselves, who were the builders of Stonehenge, and the countrey then all open, without any division or enemy in it.

I am, dear Doctor,

Your most obliged friend and humble servant,

R. GALE.

You will see by the beginning of this that it was wrote before I received yours from Wilton. When I mentioned meeting you at Winton to my lord, I did not think your return this way would have been so soon. I am sorry I cannot wait upon his lordship and yourself at Wilton so soon as desired, nor indeed while you can stay there as I believe; for affairs now are so ordered that I cannot purpose leaving this place for many reasons, both publick and private, before the 24th of next month. I beg once more my most humble service to his lordship.

Your other ticket is come up a blank.

ROGER GALE, "FOR DR. STUKELEY, AT THE RIGHT HONBLE. THE
EARL OF PEMBROKE'S, AT WILTON, NEAR SALISBURY."
FREE. L. SMELT.—H. F. ST. J.

Augt. the 15th, 1723.

Dear Doctor,

I should have wrote to you by this post had I not heard from you by the last, to know what was become of you, and if my coming to Wilton was indispensible, as I now find it is. I will therefore prepare all matters for my journey, but find as things fall out that it must be the 29th before I can wait upon his lordship, then I hope not to fail, and in the meantime beg you will make my best services acceptable to him. I cannot but envy the

entertainment you must already have had both at Willton and in the neighboring countrey, but as they are inexhaustible mines of curiosity, I promise myself still a great deal of pleasure, and that as you are now master of everything that is curious there, that I shall be readily let into the whole, and by your instructions soon recover my lost time. I hope your reviewing Stonehenge will save you another year's pilgrimage to those sacred remains, and that you will now be able to give us that and Abury together, soon after your return to town. I gave you an account before my last that the other ticket you had of me was come up blank, if you had more than two I am ignorant of the numbers; I have inclosed all the letters that have been left at your lodgings except two from the College of Physicians. I suppose they are now of no great importance, so shall bring them with me, and am, dear Doctor,

Your most humble Servant,

R. GALE.

MR. WM. GEORGE TO THE EARL OF HERTFORD, CONCERNING A ROMAN PAVEMENT FOUND IN LITTLECOTT PARK, 2 MILES WEST FROM HUNGERFORD, IN WILTSHIRE, BELONGING TO MR. POPHAM.—H. C.

1730.

My Lord,

I most humbly beg leave to acquaint your lordship of a noble Roman pavement now layd open in Littlecott park; I have not yet cleared off all the earth to the outsides. I guesse the entrance to be at the west end, where is a large figure about 5 foot radius, something representing a scollop shell, with an antick head for its centre. Next to this is a large square above 12 foot on a side, bordered with plaited wreath-work, within which is a circle as large as the square will contain. On the centre of this circle is a small circle about 4 foot in diameter. The large circle is quartered down to the periphery of this small circle; these quarters and both the circles are encompassed with the same plaited wreath-work. The quarters of the large circle are filled up with different figures; in the first quarter is a

man riding on a leopard;²⁵ in the next is a woman riding on a bull; in the 3rd is a woman riding on a goat; and in the 4th, one riding on a hind: in the small circle, in the middle, is represented one playing on the harp.²⁶ The next partition to the aforesaid great square is a piece of plaited work, about 2 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, representing matting, which reaches quite across the floor. Next to this is another partition, about a yard wide, wherein are represented 2 leopards pawing at each other, with a branch hanging between them. Next to this is another large partition, encompassed with plaited wreath-work and a sort of double chain work, much like the border of the pavement found at Stunsfield²⁷ near Woodstock; and this partition is quartered with the like double chain work, and the quarters encompassed with plaited wreath-work. In these quarters is a round figure, something like roses; the corners are filled up with triangles and diamonds, and small checquered squares. This partition is about 10 foot wide and 12 foot long. Next to this is a small border of triangular work; after this another partition, about 2 foot wide, bordered with plaited wreath-work: this partition, as do all the others, runs across the floor, and is about 12 foot long, and has, in the middle, a large bowl with 2 handles, represented to be finely enameled, and full of a deep red liquor; on each side of the bowl is a fish, not unlike a dog-fish, gaping and pawing with his two feet at the bowl, and waving his tail; behind these is a shark fish, gaping and waving his tail. The next and last partition is a fine checquer of brown, red, and white dice, as are likewise the borders on both sides of the floor, except the border over against the large circle, which consists of circles interwoven within each other. The whole pavement²⁸ is above 40 foot long,

²⁵ Bacchus seated on a leopard was a popular subject, and perhaps indicates a love of conviviality. It is found on the pavements of Leadenhall Street, London; Thruxton, Hants; Stonesfield, Oxfordshire; and Frampton, Dorset. The Littlecot pavement was discovered by Mr. W. George, steward to Edward Popham, Esq., two feet under the surface. It is now unhappily destroyed, but an exact drawing of it was taken by the steward at the time of its discovery.—See *Hoare's Ancient Wilts*, part ii., p. 117; and *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 203.

²⁶ Orpheus playing on the lyre.

²⁷ Stonesfield.

²⁸ Engraved by Mr. W. Fowler, of Winterton, and included in Mr. Lysons's *Britannia Romana*.

and above 20 foot wide. I am preparing to delineate the work, but the weather is so cold that I can hardly use my compasses.

ROGER GALE "TO DR. WILLIAM STUKELEY, AT GRANTHAM, IN LINCOLNSHIRE." FREE. L. SMELT.—H. F. ST. J.

London, April the 19th, 1729.

Dear Doctor,

I must own myself to have been long indebted to you for the favor of yours of Febr. 4th, but if ever hurry of busynesse and no time to enjoy himself, and the conversation of his friends, have been a just plea, I have it now to make for my silence. Besides the plague of a chancery suit about my estate at Cottenham, wherein I have had all the pitifull little tricks, that the chicanery of that court will admitt of, played upon me; at the same instant that I received yours, I had the sollicitation for a good living for my brother, in Yorkshire, devolved upon me, which employed all my time as well as thoughts in running from one place to another after my own and his affairs, that I have been almost jaded to death; but at last have brought all to a happy conclusion, this being the day of his induction, and of my adversarys signing me a release of all their pretensions.

I have not in the least forgott your old client, the ædituus Bremetonaci, whose turn now stands the first in my book, and he shall be sure of the first vacancy that falls to my disposall. I like your correction extreamly of Tunnocelum into Itunocenum, and am very impatient to see Mr. Horseley's performance, which I hear is in good forwardnesse, above half the plates being engraved. From the conversation I have had with him, and the character he bears, I promise myself the pleasure of severall discoverys, though I find he has his fancys as well as others of our fraternity. There has been the finest pavement discovered lately in Mr. Popham's park, at Littlecott, near Hungerford, that the sun ever shone upon in England; it is about 40ft. long and 20 broad, the figures most beautifull and well preserved. The ground is now clearing from it by the care and expence of Lord Hertford; and if you are impatient for a description of it before the whole is layd open to view, I will send you that which

his lordship received at the first discovery of this curiosity. I hope to see you at Grantham about the end of August, and if you will then take t'other trip along the Picts wall, or even to Edenbrough, it shall go hard but I will attend you thither, I dare say the good baron will make us wellcome. I beg the favour of you to search your church at Grantham, and if there is any epitaph upon Samuel Burnett, lately vicar there, to send it to me by the first opportunity; as allso the like of Joshua Clerk, if there is any memoriall of him at Somerby, about a mile or 2 from Grantham, and so little more than a walk to you. Lord Pembroke has been much out of order with an ague and feavor, though he will not own that he has been out of order in the least. He has not been abroad since you saw him, and I think he visibly declines; you must make hast if you intend he should leave a Herbert in your family, to which I wish all health and prosperity, and am, dear Sir,

Your most faithfull friend and humble Servant,

R. GALE.

Is it not an objection to Juliocenus being Innocellum, Boul-nesse, that it stands in Ravennas, immediately before Gabrocentium and Alauna, Gateshead and Alnwick?

MR. HORSELEY TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING AN ANCIENT CUP OF COPPER, FOUND IN CLEARING A WELL, NEAR FROX-FIELD, IN WILTSHIRE, A.D. 1726, AND SOME ANTIQUITIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—H. C.

May 1, 1729.

I am honoured with yours the 29th ult., and am obliged above measure both to my Lord Hertford and yourself, and shall not fail to make a due acknowledgement of the favor. I thank you allso for your offer of sending the other draught you have of the antique cup¹ to Mr. Ward, and beg you will be so kind as

¹ This bronze cup is described in *McCaul's Brit. Rom. Inscr.*, p. 203; figured in *Horseley's Brit. Rom.*, No. 74; *Bruce's Roman Wall*, 2nd Edit., p. 252; and *Hoare's Ancient Wilts.*, pt. ii., p. 121. It was discovered in a well, on the site of a Roman villa at Rudge, between Marlborough and Hungerford, and is in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland.

to do it at your own convenience, and that you would name the dimensions of this cup, if you know them. It may be justly called mysterious; instead of divining by it, it will require, I think, a diviner to explain it. The three first words are certainly designed for Aballaba, Axellodunum, and Amboglanna, though the writing and spelling these names on these cups be different from that in the *Notitia Imperii*, I look upon to be the most doubtfull of any in the whole series of those stations that are rigorously upon the line of the wall, which series I believe ends with Tunocellum (probably Itunocellum), the Promontoriolum Itunæ impending, as your incomparable father² justly and truly describes Boulnesse to be.

Aballaba, according to my scheme, is somewhere between Cambeck fort and Stanwix, in Cumberland. I at present most incline to fix it at a small Roman fort near the villages of Old Wall and Bleatarn, the smallnesse of the fort being the onely objection that I am aware of. Axellodunum happens, according to the series, to be Burgh-on-the-Sands, which is seated upon a high ground, and where I saw some remains of the ramparts, and mett with other undeniable proofs of a station. The fort at Drumburgh (Gabrosentum) is yett all of it visible and distinct.

Amboglanna, you know, is proved by numerous inscriptions to be Burdoswald.

There is a station near Aydon Castle and Halton, about half a mile from Portgate, that has been to my great surprise universally neglected, though the remains and other evidences of this station are beyond exception; and Camden himself has given us an inscription (the originall of which is yett remaining at Conington) that plainly proves this very station to have been the ancient Hunnum, as it comes to be according to the course of my scheme. I know not what to make of the last words in the inscription on the cup. Can all these be the names of severall forts which the owner of the cup commanded, or where he had performed some notable exploits?

I am glad my copy of the Greek inscription at Corbridge was acceptable to you and Mr. Mattair. I have not the happynesse

² "In comment. in Antonini Itin., p. 34."—R. G.

to be personally acquainted with that gentleman, but I am not a stranger to his character, nor the publick proofs he has given of his learning and industry. The remaining letters in the inscription upon the alltar at Lanchester are pretty distinct, but through some unlucky situation of the stone there is not the least vestige of a letter upon part of it; and the capitalls that remain are common both to Greek and Latin, excepting an Ω , which is the onely decisive letter left. There is allso a ϕ , but this might be for ι o, as I have seen it in more inscriptions than one, particularly on a stone now in a library at Edenborow. The inscription will be in my collection, in which every fragment I could meet with is to be inserted. I thank you for your ingenious hint concerning the DEO HERCVLENTI; the stone was not found at Ribchester in Lancashire, but at Riechester in Northumberland. I hope in a little time to have all the stones in my own possession that have been lately discovered there. I am, &c.,

JOHN HORSLEY.

R. GALE TO MR. HORSELEY, CONCERNING THE ANTIQUE CUP
FOUND IN A WELL NEAR FROXFIELD.—H. C.

June 12, 1729.

I was out of town upon some busynesse, in Cambridgeshire, when the favor of your last came to this place for me, and did not return home till last week, which is the onely reason yours has layn thus long unanswered, and for which I hope you will excuse my silence. I have, as you desired, sent a draught of the cup found in the well near Froxfield, now in my Lord Hertford's possession, to Mr. Ward, at Gresham college, with the dimensions of it, which are exactly the same as those given in the print of it. The smallnesse of this vessell added much at first to my uncertainty of what could be the design of it, but now I fancy it might have been used as a common patera for libations by the towns whose names are expressed round the top of it, when they mett together upon any solemn or emergent occasions; or, as they sometimes did, for mirth onely and feasting, as was customary among the ancients, as well as the moderns from neighboring towns. Why might not there be a fædus, allyance, or society formed among these five neighboring places,

and perhaps a festivall observed annually, or more frequently among them, when they joyntly made a libation out of this common patera, in token of their friendship and unanimity, and for their generall prosperity? Give me leave to observe to you that besides the names of Aballaba, Uxelodum, and Amboglanna, you have allso Banna and Mais expressed upon the edge of this cup, and you will allso find the 2 last in company with Uxelodiano and Avalaria in the Anonymus Ravennas, p. 147, post Antonini Itiner. Avalaria, in the French Kings' and Vatican MS., is wrote Avalana; you know how minute the difference is in MSS. between the n, the u, and ri, so that the same word may have been easily wrote Avalana, Avalava, and Avalaria, the second of which I take to be the true reading from the Notitia Imperii, confirmed by the inscription on this patera. I believe, therefore, that it ought to be read in the following manner, all the names being putt into the oblique case:

A MAIS ABALLAVA VXALODVMO AMBOGLANS BANNA.

Mais and Amboglans for Amboglanis are pluralls, severall names of towns being onely used in that number. What passes for the c before AMBOGLANS I take to have been an o at the end of VXELODVMO, by which means it will be so read; and the sence of the whole inscription, that this patera was consecrated to their common use by the severall towns mentioned round the edge of it. The pateræ were made of metall, as well as a fine earth, though the latter are more usually mett with.

You need not give yourself any trouble about the Greek inscription found at Lanchester, since it is so much obliterated that you can scarcely discern whether it is in that language or not, you may excuse yourself the trouble of sending it to me: but I make no doubt of your taking notice of it in your great work, if it is onely to show us that there have been more than one inscription in that tongue found in this island, where indeed it is very strange that we should have any at all.

As for the inscription, DEO HERCVLENTI,³ lately discovered at Riechester, I take it to be the very same as if it had been DEO HERCVLI, and the termination ENTI to be onely a metaplasmus,

² See pages 97, 98.

after the Greek manner, as in the words *Τιμῆς Τιμῆντος, Κλήμης Κλήμεντα, Πέδης Πέδεντα*, &c. Something like it you may see in other inscriptions, as *Chryseti* for *Chrysæ*, in Reinesius's *Syntagma Inscr.*, p. 909.

R. GALE.

MR. HORSELEY, TO R. GALE, CONCERNING THE ANTIQUE CUP
FOUND NEAR FROXFIELD, AND THE GEOGRAPHUS RAVENNAS.
—H. C.

Morpeth, 19 June, 1729.

Sir,

I received yours of the 12th instant, and thank you for the trouble you have taken in sending the print of my Lord Hertford's cup to Mr. Ward. I thank you also for your conjecture about the inscription on that cup; I much admire it, and think it more promising by much than anything that has yett occurred to myself. But since the receipt of yours I have thought of something that will perhaps add some farther strength and beauty to your conjecture. I confesse I could never yett obtain of myself to pay any great regard to the namelesse geographer of Ravenna; your learned father's opinion and your own was the onely inducement with me to have any for him at all. But this antique cup may procure him some more favor and esteem; for no doubt Banna in him is the same with Banna on the cup, and both I believe to be the same as Petriana in the *Notitia Imperii*.

Ravennas, in p. 147 of your edition, is manifestly setting down the stations per lineam valli, or as he expresses it in his barbarous language *Civitates quæ recto tramite de unâ parte in alia, id est de oceano in oceano*. The series in this geographer must, I think, be designed for the same with the series in the *Notitia Imp.*, and in the same order. Onely Vindolande, Magnis, and Babaglanda must be fetched from p. 146 to answer Vindolana, Magna, and Amboglanna in the *Notitia*; and Gabrocentio and Juliocenon from p. 145 for Gabrocentum and Tunocelum in the same.

Pons Ælii I cannot fish out in Ravennas, perhaps the author took it onely to be a bridge, and not a station or town. I think other instances may be produced of such like omissions, and perhaps for much the same reason. Neither do I see Congavata in

in this author, or any other name that I can well suppose to have been designed for it. Lugubalum he mentions, and I have elsewhere given it as my opinion that these 2 stations of Luguballium and Congavata were not in being together, or at least were not garrisoned at the same time, but that the former was abandoned when the other was built and garrisoned, for which reason we have the former in the Itinerary, and the latter in the Notitia Imperii.⁴

Volurion is a strange corruption of Borcovicus, and yett I humbly conceive this is the name intended by it. I suspect Maia for Arbeia, and Fanocedum for Virosidum, though Fanocedi sounds like the Temple of Cocis. Cantaventis, p. 145, I imagin may have been Glanoventa and Dexio and Coganges, p. 146, Dieti and Concangios in the Notitia.

But to return to the cup :⁵ if we suppose *Mais* to be the same place as Magnis, or a contraction of the same name, and *Banna* to be the same place as Petriana, and allso suppose Congavata either to have not been a station at this time, or for some particular reason omitted, then the 5 places mentioned in the inscription are such as have stood upon the wall next to each other, in a part which was most in danger of being attacked, if tradition and some circumstantial evidence can be relyed on.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HORSELEY.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO THE CUP FOUND IN WILTSHIRE; BRUNSWICK HILL; MIDDLEBY; AND SUBTERRANEAN OAKS IN SCOTTLAND.—H. C.

Dear Sir,

I have the favour of yours of the — of the last, and am extreamly sorry to find you have been ill of a feavor. I pray

⁴ “If this was so, Ravennas, who lived long after the Notitia was wrote, should have had Congavata, and not Lugubalum.”—R. G.

⁵ McCaul is of opinion that the order of the places is not according to their geographical positions, and that they may form an Hexameter line, thus : BANNA CAMBOGLANS UXELODUM ABALLAVA MAIS; and regards A not as a preposition, but as standing for *amicitiæ*, conjecturing that the cup was a token of the friendship subsisting between the four towns and MAIA.

God to continue your health, which is not onely valuable to all your friends, but to all lovers of learning. The method you are following for confirming your health will have no doubt its effect, for nothing will contribute more to it than exercise, and, as Celsus says, *Mutatio loci et aeris*. When you are in Yorkshire, and so near Scotland, may you not think of making us a visit? I shall not onely make you most wellcome at my house, but as easy in it as at home, if the being master of it can make you so. I live onely about 58 miles from Hexham; you may come to Jedburgh the first night, or to my house, or to Edenbrough the next. If you come to the last 'tis onely getting a boy to find me, and shall wait upon you a few hours after; your visit will make me extreamly happy.

As for what you are pleased to write to me about my seal, you are in the right of it, for the *annulus* was more common than the *sigillum*. As for the antiquity of the enamelling, 'tis a French notion that they were the inventors of that art, but without any ground.

I return you thanks for the print you sent me of my Lord Hertford's cup. The reading is the same you make it; but being made in the lower empire there are no doubt faults in the letters. I believe *Magnis* may be the word for *A Mais*, for some of the northern auxiliaries may have pronounced *Mais* for *Magnis*, and perhaps it may really have been *Mais*, for I observe *Maia* in the *Geographus Ravennas*.

As for the reason of the cup's being brought to Wiltshire, and found in a well, I doubt not but it has been a solemn donation to that well after a libation. You know that many wells were esteemed sacred, and that the ancients used to sacrifice to them, hence Seneca says *Coluntur aquarum calentium fontes, et stagna quædam vel opacitas vel altitudo sacravit*. [Epist. xli.] Mind likewise Horace, lib. iii., Od. 13.

O fons Bandusiæ splendidior vitro,
Dulci digne mero, non sine floribus,
Cras donaberis hædo —.

A great many passages in the classics to the same purpose. The custome of leaving gifts at Wells is practiced at this day even in the highlands of Scotland, no doubt borrowed from the pagans.

This cup may have been a patera sent thither by those confederated towns, or perhaps may have been obtained by some victor at a horse or chariot match; 'tis not easy to conceive it brought thither upon any other account.

I am just returned from a small estate of mine that lyes within 28 miles of Carlisle, and had the pleasure to observe severall things, an account of which I hope will not be unacceptable to you. The first place I went to see was a high hill with 2 Roman camps on it, called by the people of Anandale, Burnswork.⁶ I had seen this place before, but was resolved to consider it more particularly because I took it to be the *Castra Exploratorum* from whence the 2d Iter of Antoninus begins. The hill is of this shape,⁷ and may be seen 20 miles on the south side of Carlisle, and 30 or 40 miles on the north side of Solway Frith.

The squares A and B are the two Roman camps which I need not describe, being to be seen in Mr. Gordon's book, page 16. These camps lye on the side of the hill, and not on the top of it, though even there we find some military marks. They lye about 12 miles from Carlisle, as they are stated in the *Itinerarium*, and the great highway of the Romans, between the *Vallum Hadriani* and Scotch *Vallum Antonini Pii*, runs by the west side of the hill, for I traced it distinctly. Near this hill is a very remarkable Roman station, called by Mr. Gordon the camp of Middleby, in p. 18. This is the most remarkable station I ever saw, for besides what is described by Mr. Gordon, there is a fortified little city adjoyning to it, and all the houses have been *ex lapide quadrato*. I observed the foundations of many houses, and took notice that there are above 50 little houses in the neighbourhood of this place built of the stones taken from it. There are severall stones of different figures and for various uses, particularly aquæducts, there is one with these words upon it.⁸

⁶ Burnswark, or Birrenswark. Burwens, or Burrans, is a common term in Scotland and the north of England for a Roman station.—*Arch. Æliana*, vol. iv., p. 50.

⁷ Sir John Clerk gives an outline of the hill in his letter, and shows the position of the two camps. See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 88, 88 n, Surtees Soc. *Bruce, Roman Wall*, p. 335, says: "It is probable that both these camps have been the summer quarters, *castra æstiva*, of the garrison at Middleby."

⁸ AXSAN CONIS. Horseley says that this broken stone was built up in one

AXAN
CONIS

I observed here the true Roman mortar or cement, and doubt not but I shall gett the countrey people to dig up some of the ruins where 'tis probable that tessellated pavements will be found ; for it is evident that this has not been a transitory camp, but a fixed station for many years. Forgive me, notwithstanding the authority of Camden and many learned men, to call this the Blatum Bulgium mentioned in the same second Iter, and joyned with the Castra Exploratorum, though at a mile's distance, for the reasons following :

1. The place is called by the common people the Byrennes, which bears as great an affinity to Blatum Bulgium as Boulnesse, and I may joyn to this, the hill called Brounsworke.

2. The distance from Carlisle being 12 miles makes much for this conjecture.

3. The joyning of the Castra Exploratorum and Blatum Bulgium together in the Itinerarium seems to import they were near each other.

4. Blatum Bulgium was not per lineam valli, or it had been mentioned in the Notitia Imperii.

5. The Castra Exploratorum must have been on the north side of the vallum, and placed on a very conspicuous situation, which is the case here, for Brunsworke hill may be seen from many hills above the vallum Hadriani or Severi.

6. It is more probable that the Iter began at this hill than at Boulnesse, where at this day there is scarce any remarkable thing to be seen.

7. This camp of Middleby appears, as I have said, to have been a station of long continuance, otherwise so many works, ex lapide quadrato, had never been made there.

These reasons putt together, though they are not demonstrative, make exceedingly for my conjecture, and nothing stands so much in my way as the authority of your father, in the book published by you, but this opposition you will forgive. I spoke a little of this to Mr. Horseley, but what opinion he has of it, since he has been there, I cannot tell. I might add that Roman

of the houses at Middleby, and that Baron Clerk intended to remove it to his own seat. Pennant states that it was preserved in Hoddam Castle. "It seems to have been of the centurial kind, and that is all I have to say of it." —See *Horseley*, p. 207, Scotl., 32 ; *Hübner*, p. 189, No. 1077.

coins of all hands have been found here, particularly a curious piece of Gold, mentioned by Mr. Gordon, and which I presented to my Lord Pembroke.

Yours, &c., JOHN CLERK.

P.S. I believe the word Aballava on the cup may be better than Avallava or Avallana, for the Notitia Imperii has it Aballaba, where the Mauri Aureliani had their station.

REV. DR. STUKELEY [TO R. GALE] RELATING TO ABURY, AND
THE PROOF OF THE ANCIENT NOTION OF THE TRINITY
FROM THE FORM OF THAT WORK.—H. C.

Stamford, 25th June, 1730.

Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for mentioning me and my design to Mr. Vernon. I purpose to let you both see all my papers about it when I come to town, and know I shall receive many good hints and corrections from you. As you are a Druid and fellow labourer at Abury, I shall open to you part of the secrett of it, desiring you not to communicate it to any but Druids. The form of that stupendous work is the picture of the Deity, more particularly of the Trinity, but most particularly what they anciently called the Father and the Word, who created all things; this figure you find on the tops of all the obelisks, &c., being equivalent to the Hebrew Tetragrammaton. A snake proceeding from a circle is the eternal procession of the Son, from the first cause. The Ægyptians frequently added wings to it, then it was the Trinity properly, but our ancestors judged, I suppose, that they could not well represent the wings in stonework, so omitted them. The Ægyptians call this figure Hemphtha; the Greeks, in abbreviated writing, used it for Daimon, or the good genius; the Brachmans, in the East Indias, use it; the Chinese; the ancient Persians, with whom it still remains at Persepolis; the Americans; our Britons. This shows it was extreamly ancient. But of all nations our ancestors have had the greatest veneration for it, that have expanded it in so laborious a picture, above 3 miles long. Now the ancients did not onely intend by it to picture out the infinite power, wisdom, the inexhaustible fund of ideas, and the like, in the Divine mind; but

they actually meant by it the three essences or existences of the Supreme, which we call the Trinity : 3 personalities, two derivative from the first, and self-originated, but all eternal, infinite, &c., consequently God.

This is very easy to be proved, for instance, from Plato's calling the second person Λόγος, Word, Son, as much as St. John does : and no doubt but St. John uses the same expression as Plato did. Now the word when it is gone forth is as much distinct from the person whence it proceeded as a son is distinct from his father. Both equally proceed from the original, but after procession are equally distinct. So again, the Spirit, by which we mean the Holy Ghost, which the Ægyptians intended by the wings, and which Virgil means by his 'Spiritus intus alit, &c.' [*Æn.*, vi., 726], is a thing distinct from the person that sends it ; 'tis a substance, a personality, not an accident, or quality, for Virgil confesses it returns after death :

Scilicet huc reddi deinde, ac resoluta referri
Omnia ; ——— [*Georg.* iv., 225].

Now that which goes and returns must needs be somewhat distinct from that which sends it forth and recalls it. My main motive in pursuing this subject is to combat the deists from an unexpected quarter, and to preserve so noble a monument of our ancestors' piety, I may add, orthodoxy. I am, dear Sir, with a thousand thanks for as many obligations,

Your most obedient and devoted Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

MATTHEW PERRY "TO THE REV. DR. WM. STUKELEY, AT
HIS HOUSE IN STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.—H. F. ST. J.

Sarum, Aug. the 13th, 1738.

Reverend and honoured Sir,

* * * * *

I have flattered myself with the expectation of being so happy as to have seen you in this countey which abounds almost in every part with admirable antiquities, especially about Warminster, where there is a hill called Clea-hill, which is very high copped, and somewhat oval, and I am credibly informed hath a

stone cistern on it very strange to behold, which contains severall tuns of water, said to be erected there, and the whole dedicated to a goddess of that name. The next thing I would mention is Bradley Knolls, over which there appears a Roman highway which seems to direct itself east and west, and is visible in many parts of Wiltshire, and thereon have several times been Roman coynes found, but I could not procure any of value. If I should meet with any remarkable portable antiquities I will not fail of sending them to you.

I have an officer who lately came from Brecknock, in Wales, who assures me that in a field near that town there were five large stones erected, somewhat like Stonehenge in this county, about 14 or 15 feet round, and about 8 feet high, and about 20 inches set into the earth; that the gentleman who owned the field, observing there was an echo from the place, thought by taking them up to make some remarkable discovery, and caused them to be taken up, and underneath each stone he found the bones of a man standing upright only. * * *

I beg leave to subscribe, Sir,

Your most obliged, humble, and obedient Servant,

MATTHEW PERRY.

ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD,
IN LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, May the 20th, 1740.

Dear Doctor,

Last Wednesday I received your most delightfull account of Stonehenge, and have twice read it over. Decies repetita placebit. Without flattery I think it a masterpiece, and that for the future no one will dare to dispute the true founders of that stupendous work. I think you have omitted one remarkable particular, which is that the avenue up to the chief entrance was formerly planted with great stones, opposite to each other, upon the side banks of it, for I very well remember we observed the holes where they had been fixt, when you and I surveyed the place, such as you have at Abury, and it seems absolute necessary that an avenue should have such a distinction of stones or trees to point it out. What you have layd down about the

measures I think is undeniable; I wish what you have asserted about the brasse chizzles was as little liable to objections. You have made a small mistake about the coin of Nemausus,⁹ the heads are of Augustus and Agrippa, not Julius, struck after the battle of Actium, and the conquest of Ægypt. Genebriere, I have not yet had time to peruse, but I think it promises well. I thank you most heartily for your literary news, of which there must be an end till you gett to your house in town, which I suppose will not be this summer.

I have been in expectation every post these ten days to have heard of your safe arrival at Stamford, but hope the account of it has been onely deferred till you can apprize me of the time when you will sett forward for Scruton. I have great hopes it will be soon, and desire you will inform me of it as soon as your journey is fixt, that I may meet you at York, for I suppose your rout will lye that way, and if my chaise will be of any service to you or my sister, it shall meet you there, or anywhere else as desired. I am, dear Doctor,

Your most affectionate, hnmble Servant,

R. GALE.

GEORGE HUNGERFORD TO DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

At Wm. Hungerford's, Esq.,

At Studley House, Calne, Wilts.,

Octbr. 27, 1753.

Revd. Sir,

The receipt of your obliging letter must be acknowledged, the substance of which, by my servant, was communicated to Dr. Davis, who sends me word he shall soon write to you with a tender of his service. The Carausius, mentioned by Dr. Genebrier to be singular, exactly corresponded with that which Dr. Davis was in possession of, and I remember it was found att Studley: Dr. Davis had the same from me, the *rev.* of it was military ensigns, with COH. MIL. or MILIT. *Exergue*, MLXXI, as near as I can recollect. My Lord Portsmouth shewed me Dr. Genebrier's book. I think it is pretty near the last of his collection, and is the same.

⁹ Nismes.

With gratitude I accept your Oriuna, and will request my cozen, Geo. Keate, of the temple, who goes for London soon, to call for it. It must be very agreeable to all lovers of antiquities, who are sensible of the many useful discoveries in points of chronology and history made by a curious search into them, that you are again engaged in supplying some defects in Diocletian's reign. You will excuse my saying thus much.

The hypocaust which was discovered on my unkle Mr. Walter Hungerford's estate, who is owner of Studley house,¹⁰ and with whom I reside, came to light in the following manner. The tenant of a considerable farm, called Berrill's farm, within half a mile from Calne, was digging for stone in one of his fields, half a mile still nearer to Studly, called Clotley; one of the workmen, after he had broke from a solid rock of great extent several load of stones, struck his pick-axe into a parcel of rubbish, which he was removing to come att his rock, mixed with broken tiles, mortar, and bricks: adjoining to which, and I saw it, was a wall, which stood N.E.; and against that wall, which was built of rough stone, a little hewn, and a foot thick, was a fine polished mortar of an inch thick, with some remains of a seat projecting from the same, which I take formerly to have been a cistern for bathing; the wall was about eight foot high. About three foot from the said wall s.w. stood the hypocaust, of which I have one draught, entire and perfect, with a curious tun att the top, as likewise all the requisites as described in Abridgment of the Philosop. Transact., as found in Shropshire.

The dimensions (*which is surprizing*) were not exact in this, for the distances of the fire holes were, 1st, 14 inches; 2nd, 12in.; 3rd, 12in.; 4th, 8in.; and 5th, 8in.; which made five channels towards the west and N. This, with the pillars composed of tiles, and measured together, made the front measure together

¹⁰ "Mr. Bowles [Bremhill, p. 77] maintains that there was a Roman station (?) here, on the evidence of coins and pottery, &c., plentifully found, chiefly in a field called Red hill. Studley House never belonged to the older branch of the Hungerford family, but was a late acquisition by the youngest branch. In 1611 it had belonged to John Norborne, Esq. Sir George Hungerford, of Cadenham, died owner in 1712. His grandson, George, the last of the Cadenham line, had it for life. He died s. p. in 1764. The estate then passed to his cousin, Mr. Keate, who took the name of Hungerford."—See *Jackson's Aubrey*, p. 38.

72 inches, or 6 feet, and stood N.W. The other fire holes towards the s. were not measured singly, but were altogether 5 feet and upwards. The pillars consisted of Roman tiles, or bricks, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and 10 inches over, not of exact height with each other, some 12 inches high, some 10, nor the same number, because of the declivity of the solid rock on which this hypocaust stood. On some of the tiles, not all, was the following inscription, IVC . DIGNI, which now lies before Mr. Ward for his explanation, carried him, I believe, by Mr. Letheleir. The tiles were laid in fine sand. Over all this work was a covering of different sized tiles, about 2 inches thick, and the east corner was dignified with the before mentioned tun.

My cozen, Geo. Keate, will bring you the draught, which he will leave for your perusal. Now comes a melancholy description. The weather was wet, and the workmen alone, when more to the s., adjoining to the hypocaust, they beat down a fine wall, lined with polished mortar, and an entire cistern, of five foot square every way, lined with the same; the wall of the same dimensions as the former; the bed where it lay, I saw, but the materials beat to pieces. Through length of time the hypocaust and rock were covered by above five feet of earth; a hundred yards below it ran a little channell of water, which communicates with the river. A Diocletian, very fair, was found there, *rev.*, GENIO . POP . ROMANI. Dr. Davis has it, as likewise half a brass fibula, brown polish, and a leaden handle to a vessel.

My description of it is not so well as a better judge may give you; as you are desirous of any accounts of antiquities, I was determined to do this; if more Carausius's can be procured you may depend on their being sent. Your opinion on the hypocaust, &c., and inscription, will oblige, dear Sir,

Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

GEO. HUNGERFORD.

What I've omitted in the description of the hypocaust shall be recollected if any such omission should occur. For some parts of your letter another time.

P.S. Since the writing the above, being apprehensive I had omitted something material, which was a leaden pipe, which is now brought hither, about an inch $\frac{1}{4}$ bore, and three feet $\frac{1}{2}$ long, which was found at the bottom of the cistern above mentioned,

lieing towards the declivity of the hill on which the hypocaust stands. The field whereon it was found is a high ground, and where the hypocaust was discovered lies s.w.; about one part in six down the said hill stood the hypocaust. I leave to you, Sir, all suppositions as Studly was a Roman station.

Black ascen, or straw ashes, oister shells and bones, perhaps human, were found in, near, and under the stones, rubbish, and fire holes. The hypocaust is brought hither and set up in a green house, not of the same dimensions as before.

T. WHICHCOT, "FOR THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT HIS HOUSE IN
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J. FRANK,
T. WHICHCOT.

Sir, Melchet Park, near Rumsey, Hants,
7ber 27th, 1755.

* * * *

At the time of the earthquake, which you speak of, I was with Lord Scarboro' in Yorkshire, where it was not felt. At my return home 2 days after it happened, my servants told me of it, and since I've heard that all our parts were very sensible of it both by the eyes and ears, from its motion and the explosion or noise that it finisht with, and I have, by all the accounts I had, the strongest reason to think it quite aerial.

I am at present, and shall remain here till toward the beginning of 9bre with my wife's brother, Mr. Tregagle. In my way hither I past through Northampton and visited the curious places in that county, and Lord Temple's in the adjoining one; I spent three days in viewing Oxford and Blenheim, from thence I proceeded to Ludgarshall, and lodged with a relation for 7 days, whose house and gardens stand upon part of the site of the castle¹¹

¹¹ The ancient name was Lutegar's Hall, the residence of some Saxon owner. Governors were often appointed to this and Marlborough Castle together. The Empress Maud took shelter in it A.D. 1141. King John was here in 1212. Henry III dates a Deed at Lutegarshall 26 Nov. 1249. At the time of Leland's visit in 1540, the Castle, he says was "Clene down." Some portions of the wall, are still standing, and from fragments of round-headed windows, and herring-bone masonry, may be assigned to the Norman period. The silver seal of Milo of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, the Empress Maud's great partizan was found near Ludgershall, towards the end of the XVIII Century, and was then in the possession of the Revd. Mr. Selwyn, Minister of the parish. See *Jackson's Edit. of Aubery's Collections for Wilts*, p. 358 n; and *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 276.

and entrenchment, which was formerly there; a great part of the latter is very plain to be traced; and a small part of ruin still remains of the castle. From this place I and my fellow-travellers drove one morning to see that surprising piece of antiquity, Stonehenge, with which I am greatly astonisht, and cannot but think it must have been a place of worship for the antient Britons; now I am in Wilts, I shall endeavour to see all I can in it. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

T. WHICHCOT.

Stonehenge and Avebury.

In 1718, Mr. Roger and Sam. Gale and I took a journey, through my eager desire, to view Abury, an antiquity altogether unknown; but of which I had conceived an high notion. Then we went to Stonehenge,¹ which surprized me beyond measure. We visited Wilton.—*Diary*, vol. i., 23.

6 July, 1723. Lord and Lady Hartford, Lord Winchelsea, and I, at Abury, Silbury hill, &c.—*Diary*, vol. i., 26.

11 June, 1743. Spencer de legib. hebreorum² mentions Stonehenge, and the like as great antiquitys, of stones untoucht of tool.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 4.

¹ In May, 1719, Stukeley and R. Gale again visited Stonehenge, and in August, 1721, they went to Avebury. On the 23rd July, 1722, Stukeley, Gerome Vandergught, and John Pine, set out for Avebury and Stonehenge. In April, 1740, Stonehenge was published, and Stukeley presented a copy to the Duke of Ancaster, and to the Duke of Grafton. The bargain he made with Mr. Innys the printer, was half charge and half profit. Lord Pembroke advised him to publish his account of Avebury by subscription; and when Stukeley did so, in 1741, and presented a copy to the Duke of Montague, his Grace gave him ten guineas.

² “Britonas antiquiores ejusdem idololatriæ reos peragunt eorum monumenta, passim obvia, quæ vetustas edax nondum abolere potuit. Nam plurimæ illæ columnæ pyramidales quas Ignatius Jones, seculi sui Vitruvius, in templo illo idolatrico Stonehang dicto, passim [in opere inclyt. cui tit. *Stoneheng restored*] observavit, indicio sunt incolas antiquiores hujus insulæ celestes ignes in Deorum ordine collocasse, et pyramides illas in ignium eorum honorem et memoriam possuisse. Nec absurde, columnæ illæ, forma pyramidali factæ, et *dæmonis sagittæ* vulgo dictæ, simili consilio positæ fuisse et non tam victoriæ ibi partæ (ut vulgi fert opinio) quam superstitionis antiquæ monumenta censeantur.”—*Spencer De Leg. Hebræor rit.*, lib. ii., c.xxv.

John Spencer was of Corpus College, Camb., and Dean of Ely.

Stonehenge.

18 Dec., 1740. I visited Mr. Folks, who showed me his model of Stonehenge, which he made in mahogany wood from my ground plot. 'Tis very correctly done. Lord Sandwich dined with us. We looked over part of Lord Pembroke's fine collection of Roman coyns, the large brass. Mr. Folks is reducing them to proper order, and correcting the prints of them, made by Seignr. Haym, in my lord's lifetime. The brass Otho which my lord bought of Seignr. Starbini³ is an Antiochene, s. c. in a civic garland, on the reverse.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 17.

Avebury.

Sept., 1747. Mr. Gale told me he lent my book of Abury to Mr. Plaxton, an unbeliever, and upon reading my metaphysical chapter on the nature of the Deity, he professed himself extremely well satisfyed about that article of our faith, and highly pleased.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 84.

Bedwyn Parva.

13 April, 1749. At the Royal Society. An account from Little Bedwin, Wiltshire, of digging into a barrow for stone to mend the highways. They took up an urn of baked earth of this form,⁴ turned upside down, with calcined ashes and bones in it. The person who sent it gives a long account of urn buryal. I took up such an urn, of the same shape exactly, so ornamented, out of a very antient large flat tumulus, on that hill near Abury, called Windmill hill, so that there is no room to doubt of their being Brittish.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 41.

Stonehenge.

12 Dec., 1750. At the Prince's Court. The Duke of Queensbury presented me to the prince. The duke and I had conversation about Stonehenge. He says he has taken great pains to destroy the rabbits which Mr. Hayward, the former possessor, had planted there, on purpose to preserve this most noble antiquity.—*Diary*, vol. x., 4.

³ *Vid. Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i. 470. Surtees Soc.

⁴ The form of this vessel resembled the cinerary urn on page 67 of Greenwell's *British Barrows*, the only difference being in the ornamentation.

Overton East.

27 May, 1752. At Councillor Stanesby's in the Temple, I saw an antient Saxon image of the Virgin's mother teaching her to read, found 50 foot deep, at East Overton, by Salisbury. S. Ann. 'Tis well enough cut.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 12.

Studley.

16 Oct., 1753. Received from Mr. Hungerford, of Studley by Calne, in Wiltshire, 11 coins in a post letter.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 1.

Silbury Hill.

Feb., 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. I exhibited a drawing of the Brittish bridle dug up with the king's body at Silbury hill, in March, 1723. I exhibited the bridle itself, and many prints of Silbury hill, the largest tumulus we know of, being that of the founder of the wonderful temple of Abury, made for a sacred prophylactic of his body. Mr. Halford ordered a tree to be planted on the top, which discovered the king's bones, bridle, and knife with a bone handle. I gave a large discourse upon it, and the curious contrivance in the bridle, of throwing the reins more outward than in our modern way, which gives a much greater power in governing the horse, according to Cæsar's account of the admirable dexterity of the Britons in guiding their chariots upon steep precipices. As the use of chariots was not in Gaul, 'tis the strongest proof in the world that the Britons came from the east, where the Egyptians, the Canaanites, the Syrians, were famous for having them in war; large quotations concerning that matter out of the Scripture.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 33.

Stonehenge.

3 Aug., 1763. This day I read over Wood the architect's account of Stonehenge, written to contradict me. 'Tis such a heap, a ruin of trifling, nonsensical, impertinent and needless, mesuring of the stones, designed to be rude, as if they were the most nice and curious Grecian pillars in any of their capital temples; a tedious parade of twenty pages of feet, inches, halves, and quarters.

The very best things in his book, he has pillaged from me—the design and nature of the work, the avenue, the ditch around, the 2 odd stones and cavitys thereon, even the word *trilithon*, all that is in any wise valuable, he takes from me, without the least acknowledgment; never uses my name but with a studied intent to contradict. The whole performance he stuffs with fabulous whimsys of his own crackt imaginations, wild extravagancys concerning Druids, without the least true foundation and knowledge concerning them.

Nor is there, as I can find, one single article, or particular observation, to add to, or improve, the knowledg we had before of this wonderful fabric, but infinite flaunting abuses towards me; not one in any good natured way; the whole as a diabolic work, quite needless and useless, as to torture without seeming to intend it, without any wit, jest or humor, to tempt one to read over such a hodgpotch of conceit and ignorance, and impudent malice; the whole to any person of judgment the greatest panegyric upon my book that ever was written upon any. Whilst the Bishop of Gloucester tells me my book is the best treatise of antiquity he ever read, and that every 4 or 5 years he reads it over now with new pleasure, I cannot but smile on this quack in antiquity, with a head stuffed with an indigested farrago chipped out of all antient and modern authors, and huddled up into a ridiculous fabric, not stronger than the children's house of cards; and it would be a mere childish work to pretend to answer it.

Lastly, this petty medler, to goe off bravely in his last chapter concerning the name of Stonehenge, takes it from the fantastic rocking-stone, which is a casual affair that of late has amused the vulgar, fond of giving in to a magical notion in everything belonging to the Druids. That stone was originally one of the uprights of the upper trilithon of the cell, now fallen, never had equal poize when I was there; 'tis a late and casual affair.

To conclude, the whole of this *wooden* performance is no more than the fermented dregs and settlement of the dullest, and most inveterate mixture of ignorance, malice, and malevolence. His entrance into this sacred enclosure, seems to me like Satan breaking over the hallowed mound of Paradise with no other than a murderous intent.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 27.

Stonehenge.

8 Aug., 1763. Returning home [from Sunbury, where his second daur., Mrs. Fairchild, resided], I met a letter from the Bishop of Gloucester in answer to one from me. On mention of my having read Wood on Stonehenge, he writes:—"Prior Park, Aug. 6, 1763. I am glad you are again obliging the public. Your account of the subjects promises me much pleasure and instruction.

The Wood you speak of has been dead, I think, about ten years. He was a great fool, and not less a knave, to my knowledge. He wrote a most ridiculous book of Architecture; but this book on Stonehenge, which you mention, I never saw nor heard of. Indeed I had little curiosity to enquire after anything on that subject, since I was in possession of yours, whose discovery of the original and use of that famous remain of early antiquity will, I predict, be esteemed by posterity as certain, and continue as uncontroverted as Harvey's discovery of the circulation.

You see, by this long letter, the reason I have to be thankful that I, whose life is one warfare upon earth (I mean against infidelity and fanaticism), have escaped with my sword arm, which, however, is not less devoted to the service of my friend than of my religion.

I am, dear Sir, with the warmest affection,

Your most faithful Brother and obedient Servant,

W. GLOUCESTER."—*Diary*, vol. xx., 30.

Lake.

21 Oct., 1763. He [Mr. Collins, bookseller at Sarum], gave me a drawing of the spear head found in the upper part of a barrow⁵ in Lake field, by Stonehenge, with an iron head-peice⁶ of the most antient form; there was no sword, but a dagger. I suppose the sword was given to the hero's son, as in Fingal. The size of the helmet and the verge around it is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are sculptures of such a one on the head of

⁵ Probably a Saxon interment.

⁶ This is not unlikely to have been the boss of a shield.

the most antient heroes, such as commonly called Ulysses, Diomedes, and the like. This had near 4 inches perpendicular depth. To the boss at top they tyed a horse-tail. This body was buryed near the surface of the tumulus. The new turnpike from the Devizes to Salisbury has dug through another tumulus in the same group of Lake field. In the center at bottom, upon the ground, were the bones, ashes, charcole of the burnt body, over which the barrow was raised.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 33.

Salisbury Cathedral.

Upon a flat marble stone at the upper end of the north aisle in Salisbury minster, round the edges.—H. C.

Richardus tumulo Pagus sepelitur in isto

Præses cænobii qui fuit Edrosii,⁷

Hunc Rex ena

. Henricus quadrupla bis celebris.

Exp vobis quicunq. benignè

Defunctum precibus commemorate piis.

A.D. 1540, Jan. 12.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

DR. STUKELEY, TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ.—H. F. ST. J.

Worcester, 4 Sept., 1721.

Dear Mr. Samuel,

We pilgrims have been this ten days at this place, and have met with a very commodious commandery,⁸ formerly belonging to St. John's of Jerusalem, but now kept by the hospitable Mr. Wyld, member for this city, who marryd Lord Chief Justice

⁷ Ivy church.

⁸ In the suburb, without Sidburygate, was Wolstan's hospital, for a master, priests, and poor men, founded by the Queen, renewed by one Carter, a merchant of Worcester, for poor merchants, now suppressed. Some call it a commandery. It is now a private house. A fine hall and great part of the ancient building still remains intire.—*Gough's Camden's Brit.*, ii., 366.

Tracey's daughter, a celebrated toast. This fine old house has a venerable hall, roofed with Irish oak, and painted glass in the windows, and was built originally for the reception of such itinerants as ourselves. It stands just without the south gate of the city, in the London road, where the heat of the famous battle happened between king Charles II. and Cromwell. They can't dig in his garden, but they find the bones of the slain. Above, in the park, is to be seen a great work of 4 bastions, called the Royal Mount, and half a mile higher, at the top of the hill, is the celebrated Perry Wood, where Cromwell's army lay, and where they tell us he consulted the devil, and made a septennial bargain with him just before the battle. The royalists were driven back into the city with great slaughter, and the king retired to the opposite side of the city, to an old house called Whiteladys, being formerly a nunnery, in the possession of the family of the Cookseys, where he left his gloves and garters, which they now show. The collegiate church here is stately enough. In it is buried King John, not where now his monument stands in the choir before the high altar, but under a little stone before the altar on the easternmost wall of the church. On each side him, upon the ground, lye the effigies of the two holy bishops, and his chief saints Wolstan and Oswald. The image of the king formerly lay here too. There is a large and handsom chappel of Prince Arthur. The cloysters are very perfect, and the chapter-house is very large, supported as to its arched roof with one pillar in the middle. 'Tis now become a library well furnished, and has a good many old MSS. There is a very old and large gatehouse standing, and near it the castle, with a very high artificial mount, near the river. Here are a great many churches, and in good repair. One steeple is octangular, another is remarkeable for its lofty spire. A large bridge of six great arches over the beautiful Severn, enriched on both sides with large meadows. This is a very large city, very populous and busy. We can find nothing Roman but one part of the town called Sidbury, which possibly may have been somewhat of that kind. We had the good fortune to meet our friend Brown Willis coming from Bangor, &c. I made one excursion to Great Malvern, at the bottom of the prodigious hill of that name, 'twas

a priory.⁹ The gate house and church only left very fine, admirable painted glass in all the windows. Whilst I have been here I have made fair drawings of Abury and Stonehenge, so that I shall be able to give you a perfect view of these immense works, but at the first place 3 or 4 more stones have suffered prophanation and dissolution since we were last there; and all the rest are in terrible danger of villanous hands, that have stood so many ages, too bulky a morsel for the throat of time itself. At my Lord Pembroke's I took an account of the picture of Richard II., for Mr. Anstis, and as I remember, Mr. Vertue was desirous of knowing it, which acquaint him with from me, if you please. Underneath it is engraven, by my lord's order: "*Invention of painting in oyl, 1410. This was painted before, in the beginning of Rich. II., 1377. Hollar graved and dedicated it to King Charles I., and calls it Tabula Antiqua of Richard II., with his 3 saints, patrons, St. John Baptist, 2 kings, St. Edmund, and Edward Confessor.*" On the back of it is the scotcheon of the king, the cross flore with 5 martlets empaled with the arms of England, a lyon passant guardant on a cap for the crest. A white hart gorged and chained or, in a field which was his cognisance. Another time I shall give you somewhat of our journey elsewhere. We are not so fond of antiquitys but we went to the assembly last week. Pray give our service to all friends at the Miter and elsewhere. I will thank you if you could step to our house and see how all things are, and if nothing extraordinary has happened.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

WM. STUKELEY.

It will be two months yett before we see London.

Oct., 1743. Sir Charles Dalton visited me. He was with Mr. Gale and me at Mr. Wyld's, the commandery at Worcester, many years agoe, when I had been in Perry wood, and brought

⁹ Endowed by the Confessor, made a Benedictine priory 1083, by Aldwin, chief of the place, and afterwards a cell to Westminster. The priory church was bought by the parish at the dissolution, and except the Lady Chapel at the east end, and one on the north side, is intire. The handsome gate is also intire. — *Gough's Camden's Brit.*, ii., 368.

some nuts I had gathered there. Laying 'em upon the table before the company, 'Here,' says I, 'are some of the devil's nuts, make haste and crack away, the owner is a coming.'—*Diary*, vol. vii., 12.

30 Sept., 1754. Mr. James West [architect] put up the painted glass which I gave him in a new chapel he has built in Worcestershire.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 13.

YORKSHIRE.

NOAH HODGSON TO REV. DR. GALE.—H. C.

Sir,

I must beg your pardon for delaying so long to return you an answer, the reason of it was, the death of my uncle Moses, which hindred me from making any stay at York in the holy-days, as I designed, to inquire after your business. As I went to Masham I called at Old Aldburgh, where Mr. Morrice¹⁰ received me very kindly, and was very willing, for your sake, to shew me what antiquitys the town afforded, or he had collected. There is not much to be seen in the town, only I took the portraiture of an old figure, without any inscription, which is on the west side of the wall of the vestry, and north side of the church, which I will describe hereafter. The second thing which he shewed me was the Roman pavement,¹¹ which consisteth all of little stones (whether natural or artificial I cannot tell, I have 6 of them), each of them is about the length of a man's nail, the breadth is often less, but all imitate a square, and are about the third part of an inch thick. The stones are painted with several colours, some white, some blew, some red, &c. The pavement, where I saw it, was very intire, and plain,

¹⁰ The Rev. E. Morris was vicar of Aldborough from 1677 to 1720, and a correspondent of Bishop Gibson. It was he who in 1709 had a trench 9 feet wide opened about the middle stone of the Devil's Arrows, which he found to be sunk about 6 feet in the ground, and had upon its protected sides the marks of a first dressing.

¹¹ Drawing of this pavement is given in one of Dr. Stukeley's vols. of sketches, &c., probably the work of Noah Hodgson. It is also represented in plate xiii, of H. E. Smith's *Reliq. Isurianæ*,

though it lieth perhaps in many places a quarter of a yard underground, the common pavement or causey of the town-gate lieth upon it. It beginneth in a barn on the west side of the street as you go to Burrough-Briggs, where it is bare, and every stone is about an inch square, and no part of it broken up there ; from whence it reacheth underground eastward cross the street, I think to the east row of that street, and perhaps further. I imagine it has been the floor of some temple or palace.

The third thing was the place where all the coins are found. It is on the north side of the town, in the midst of a corn field. The colour of the earth there is much blacker than in the rest of the field. In that place he told me was an old wall, which extended itself a great way, squarewise. This, it's thought, was some castle or palace wall.

The last thing he did not shew me, but discoursed of, was the Devil's Arrows.¹² He says they are not natural stone, but artificial; he says that the Earl of Tanet came to see the town one time, and that he said, that when he was at Rome, he found in the Vatican an old book which gave an account of those pillars, and that was, that upon the emperor Severus's death, his sons, Geta and Caracalla, contending for the empire, the army divided into two parts, each declaring for him they favoured the most. Upon which the armys were drawn out, and ready to give battle where the pillars now stand, and that by the intercession of the empress, their mother, an agreement was made between them, before any hurt was done; that the soldiers were so overjoyed thereat (as being unwilling to fight against their own friends and countrey-men) that they erected these pillars in memory of that agreement. The same account I had also from lawyer Hildyard

¹² These monoliths are situated at a distance of a few hundred yards to the west of Boroughbridge, and are placed in a nearly straight line running north and south. At the present time there are but three; a few years ago a fourth was destroyed, and a portion of it is in the garden of Aldborough Manor. Stukeley mentions a fifth, but it was probably recumbent, and escaped general observation, for Leland and Camden speak of four only. The central stone, 22 feet 6 inches high, is 198 feet 6 inches from the northern one, which is placed with its long diameter at a right angle to the direction of the line, and is 18 feet high. The southern stone is 565 feet from the northern, and is 22 feet 6 inches high, and 5 feet buried in the ground. They are composed of millstone grit, and have been artificially squared, the marks of the tool being visible on the sides below the surface.

of York. There is one thing more which he told me, and that is that the bridge¹³ did not stand at Burrough-Bridge (as it does now) but at the east side of Old Aldburgh, where, he says, there are some piles of wood and other remains of a bridge to be seen.

What he had collected himself consisted chiefly of coins or medalls, they are some great, some small, some of silver, some of brass, and some of copper, most of them fair, being the heads of the Cæsars, and some of the Augustas. He promised to write me the inscriptions of them in such a manner as I shewed, against my return; but when I called, he told me he had been hindred by some visiters, but that he would do it very shortly, and send it in a letter to you, with a full account of all that he had learned or observed upon this subject. I hope ere this that you have received his letter. He told me that if you thought his coins would be more serviceable to you than his description of them, you might command them. I could find nothing in Burrough-Bridge but one stone, which lieth in a free-stone wall near the post-house. The stone is free-stone, three quarters of a yard long, and a foot broad, but so broken that the beginnings of the line only appear, but not one perfect word, though the letters are the largest and the most exactly cut of any that I have seen of that sort. I shall give you that among the rest in the end of my letter. They are all in a profound ignorance about Tanfield and those places about their antiquitys;¹⁴ they have some confused traditions of the Danes, but none of the Romanes, nor doe the most inquisitive men thereabouts know of any figures or inscriptions, but they believe that if any should dig in some parts of Nosterfield (or Thornbrough) moor, that some such thing might be found. I have recovered the figure and inscription on North street church. There is nothing of moment that is to be seen about York (except coins) which I have not given you an account of. There were two Roman figures which were set in the wall on each side of the gate as you go into the court before Buckingham house, in York, which were placed there by the Lord

¹³ The bridge, which was on the line of the Roman road from Isurium (Aldborough) to Cataractonium (Catterick), was constructed of wood, and crossed the river Ure opposite the village of Milby, a short distance below the present stone bridge of Boroughbridge.

¹⁴ An allusion probably to the remarkable circular earthworks there,

Fairfax, that built that house; but I viewed all the walls of the court, on both sides, and could find none. I heard since that Dr. Lister, a physician who lived formerly at York, but now somewhere about White-hall, stole away those figures, and whatsoever was moveable that he could lay his hands on, and sent them to Oxford, a little before he took his degree. There have been several urns dug up at the brick-kilns a little without Bowtham bar, not far from the river, where I judge the Romans' burying place was. Some urns I hear had inscriptions upon them, very legible, which, because they were not understood by some pretenders, were broken, which I am sorry for. There were also found some glass ampullæ, which the mourners put their tears in, several of which Dr. Lister sent to Oxford. This I take to be one reason why many things are wanting, the ignorance of those which found them, and the covetousness of this Dr. Lister, who was not content to see things where he found them, without taking of them away.

The ensign (whose figure I sent you) was dug up in Trinity yard, near Micklegate, where it now is; and the coins which I formerly described, were found without Bowtham bar. There is a hill without Micklegate, in the fields near Askham, which is called Severus's hill, where tradition says the Emperour Severus was buried. I grant his corps might be burned there, but as I remember, Herodian saith that he was interred at Rome, and maketh a long description of his funeral pomp.

This is the figure and inscription which is upon North Street Church¹⁵ [York]; upon a second view I think it represents a man naked. That which I took to be his helmet may be his hair, and that which I took to be his spear may be the line on his right hand, to which he seems to stretch it. The extremitys of his hands and feet, and the lineaments of his face are not distinct. You may judge of it as you please.

¹⁵ Found in south wall of All Saints church, North street, York, and now preserved in the museum.

M [Figure of a winged genius].
 AE . AN
 S . SEC .
 EN TEM
 I . ANTO
 CO NJVGI.

Vide Mr. Lister, *Philos. Trans.*, 13, 1682, p. 73. *Hübner*, p. 65, No. 254.

This is the figure which is upon the wall of the vestry of the church of old Aldburgh. Mr. Morrice thinks it is the image of Pan,¹⁶ because his head seems to have horns, and yet he holds a censer in his right hand. The face and extremitys of his hands and feet are not distinct.

This stone lyeth with the broken side upwards, and the beginnings of the lines are downwards. This is the inscription upon the stone in Burrow-bridge.¹⁷

A	V	R
V	I	X
Æ	.	A N
N	O	
A	N	. I

I believe nobody can give any account who they were who first built Owse-bridge; only this is recorded, that in queen Elizabeth's days it was broken down, and after a few years rebuilded.

I was lately with Sir James Brook, who shewed me his collection of coins and medalls. It is a very great and curious collection of antient and modern, of Greek, Hebrew, and Egyptian, as well as Roman coins. He saith that his Roman coins were most of them digged up at Old Aldburgh, which are either silver, copper, or brass. A great many are not legible by reason of the rust that sticketh to them, but such as I could read are as followeth :

1. A head armed with a helmet, with this inscription : Urbs Roma; *reverse*, a wolf, with Romulus and Remus sucking her. Copper.

2. A head armed with a helmet, with Constantinopolis : *reverse*, an angel with wings, holding a shield in his left hand, leaning upon the ground. Copper.

¹⁶ The figure is that of Mercury.

¹⁷ Boroughbridge, upon a stone in the outside of a garden wall, facing one of the streets. *Horsley*. In the garden wall of the old family mansion of the Tancreds *postea* the Crown Inn; it has perished, washed out of the wall on the occurrence of a high flood, in 1882. *Smith, Rel. Isur.*, p. 46, tab. 21, fig. 8. *Horsl.* p. 307, Yorksh. 6. *Hübner*, p. 66, No. 262.

AVR
VIX
Æ . AN
NO
AN . V.

3. C. Caesar Divi Aug. mon Aug. PM.; *reverse*, an emperour standing upon a high place, and 3 soldiers below, and underneath CON. Brass, large.

4. Augustus, a face; *rev.*, a garland of laurel, the inscription not legible. Copper.

5. A face, Divus Augustus; *rev.*, O ϵ 8³s.

6. A face, Divus Augustus pater; *reverse*, the same with number 5.

7. A face, Aurelius Germanicus Imp. Aug.; *reverse*, two ensigns.

8. A face, Imp. Caes. Domit. Aug. Germ. Cos. 12; *reverse*, an ensign with a pair of scales in his right hand, on his right hand s, on his left c, with Moneta Augusti. Copper, large.

9. A face, with Imp. Ser. Sulp. Galba Caes. Aug. Tr. pot.; *reverse*, a general upon a stage, speaking to 3 soldjers below, underneath Adlocut. Brass, large.

11. A face, Imp. Otho Caesar Aug. Tr. pot.; *reverse*, an altar having a sacrifice upon it, on the one side a priest, on the other 3 others. Brass, large.

12. A face, Imp. Caes. Vespasian. Aug. Mir.; *reverse*, something like a cap, and a scepter on the right side. Brass, large.

13. A face, Domitianus . . . Germ. P. Mir. P. Imp. xxi., Cos. vi., Vacenscei (?) Silver.

14. A face, Imperator Caesar Nerva; *reverse*, a man having on his right hand s, on his left c. Optimo Principi. Brass, large.

15. A face, Imp. Caes. Nerva Trajan. Aug. Germ.; *reverse*, Hercules with a club pendant in his right hand, and a garment in his left, PMTR Cos. III., silver.

NOAH HODGSON, "FOR THE REVEREND DR. GALE, MASTER OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LONDON."—H. C.

Shipton, Apr. 21, 1692.

Sir,

I cannot sufficiently express with what joy I received your letter in which I am certified of your health, who have been so good a benefactor to me, and that you still have the same inclin-

ations of doing me good. I return you my most humble thanks for recommending to so good a preferment as that of Newcastle school, which, though that worthy gentleman, Mr. Brian Fairfax, gave me notice of in a letter to Alderman Edward Thompson, about Michaelmas, 1690; yet I never knew, before the receipt of your late letter, that you had been any ways consulted with about it, or had any ways mentioned me. I had some reasons to decline it, one of which was this: I heard that it is a very numerous school, and considering I and my usher had a hard task to teach between 60 and 70 scholars at York, I thought I should be worse put to it to teach 200 at Newcastle, though I should have had an usher, and an assistant beside. And having at the same time a prospect of some other things, which, though they were not so profitable, were yet more easy and convenient, I choosed rather to incline to the latter. I am infinitely obliged to you and Mr. Fairfax for designing to recommend me to the archbishop. Mr. Fairfax, I thank him, was pleased of his own accord to do the like for me to the late archbishop, though it proved unsuccessful, by reason of the iniquity of the times, for which I shall nevertheless acknowledge myself always indebted to him. I am very glad I am any ways able to serve you. I have made it my business to enquire after Roman coins, medals, and inscriptions which have been found about York or Aldbury. I have got above 100 copper coins which were digged up near York, of which there are 75 of Constantine, and 16 several designs on the reverse. There are 4 of Constantius, 3 of Maximianus, 1 of Magnentius, 5 of Maximinus, 1 of Maxentius, and 6 of Licinius; besides 2 which I cannot read. I have taken 16 of the fairest of Constantine, which contain all the several varieties on the reverse, and 1 a piece of the fairest of the rest, so that I have 24 fair coins, all several, which if you think convenient I can send you. I have a promise from lawyer Hildyard (the only antiquary about York) to see what he has collected, which I shall do when I go next to York. Sir James Brook¹⁸ has a con-

¹⁸ Of Ellenthorpe Hall, in the township of Ellenthorpe, north of Aldborough, and near Myton. Its ancient name was Edelingthorpe. The hall was at one time the residence of the Aldburgh family, afterwards of the Brooke's. Sir James was the son of James Brooke, who was twice Lord Mayor of York, and died in 1675, aged 82 years.

siderable number of coins of gold, silver, and copper, which were digged up about old Aldbury, which he has given me a sight of; only I desire your directions, whether you would have me to take the impression of them in wax, or otherwise describe them to you, seeing that he will be scarce prevailed with to part with any of them. I intend to go to Masham at Whitsuntide, and to take old Aldbury in my way, and to enquire if there be anything there for your purpose, and if you please, I will give you an account of the matter, form, and dimensions of those 2 pillars called the Devil's Arrows. What else I can hear of, I shall give you an account of in my next. I have an old book whose title is: *Epitome du Thresor dez Antiquetez, c'est à dire, Pourtraits des Vrayes Medailles des Empp. tant d'Orient que d'Occident. De l'estude de Jaques de Strada Mantuan. Antiquaire, Traduit par Jean Louneau d'Orleans.* If this may be any ways usefull to you, it is at your service. There are but few inscriptions about York. I am of opinion that many have been broken and lost by those that understood them not. Here are some urns that were taken up without Bowtham bar. The best inscription about York is that of a Roman ensign set up in a wall in Trinity yard in Micklegate. It is an ell high, of which I took a draught as well as I could. It is short and broad, the legs are broken, and joined with lime, and the face disfigured. It is not unlike this draught, and almost as rude. I have set down the inscription with the same number of letters in each line, as I found it in the original. I expressed everything which seemed like a point, or anything designed by the workman. The letters are all very fair, only those letters in the lowest line, H S E T, are not so fair, especially the last letter, which whether it is a T or no I cannot tell. I have not expressed the number in the penultimate exactly, it is AN. XXIIIX. The rest is all as well as I could do it. There is an inscription in an old wall, on the left hand as one goes to the Mount, without Micklegate bar. It seems to have been an altar, most of the inscription is broken off, but it beginneth thus. There is an old figure on the south side of North Street Church, on the east side of the porch, of a man in armour, and a spear in his right hand, about half a yard high, with an inscription, but so broken that there is not one perfect

word. The letters are fair enough, of a Roman character, and I took them in paper, but have lost them. If you please I shall go again, if you think you can make anything of it.

The coins which I have are all much of the same size, about the breadth and thickness of a guinea.

1. *Constantine.*

Of Constantine there are 75, with his face on one side, with *LFAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C*, but sometimes it is *IMP. CONSTANTINVS SPE AVG.*, and sometimes other [words]. Upon the reverse you have some variety.

1. The figure of Apollo with rays about his head ; in his right hand a circle or serpent, the hieroglyphick of a year, and in his left a bow and arrows, with this inscription: *Soli invicto comiti.*

2. The figure of an ensign, with a spear in each hand, and *Principi Juventutis.*

3. The same figure, and *Concord. Milit.*

4. The figure of Apollo as aforesaid, and *Genio Pop. Rom.*

5. The figure of Mars in a defensive posture, with a helmet on his head, a lance in his right hand, and a buckler in his left, and *MARTI Patri Propugnatori*; another, *Marti Conservatori.*

6. The figure of a man with his right hand upon his head, and his left leaning upon a pillar, with *Securitas Aug. C.*

2. *Constantius.*

On one side is his face, with *DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO.* On the reverse, an altar, with an eagle on each side, and *MEMORIA FELIX.*

3. *Maximianus.*

On the one side is his face, with *DN. MAXIMIANO PFS AVG.* On the reverse, Mars, with a javlin in his right hand, and a shield in his left, with *Marti patri Conservatori.*

4. *Magnentius.*

On the one side is his face, with *DN. MAGNENTIVS PF AVG.* On the reverse this figure $\overset{P}{\underset{\text{AX}\Omega}{\text{T}}}$ with *SALVS DD. NN. AVG ET CAES.*

5. *Maximinus.*

On the one side is his face, with GAL. VAL. MAXIMINVS NC. On the reverse, the image of Apollo, as before described, with P.L.C. under his feet, and Genio populi Romani.

6. *Maxentius.*

On the one side is his face, with IMP. C. MAXENTIVS AVG. On the reverse seems to be a triumphal arch, with the figure of two men in the midst, the one sitting and armed, with a globe in his hand, the other holdeth a scepter. The inscription is not fair, but seems to be, Conserv.

7. *Licinius.*

On the one side is his face, with IMP LICINIVS SPR AVG. On the reverse the image of Apollo, as before, with T on one side of him, and F on the other, PTR under his feet, and Genio Pop. Rom. about the side.

8. *Valerianus.*

On the one side is his face, with a helmet, and CAL VALERIANVS ; or Valeria Aug. I cannot tell whether. On the reverse, the figure of Venus, with Veneri Victrici.

There are 2 more, which whether they are Constantius or Constantines I cannot well tell. This is what I have at present to offer to you. I shall use my endeavour to collect as many more as I can. In the mean time, if you will please to take the pains to write to me before Whitsuntide, and let me know your pleasure, what method you would have me to take in describing those coins or medals which I may see, but [*paper torn*] . . . ure to send you, I shall, to the best of my power, shew myself,

Sir,

Your most affectionate and humble Servant,

NOAH HODGSON.

Be pleased to direct your letter for me, writing my christian name at large, to be left at the post-house in York.

REVEREND EDWARD MORRIS, "TO THE REVEREND DR. GALE,
AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LONDON."—H. C.

[Aldborough], July 5th, 1692.

Reverend Doctor,

I am well pleased I can serve you in any capacity to your satisfaction, especially in such matters as conduce to my pleasure and improvement in antiquities ; though my last had such good successe as to merit your acceptance, I fear my imperfections in these queries will need your pardon.

1st. Your Roman way from York to this place admits of conjectures only ; I will trouble you with three. 1st, that great way from Standford Grantham, lost till nere Doncaster, very visibly leads thence to Legiolium, Abberford, from whence with a turn to the east (leaving Calcaria east, about one mile, Wetherby west, nere two), it passes Wharfe at St. Ellen's ffoard, the way visibly on both sides the river ; nere a mile south of Wharfe two great forced ways crosse each other, this which comes north, and that which leads to Calcaria, and thence doubtlesse to the Elmrowes (?) at York ; where these ways meet is on Bramham Moar, now the way from York to Leeds, perhaps formerly to Olicana, and thence to Cambodunum, and so to Devana. But to proceed. If Antonine says 'tis twenty miles between York and this place, thence I may reasonably beleive the way from Eboracum lay by Calcaria to Isurium ; if this seem too wide a reach, let me 2dly conjecture that the way lay through Marston, up to Tockwith, and so near Catall, where there seems yet a great way (though not much used) to slanck the great Watling [Rud gate] street ; and this way we now use when the waters are impassible over Nid at Skip Bridge ; and this way may suit with Antonine's, 16 miles distant, if that be his computation, and not improbably with my last supposal, which perhaps might be out of Boutham Barr, and so through the fforest of Gautree, to the passage of Ure, at Aldwork (which is your last quere) from thence leads a cast up way, and strikes upon the great road near Ouseburn ; and there doubtlesse the Romans had some little statio, as the grounds about the banks on each side testifie (though there be now no other memorials of them there) ; from Ousburn the way is visible within a little mile of this place. The passage over the

river (I conjecture) might be about 100 yards above the present passage at Burrowbridge, and so the way on this side leads near *the present three, the late 4, but anciently five monuments, or arrows* (as now called), and fully to the way that leads north on the other side (as is presently visible at Kirkby Moor), towards Cataract. The way I thought lost, between Grantham and Doncaster; upon second thoughts, I beleive it lay by Lindum, thence to Agelocum, and so by Bawtry to Danum; but this is beyond my commission. I passe therefore to, 2nd, the statue in the vestry wall, of one entire stone, very rough and decayed with weather, so much as there is no appearance of eys or nose; 'tis 3 foot 6 inches long, two foot broad, nyched; the figure, two foot 6 inches, what he holds in his right, is upon the skirts of the nyche; what is over his left shoulder is within; something seems to strike quite through both the circles, from the shoulder; whether the left be brought down to the belly or not I cannot discern, or it is directed upward, as you see. The knees are prominent, and not unlike Pan, and the sleeves are visible in bredth and a sharp joyning to the ancle; as to hair, there is nothing like it, whatsoever there might be 1500 since. 'Tis now a deformed thing, and placed here with other rubbish, such as peices of old crosses, and the like, to make up the wall, [so it would] be lost labour to seek for an inscription.

3rd. The number of the arrows I have already answered, but why you conjecture them natural stones from Knaresbrough I know not, I never saw any greet like them there; we generally say they are artificial, made of greet and cement; though a ffree-mason of late confirms your assertion. They are about 8 yards in compasse, and about that height.

4th. In the musive work, which being so many, and so placed one to another, at such uncertain distance, as there is room for all conjecture that some was for baths, others for religious uses, not united in one temple; and some of the Romans perhaps might be so curious as to have them for comon uses; in my last I begged the ffavour to know why they was called mosaick, now I add why musive, at your best leisure.

5th. Stutforth¹ I believe is what you say, Roman, and worth

¹ Stutforth hill is an eminence about a hundred yards from the S.E. corner of the city wall. A Roman altar, found here, is preserved in the Manor grounds.

examining ; but that cannot without Mr. Tanckred's² leive, 'tis in his possession, and I'me sure a word from the Dean of Rippon³ would procure it ; there is not that right understanding betwixt him and myself at this time that I think it convenient to ask him ; but when this is granted I shal take care his tenant be not damnified, and shall observe all I shall find there worth your knowledge.

6th. Roman brick is now reduced to such shreds, as I never saw one whole ; one was casually broken before my face by a step of a horse ; upon examining it at that time, we found it laid over an aquæ-duct ; 'twas about two feet long, somewhat more than one broad, near an inch and one half thick, of very fine clay, with a ledge to fold over the next.

I never heard of any Roman coins found at Ellenthorp, nor any other antiquities there ; but of the old Lady Brook,⁴ lately de[ceased]. I have kept this by me for some time for some further enquirie, but these things are so far out of comon observance that I found nothing worth delay, yet perhaps 'twill be worth your notice that the great old Roman way is called Rud Gate, and the way from York by the fforest (which is my last conjecture) over the river nere Aldwork, is at this day called Ruddford Walk, about a mile from the great Roman street, and that three from this place ; I never read of more than 4 great streets of Roman work crossing each other about [here], and I think it reasonable to believe their ways from one colonie to another was not made with such infinite pains, which makes them notorious at this day. I conjecture 'tis called Ruddforth, or Rudd Gate, quasi Rodegate, but the ancient Roman name of this No — [?]

I desire from you upon a vacant minute, if you please to give me the ffavour of a line, that you have received this from,
 Revd. Doctor,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDW. MORRIS.

² What is now the Crown Inn, in Boroughbridge, was formerly the mansion of the Tancred family, who were proprietors in the parish as early as A.D. 1200. Their lands in Aldborough, Roecliffe, and Boroughbridge, passed into the Wilkinson family, and afterwards into that of Lawson, the present owners.

³ Christopher Wyvill, D.D., who was dean from 1686 to 1710. He was buried at Ripon.

⁴ Priscilla Brooke died in 1692, aged 78.

MR. EDMUND GIBSON TO RALPH THORESBY.—[Printed in *R. Thoresby's Correspondence*, vol. ii., 156].

Ap. 13, 1694.

Worthy Sir,

The exactness you have shown in the west riding tempted us to desire more of your assistance, and it is the misfortune of this work that your good inclination to be farther assisting to it, should be unluckily cut off by other business. You refer us to Dr. Gale, and add, that he is excellently qualified to help us; for my part, I could heartily wish he were either less qualified, or more ready to serve the world with his abilities. How it comes to pass, I know not, that these men should be so much wedded to their nostrums; and that learning, one of the most sociable, best-natured things in the world, should beget in their tempers a sort of morose reservedness. But so it is; and nothing must be expected from that quarter. No; Mr. Churchill⁵ had a flat denial; and, for some reasons, I cannot think fit to court him into a compliance."

DR. GALE (AFTERWARDS DEAN OF YORK), TO R. THORESBY, IN ANSWER TO HIS OF 26 JUNE, 1695.—[Printed in *R. Thoresby's Correspondence*, vol. i., p. 208].

Sir,

I give you many thanks for your very kind and very instructive letter. I showed it also to Mr. Perry, who gives you his humble service. The account which you give of Catarick is certainly true; after the burning of the Roman town, the new town was set lower. I have been told by a man of that town many stories, which induce me to believe that many Roman antiquities are there buried; time will, I hope, discover them. Your account of the Ripon coins is more particular than what I have received, with some old pieces brought me thence. I expect yet from thence a further account.

I am sorry I cannot answer your desires about Domesday

⁵ The North Riding, history of which had been sent to Dr. Gale for perusal, but being "out of humour," and not to be depended upon for assistance, Mr. Churchill requested him to return it.

Book ; I did not tell you that I had a copy ; I told you I had perused Domesday Book, partly at the exchequer, and partly in a copy which was lent me. I took excerpta only out of them, but no copy. I have been reflecting upon that Winwed field, and battle fought there. I conclude with Speed, in his maps (whence had he it?) that the fight was at or near Kirkstal Abbey. My inducement is that *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. i., mentions a piece of ground given to that abbey by the name of Winnet, at the west end of the bridge. I take it, that there is a valley thereabout, which then might be overflowed, and so many flying to the Wath (Winwath) or bridge, were drowned.

The river Aire seemeth otherwise to have been called Wint, or Winet ; it springs at the foot of Pen-y-Givent, *i.e.*, the head of Went. Nennius, in his fragment (which I printed), calls that field *Campus Guenti* ; so one manuscript. The same Nennius, by his *urbs Judeu*, meaneth *Lyodis*, or *Loydis*. In page 135,⁶ Nennius and others call it *Caer-Loid-Coit*, which Coit may well be understood of *Elmetum*. The same Nennius there speaks of *Campus Cai*, as another fought-field, perhaps at Gayford, near Blith.

Cama, or *Camu-lodunum*, I do not take to be Almondbury, but rather Camelesbury, somewhere about Elland and Liversedge. That sixth Legion had several camps up and down that river ; Almondbury was one. In this, I guess, some of the Germans (as auxiliaries) might station. Their camps were commonly round ; such was this, if I remember well the designation of it which you made. If this be sooth, then I would call it *Almane-Bury*, so the *Monasticon* calls it ; and Claudian mentions the *Alemania*, where he speaks of soldiers placed here in Britain. There are other towns in the west riding which take their names from that Legion and its auxiliaries. Such are Barneburgh, Deusburgh, Barwick (or rather Buric) in Elmet, Mexburgh, &c. ; but what to make of Bede's *Campo-Dono*, I know not.

The anonymous geographer Ravennas (of whom I spoke when I was so happy as to see you), mentions *Pampocalia* in these parts. I find Cayly, Coly, Ilkaly, all about this river of Aire. I find also that the river which joins Aire, near Castleford, is called Cale ; and after that, joining with Aire, that it is called

⁶ Dr. Gale refers to his own *Scriptores XV*.

Caldare; but where to place Pampocalia I know not; my hopes are, that you will prove so happy as to find it, and so kind as to communicate your discovery to me. I know that my author is very corruptly printed, and I have sent into France for *variae lectiones*; if I might venture to alter Pampocalia into Campocalia, I should fancy it might prove Camsale, a place in that quarter, mentioned also in the *Monasticon*, vol. i.

As for Lagecium, in Antoninus and Camden, I dare say it is the Lagentium of that Anonymous. They were some troops of auxiliaries mentioned in *Notitia Imperii* under the name Lagense.

I think it will be hard to find a Roman way from Tadcaster or York to Leeds. Mr. Kirk, perhaps, may enlighten us as to that way which passed up Wharf to Ilkely; I think he told me some observations he had made about it. Now, dear Sir, I beg your pardon for not answering sooner, and also for making now so long an answer to yours, especially being able to offer nothing but conjectures. I shall pray for your health and life, and farther success in your inquiries, and crave leave to be in the list of those that may honour themselves by your friendship.

Sir, I am your very humble Servant,

THOMAS GALE.

DR. THOMAS GALE TO R. THORESBY.—[Printed in *R. Thoresby's Correspondence*, vol. i., p. 231].

Lady-day, Mar. 25, 1696.

Sir,

I return you many thanks for your last. I am sorry to find that you have so little time to pursue those studies to which your genius so potently and successfully draws you. I know, by experience, how uneasy your mind must be by being hindered from these pursuits. By your next I hope for a farther account of the *via vicinalis*. But, to be free with you, I believe you will find it passed over at Kirkstal-bridge, and not at Leeds; for it seemeth so to point to Halifax and Mancunium from York. Cair-Luid-Coit, or Loijd-Coit in Nennius and Alph. Beverl. and Hygden. I find nowhere else of such antiquity. I conjectured that it might be Leeds. It was a conjecture from the motions and actions of the Saxons and Britons in the parts about

Doncaster. The Britons, as I suppose, drove the Saxons out of Lincolnshire northward. Hereupon we have mention of Cair-Loyd-Coit, as farther northward than Lincoln, and Cair-Coil, Coledon, in Hygden, sub anno 544 (though, by Hygden, taken for Lincoln), must rather be some town farther north. Coledon, in British, signifieth hasels. The Latin writers seem to call every great wood in this land, of what kind soever, Sylva Caledonia. Florus, saith Julins Cæsar, beat the Britons in Sylvas Caledonias.⁷ We have a town, not far from Tadcaster, called Haselwood; all the country thereabout was woody; you have Outwood and Sow-wood, &c., thereabout, and Cane-wood, and the forest of Gaul-trees, Sylva Calateria, and in both of them something sounds like Caledon. Camden saith Leeds was built after Camulodunum was burnt; I cannot think Leeds was ever a Roman station; it stands on the wrong side of the river; all their garrisons were on the south side of your waters. Castleford is not the right name of that place, but rather Calesford. The river was anciently Cale (so Holinshed, I think), and Cale-air made Caldair: some towns on its banks favour this conjecture, and an old Latin geographer placeth Pambo-calia hereabout. A Latin Ptolemy hath Calagrana, for Halifax, as I guess. I follow your letter; Leon or Legion, could never produce Leeds; and the Legion which was once quartered in these parts lay at Cambodunum. The Castra Exploratorum we never find in the middle of the conquered country, but in or near the enemy's frontiers.

Legeolium⁸ quasi Lede-olium, compounded of Leed, the river or town hard by; and Olum, Olton, or Ollerton, both very near. So Isurium, from yse and youre. Search if the name of that river Aire may not have been several times changed betwixt its head and mouth; at Kirkstal, I think, it was called Winet.⁹ The Saxons had an ill way of perverting names of places and rivers. Loyd is near akin to these. * * * *

I have sent you a few bones out of that urn which I gave to

⁷ Perhaps the woods in Kent and Sussex, or the Chiltern in Oxfordshire, for he never went much farther, except, perhaps, to St. Albans.—T. G.

⁸ Lagetium, Antoninus; Lagentium, Anon. Geog.—T. G.

⁹ Beda, anno 655, in regione Leedis, juxta flumen Winwed. V. Hygden eod. anno. Provincia Loidis; Flor meaning Louthairie, in Scotland. Ledbury in Herefordshire, from Lede, the river.—T. G.

the Royal Society; the urn was found near Peckham, beyond the Thames, with many others, in a gravel pit.

When you see Mr. Kirk, I pray you give my service to him. I am sure he will be very ready to assist you in searching out that Roman way, south of Wharfe. I spoke with him formerly about it. * *

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate friend,

THOMAS GALE.

P.S.—Nennius mentions one Cerdicselmet (Cereticelmet) present at the interview betwixt Vortigern and Hengist. He also mentions Certic, king of Elmet, driven out by Edwin, son of Alla. I guess that Ceratec (or Caratoc) might give the name to Castle Cary (now so called), in Elmet, near Aberford. We find in Florilegus, p. 92, *Caer Carec* for *Caer Caratoc*.

Consider well whether Bede do mean by *Villa regia*, Dewsbury, or *Conangburg* on Don, or *Berwick* in Elmet; I have not Bede before me.

Caer-pensavel-coit, *Pen-uchel-coit*, is *Mons Editus* in *Sylvâ*. *Cair-luid-coit*, is *Civitas ad Luid* (*Loid*, *Leed*, &c.), in *Sylvâ*, or *civ. Ulmeti* in *Sylvâ*, or *civitas in ulmeti Sylvâ*. *Lwit* in *ulmus*, which *Lwit* the Britons sound *Looit*; perhaps your town; by no means *Lincoln*; as *Alphred* of *Bev.* would, misleading *H. Huntington* and *Hygden* and others.

The Britons call *Glocester*, *cair Loyw* (which is as much as the city on the water). So, perhaps, *Cair Loid-coit* may be the city at the water in the wood, for I find that *w* and *d* are often equivalent.

But in the map of *S. Wales*, in the very border of *N. Wales*, you find *Loyd R.*, and in the map of *N. Wales* you find *Loydyerd* upon the *R. Murway*; and *Mayn Loyd* upon the *R. Clowedoc*. I conceive this is the true British name of the town *Loydis*, *Leeds*; you have also *Loyderis* near *Pulhelly*; you have *Ve-Loyd R.*, in *Caernarvonshire*, and others, which plainly argue *Bede's Loydis* to be an old British wood (as are those above); but the particular signification of *Loyd*, which I think is grey, I know not how to accommodate to your town. All these conjectures (for they are no more) I venture to cast before

you, not so much to guide you, as to show you that I am desirous to obey you, and comply with your desire, though with peril and hazard of discretion.

DR. THOMAS GALE TO RALPH THORESBY.—[Printed in *R. Thoresby's Correspondence*, vol. i., p. 298].

July 21, 1697.

Sir,

Last night, at the Royal Society, a letter of yours to Dr. Lister was read. It concerned two altars, one found at Blenkinsop, the other near Colurton. I take this Colurton not to be Procolitia, as you guess; for in the Anonymous Ravennas Geogr., and in the Notitia Dign., we find Hunno, Celurno, Procolitiæ, where Celurno will bid fairest for Colurton. The Anonymous, moreover, placeth these towns north of the wall, which confuteth Mr. Camden's opinion for Bridhow. Upon the reading your letter, I moved the President and the Society that they would please to admit you a Fellow of the Society. This was readily granted. The first step is thus made; the rest Dr. Sloane, Secretary of the Society, will in order and time take care of. * * * * *

From Cateric, I lately have received some Roman coins; an account of a Roman altar, nothing found but stones and bones, and a piece of stag's horn. An inscription was found also thereabouts, but it is concealed by some that stole it from the farmer of Thornborough-grounds, near Cateric. Sir, be pleased still to oblige the Society, and me in particular.

Your very loving friend,

T. GALE.

REV. DR. THOMAS GALE, TO RALPH THORESBY, ESQ.—[Printed in the *Letters of Eminent Men*, Lond., 1832, vol. i., 235].

[St. Paul's School], Ap. 6, 1696.

Sir,

* * * * *

Sir J. Cotton is now in town, and you may have the use of that manuscript of Kirkstal (of which you made mention) if you

come before Whitsuntide. I cannot give you any grounds to believe that he will let it travel so far as Leeds. I therefore importune you to come up, and if that book of Scala Chronica be not very great, that you would let it come up at the same time, that I may look into it, and you have it at your return. *

* * *

Your very assured friend and Servant,

T. GALE.

I fancy that 'Ρίγο' δουνον¹⁰ in Ptolemy and Antoninus, I think, may be Rhigton, near Bramham.

REV. A. DE LA PRYME, "THIS TO THE VERY REV. DR. GALE,
DEAN OF YORK."—H. C.

Hull, May the 15, 1699.

Very Reverend Sir,

Haveing formerly had the honour to acquaint you with a monument in this town which I looked upon as somewhat observable to witt an old trough, in which some famous Roman had formerly been buried, I lately (upon this good weather and happy season), went to the place where it was, to witt, the sign of the Coach and Horses, a publick house in this town, where I found it applyed to use of watering horses in. I asked how they came by it, they sayd they bought it of Alderman Grey, I then went to him, and asked how he came to it, he answered his father had it before him. The trough is of a very hard milstone-greet, 8 foot long, 3 foot broad, and 3 foot deep, and the bottom and sides are half a foot thick ; the cavity is of an equal bredth, both at head and feet, and hath been so as long as can be remembred ; and hath no inscription but on the fore syde, which is exactly and literaly thus :

MVER VIR COL
EBORIIEMO MORT CIVES BITVRIX
CVBVS HAEC SIBI VIVVS FECIT.

The rest of the letters in the upper line are so worn out, that

¹⁰ Rigodunum is believed to be Ribchester, the place subsequently called Coccium, in Lancashire.

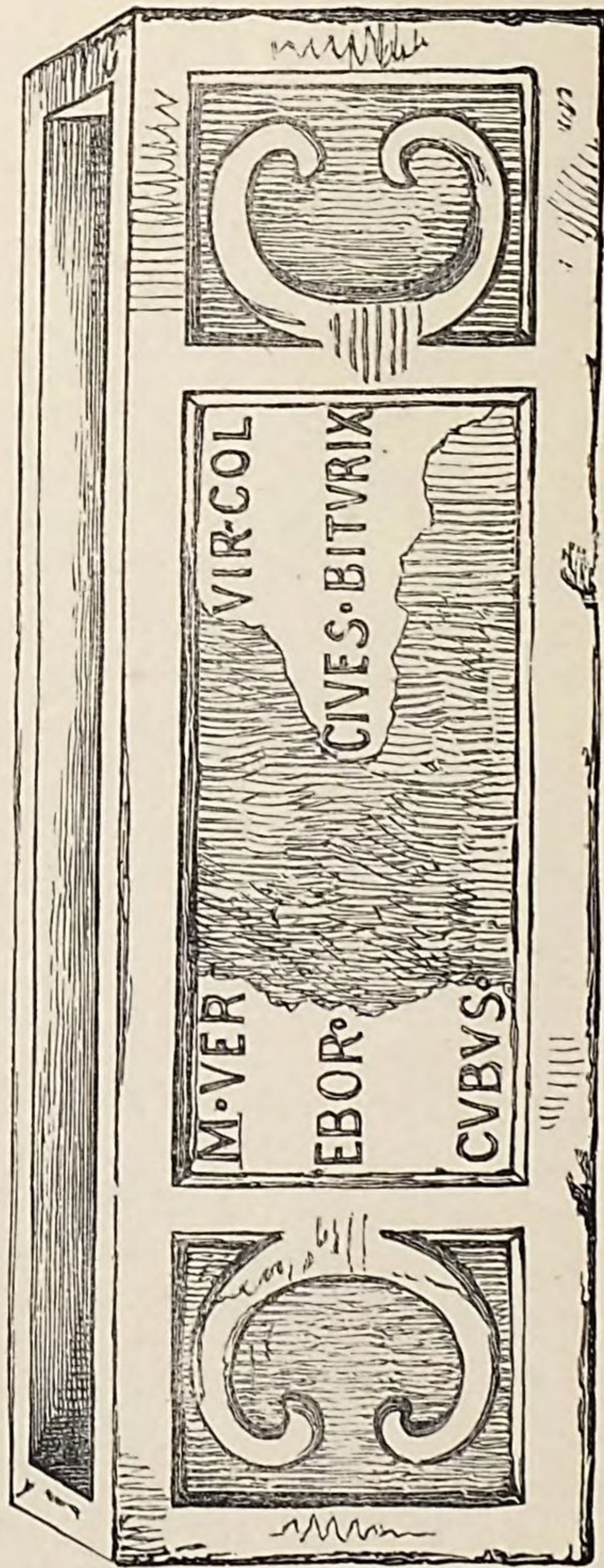


IVLPORTV IN ALTEDOMO
SARDINIA VERECIDIO
GENIFIDAEONIVNCA
MARTIO

6 Ft. 9 In.

2 Ft 7 In

STONE COFFIN NOW IN THE YORK MUSEUM.—SEE PREFACE, P. XI.



STONE COFFIN FOUND AT HULL.—SEE PREFACE, P. XI.

I cannot send you as much as the vestigia thereof.¹¹ However, you may boldly and safely depend upon those that I have sent you, and the figure of the trough as described and delineated, which any body will find to be exact that does but view and understand the same. I shall say nothing of the meaning thereof, or of the word Cubus here met with, because that I doubt not but you have met with the like in Gruter and others.

I have several accounts of great inscriptions on stones from my correspondents (particularly of a great one at Upper Catton, in the Y[orkshire] Wolds, &c.), but they send me such (*letter here torn*) lame accounts of them that I dare not trust to them, and I cannot get the time to go see them at present, which perhaps I may hereafter some time or [other] have the opportunity to do, which I shall most gladly send you.

I have for about this half year been collecting all that I can find memorable relating to this town, which I have just finished, in a hundred and odd sheets in folio, and am daily collecting other things. Begging hearty pardon for giving you this trouble,

I am, very Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

A. PRYME.

Post Scr.—Chanceing just now to look into Cambden, the last edit., p. 718, I find either the same, or an inscription very like that which I have here sent you in the former page, and to the best of my memory there are several great I's or numeral letters, though scarce in the least perceptible line there is not a letter of Diogenes, this may be some other soldier that belonged to Petuaria or Pretorium, and not the same whose epitaph Mr. Cambden gives, both because that Cubus is not mentioned in his, and that nobody would give themselves the trouble to convey such a great monument as this is from York hither, seeing that it is so little good to. Pardon, good sir, my suddain thoughts herein. If I have erred it is but like a man.

¹¹ A letter on the same coffin was written by Pryme to the Dean, which may be compared with the above. It is printed in the Surtees Society's vol. containing "The Diary of Abraham de la Pryme," 1870.—See *Horseley's Britan. Rom. York.*, Pl. 192, No. 64; also *Hübner's Inscriptions Brit. Lat.*, p. 65, No. 248; *Gough's Camden*, vol. iii., p. 242; *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 316.

April 21, 1703. After supper we walked to Aldborough, the ancient Isurium Brigantum, where Mr. Morris, the minister, showed us a cornelian signet lately found (for which he gave 3s. 6d.), with a ball of stone found in the Roman wall, part of a white wrought glass vessel, which he kindly presented to me. Mr. Gilbert, related to the late master of the free school at Leeds, and one of our authors (whose father was vicar¹² of Aldborough), showed us a tessellated pavement of small stones not an inch square; this is composed of dark coloured chequered stones, partly circular; there have been found of these wrought in flowers, &c., eight yards long. I met with one old Mr. Thoresby, who gave me two of the red chequered stones; some of the town brought of the old coins and one signet, but meanly engraved and preserved, yet at excessive rates, that I bought none.

After return to Burrowbridge, looking for the inscription Dr. Lister mentions, Phil. Col., No. 4, p. 91, which I read somewhat differently, but whether way soever we read it, it seems to be the remains of a funeral monument; it is now laid sideways in the garden wall; there are also at the same place different sorts of bricks or pavements, rather more than three inches square, exactly like those I had from Kirkstal Abbey, save that these are a quarter of an inch thicker, and a hollow in the lower side to fix more tightly in the cement or plaster in which they were laid.

Ap. 22. Walked into the fields at Burrow-bridge to see the celebrated Roman obelisks, commonly called the Devil's Arrows; that which I measured was about three fathoms round, rather more, and perhaps 8 or 9 yards high; a second is about the same dimensions; the third not so tall, but much thicker; the fourth is broke, and removed for a foot-bridge, somewhere about the town; the greatness of the stones might surprise Mr. Camden, and make him conclude them artificial, yet upon the strictest observations I was able to make, they seem to me to be natural, and such as the far greatest part of the Roman monuments in these parts are evidently, &c.—*Diary of R. Thoresby*, vol. i. p. 431.

¹² Michael Gilbert was vicar from 1622 to 1629.

PART OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY CHAS. TOWNLEY, ESQ., TO R. THORESBY, JUNE 1, 1707.

“But now to what I found at my return here at York. Mr. Smith,¹³ our ingenious bell-founder, purchased and brought from Newcastle, a large part of that equestrian statue of king James, set up, and afterwards thrown down by the mob at that time. Here is his face very well wrought and very entire, besides several other parts of his body. Had I money and a house and place, none should hinder me from purchasing such a great ornament for a garden. There is nothing of Jacobitism in this; were it of that great r[ascal] Cromwell I should think it of great value; and I hope Mr. Smith will look upon it, and conserve it as such, till some noble purchaser comes that has money, and will think a good round sum well laid out on what in time to come, if not now, may prove a curiosity of the first magnitude.” —*Letters to R. Thoresby*, vol. ii., p. 55.

PART OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY HENRY GYLES¹⁴ (A GLASS STAINER) OF YORK, NOV. 25, 1707.

My nephew S. S[mith] bought the remains of K. James's statue, in brass, at Newcastle, which will be melted down ere long; but I have advised them to save a buste of his head to the paps, &c.—*Letters to R. Thoresby*, vol. ii., 79.

ROGER GALE TO R. THORESBY.—[Printed in *Letters to Eminent Men*, Lond., 1832, vol. ii., 159].

Scruton, Ap. 25, 1709.

Sir,

Yours that you favoured me with the 20th instant, came safe to hand, and I am not a little glad to find you have some satisfaction now concerning the name of the Roman station upon

¹³ Samuel Smith was one of the Sheriffs of York in 1723. His bells are very abundant.

¹⁴ Gyles died in 1709.

Addle-moor. I think by the placing Burgdunum¹⁵ so near Adele in Domesday-book, there can be no doubt but that was the name of it, at least, to the Saxons; the first syllable appropriating it to that people; but in my opinion we want the true Roman name yet, this being only the Saxon in a Latin dress. I have the Professor Haley's letter by me, and design it for you, with Antoninus, in a little time. I have sometimes had occasion to write into your part of the country, and find letters from hence thither often miscarry, which is the reason I have hitherto deferred sending it to you by the post. I am much rejoiced to hear of the speedy publication of your papers, and heartily wish you soon and well out of the press, with better luck than I have had; for though I used all care imaginable, yet Antoninus must show his face with too many faults, occasioned by the printer's perverseness and negligence. I have enclosed you an inscription found last summer within a mile of the Bath, on the Fosse-way, sent me by Mr. Haley. I hear one Mr. Hearne, of Oxford, has published a dissertation upon it, at the end of Alfred's life, just now come out in English; and that Mr. Dodwell is writing another upon it, in Latin.¹⁶

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

R. GALE.

PART OF A LETTER FROM ROGER GALE TO RALPH THORESBY.—
[Printed in *Letters of Eminent Men*, vol. ii., 255].

Scruton, June 13, 1710.

Sir,

* * * * *

The cylindrical vessel, whereof I sent you the figure, can be nothing else than an urn, though a very odd-fashioned one. I had the same thought when I first saw it, that I find you to have had; but that it was no part of an aqueduct is evident from its being entirely closed at the small end, so that no water could

¹⁵ Burgadunum is Adel, near Leeds, where a Roman inscribed stone, with figures supposed to represent the Deæ Matres, was found in 1702.

¹⁶ The inscription on the tomb of Julius Vitalis, the Belgic soldier. This stone is preserved in the museum of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution.

possibly pass through it; and, to put it beyond all dispute that it was an urn, it was full of bones and ashes when found, and is so still. I forgot to tell you that last Christmas, at the same place, was dug up a very fair bust of a Jupiter, in copper, about three inches long, and a coin of Nero with it; so that in all probability it was buried there when Boadicea sacked Verulanium that emperor's reign; both which I have now here.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

R. GALE.

RALPH THORESBY, "FOR MR. SAMUEL GALE, AT HIS BROTHER'S, ROGER GALE, ESQ., IN SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, IN LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Leedes, 17 Jany., 1718-9.

Worthy Sir,

I was favoured with yours, and return you thanks for it; the contents were very agreeable, yet would, I own, have been more so, if they had confirmed what a gentleman (who some days agoe came from a nobleman's house to see the curiosities here), told me, that your History of York Minster was actually in the press, or at least going to it. I wish it were true, because I am confident it would tend both to the honour of this country and the deserved reputation of the author. Pray let us have printed proposals that we may serve you in these parts. As to your curious dissertation upon Ulphus's horn,¹ what your modesty seems to have been surprized with, might justly be expected from that learned and ingenious Society, which I hope will oblige you to publish it; and at the same time to advertise that your history of one of the noblest cathedralls in Europe is perfected. My service pray to your learned brother, and both your sisters. Cosen Cookson designs shortly to take London in his way to the Bath for his health, and will doubtless visit the good family, and by him the print you so kindly design me may be most safely transmitted to,

Sir,

Your affectionate humble Servant,

RALPH THORESBY.

¹ Presented by Dr. Stukeley to the Society of Antiqu., London, in 1755, and printed in *Archæologia*, vol. i., 187.

MR. JOHN TODD, MASTER OF THE FREE SCHOOL AT ALLERTON,
CONCERNING ITS ENDOWMENT, TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.
Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. ii., pt. 2, 211].

Northallerton, March 4, 1715-16.

Sir,

Upon receipt of your letter, being wholly myself in the dark as to the time when, or who was the founder of our school, I made immediate application to one Mr. Luke Smelt, rector of Welbury, son of my predecessor and master,² who promised the first opportunity to inspect his father's papers, and give me an account if he had anything relating thereto; but after all this delay, for which I humbly crave pardon, he has met with nothing but a copy of Eshold's³ will. He thinks, if no account be met with among the king's records, Durham offers the fairest. I have formerly enquired of Mr. Thomas Lascells,⁴ Mr. George Metcalfe, and William Harrison, long before their decease, but never could obtain any certain information of them, or any other. James Whitton, indeed, of Bedale, about two years ago, told me, that they had found the schools of Northallerton, Bedale, and Malton, were all upon one and the same bottom.⁵ But as to its endowment, there is the house and garth, with one common right lying upon the North Moor, £5 1s. 8d. salary from the crown, paid by the king's collectors, out of which they annually deduct 5s. for poundage, 2s. 6d. for debenture money, as they please to phrase it, and 8d. for the acquittance. One James Coates, a grocer, informs me, that the borough houses, paying king's rent, were formerly chargeable with the said salary, as he had frequently seen expressed in their receipts; and the lands of John Eshold are by will charged with 20s. a year, for teaching four poor boys.

² Thomas Smelt, was buried Nov. 19, 1686, "vir eruditus." *Parish Register*. He was a strong loyalist. Dr. Hickes, Dean of Worcester, who was one of his pupils, relates (in his *Life of Kettlewell*), that when General Lambert was passing through Northallerton, some of the boys petitioned the General to request a holiday for them, and that Smelt, "chastised them in a most severe manner, and had like to have turned them out of the School."

³ John Eshall, among the bequests, left by Will, dated 1612, 20s. per an. to the Master of the Grammar School.

⁴ Of Sowerby, born in 1634, died 1706.

⁵ "All refounded by Queen Elizabeth."—R. G.

I saw a sheet of paper in the hands of Mr. Hallywell (collector of excise), said to have been Mr. Wheatley's, lately in commission to inspect hawkers' and pedlars' licenses, wherein he had set down the salary paid by the king, six pounds and upwards; but never had the happiness, though I greatly desired it, to speak with him, in order to know how he came by that information, as also of the endowments of several other schools and benefices in that paper; but, lest I should be too troublesome in recounting these uncertainties, I shall not add more, but beg leave to subscribe myself,

Sir, &c.,

JOHN TODD.

THOMAS ROBINSON, ESQ., OF PICKERING, IN YORKSHIRE [TO
ROGER GALE].—H. C.

Octobr. 10th, 1724.

Sir,

I hope the criticising upon the learned doctor's way of writing⁶ will be soon over. 'Tis agreeable news that he has made so good progresse north of Trent, and designs allso a review. We build upon many visits of yours into these parts, countrey ones too in our phrase, when we shall not loose you so soon, and then the Antonine roads to have new honors done them.

I have applyed to my friend, and 'tis owned that the road from York to Sinus Dunus does not lead to any Antonine station, but as your curiosity continues, the following hints perhaps may not be too tedious.

The most distinguishable remains of Mr. Warburton's military road⁷ here that I have met with is now commonly called Wade's Causeway, and the tradition is that Duke Wada, of whom the Britannia is not silent, was the erector: but this seems not to need a confutation. I was surprised when I first mett with it distant about 2 miles from any town or dwelling, of the common stone of the countrey, fitt enough for the purpose in a black springy rotten moor, which continues about six miles to near the Sinus.

The disposition of the stone is to the best advantage imagin-

⁶ "Dr. Stukeley in his *Itin. Curiosum*."—R. G.

⁷ "Vid. his Map of Yorkshire."—R. G.

able in it. In view of it are many tumuli, probably the burying places of the great, in the British or following ages. One in view is called Blakay topping, on this More commonly of that prænomen, which according to the learned doctor's description in his *Itin. Curios.*, p. 128, may well be called King's barrow here.

Among many traces of camps near this remain, very many for the compasse of ground, one is near to its entrance of the More from York called Cauthorn Burroughs, not unlike the camp at Ardoch (under the title Thule in Camden's *Britannia*). Within a few miles upon the edge of this More are two tracks of trenches which may well be titled vast, as p. 155 of the doctor's *Itinerarium*. These camps are near one another too, and a third allso not above 2 miles distant, strangely large. We have indeed no name of Castle near them, but as they are in the finest site of our sheep walks next Blakaymore-mere, Dorsetshire downs next their Blackmore forest, the doctor's quotation suits them not ill: *Hinc auræ dulces, hinc suavis spiritus agri*; these are about the like distance from the sea too as the other, have no names but that of Dikes heard of, and chiefly lye above Swainton in this hundred.

But now, though the sound of Castle is not heard of near here, nearer to the Causeway's remain is a Castlegarth sited sufficiently well for strength, at Cropton, near Cauthorn, named before. It and its large barrows are mentioned in the *Forest Iters* of Pickering, but when its erection was is not found, though those of others which are of note at present between the Yorkshire coasts and its city are known, unlesse that of Pickering, lying in the midway from York to Whitby, and about 4 miles from this Causeway's remain; onely another Castlegarth, about 9 miles from the remain in the same road has its ruins left from the soil and name of it, of which Camden's *Vouchers* in the Cotton Library make mention before the Conquest, however near this Blakay-more we have remains of Roman gates and walls, according to the doctor, p. 78.

A little within Blakay-more, about 3 miles from the Causeway's remain are 2 stones about 7 yards distant from each other, of about 20 foot high, and half the breadth each way, and must have been fetcht some miles, and are of the gritty mill-stone

sort. They must have come through wett rotten roads, but they have a softer name than those you note near Burrowbridge and between Cunetio and Spinæ in the Itinerary, vzt., the Bride-stones, the rationale is recommended to yourself.

If you would please to have any of these points explained, your commands would be the highest pleasure, &c.

Yours at command,

THO. ROBINSON.

Whitby had a Pharos p. Bede, and Camden guesses the like at Flamborough, nor is it corrected in the new edition. Prætorium, according to the doctor, p. 118, must probably have been another, the burgh of Scarborough was granted by charter in Hen. II. reign, by him.

REV. ROBERT DANNYE "TO DR. STUKELEY, IN ORMONDE STREET,
NEAR RED LION SQUARE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Spofforth, Feb. the 23d, 1724-5.

Dear Sir,

I have neither tried nor condemned you; but, to proceed in a regular way, do hereby summon you to appear before me at Spofforth, and if you disregard the citation, I shall order you to be recorded as a contemner of my authority. When you come into these parts, pray bring along with you Mr. Gale's Itinerarium Antonini, that I may know where I am placed according to the Roman geography, which may put me into the road of hunting after some antiquities, which I have overlooked in my neighbourhood. I shall gratefully pay the price of the book, and afford you and your Roman knights the best accommodations I give you, although not such as you deserve, or they formerly met with when they usurped an arbitrary power which they had no right to.

I have, ever since I left London, lamented my misfortune, that Lord Hartford was abroad, when I endeavoured to pay my duty to him, and now I am still more uneasy, since I am informed that the honour of seeing him again would have been attended with the satisfaction of your good company.

It's impossible for me to judge what you have been doing by

the cut you were so kind as to send me. That side-face upon the pedestal of the broken pillar, I sometimes think is designed to represent you, but if it is, I must freely own that it bears no resemblance of what you were, when last I saw you. Pray set me right and correct my ignorance, if I am out in my conjecture. You must know that here is nothing to be met with in our booksellers' shops, but trifling pamphlets, and therefore you must not wonder, if I have heard nothing of your late performances. Tell me where they are to be purchased, and I shall endeavour to have them sent me, such I mean as related to antiquity; for as for spleen and elephants I durst not meddle with them. They are terrible things, and I could for ever have been contented to have been a perfect stranger to the latter, provided that I had never been tormented with the former.

When happiness is to be acquired by nonsense and superstition, I may possibly turn Carthusian; but in the meantime you must, if you would have a true notion of your old friend, look upon me as a lover of learning, destitute of some of the principal means of improvement, and consequently rusting in a desert, and retrograde in everything commendable, except integrity and sincerity. That Mr. Hales has obliged the curious, is a matter of great joy to me; and I wish that I was capable of doing anything which might either increase knowledge, or receive your approbation.

Have you a mind to enlarge your observations upon the spleen? Come your way, and I shall shew you such a whimsical couple as are scarce to be paralleled in either ancient or modern story. Or if you have entirely turned your thoughts to antiquity, bring down your pencils, and I will undertake that you shall find employment enough to give you a sufficient surfeit. As for curiosities in art, I make no promises; but as to antiquities and natural curiosities, I believe you will find as many in this part of the world as may be sufficient for your diversion. The entertainment you will meet with here, will be plain and friendly, and such (I hope) as may testify how sincerely,

I am, yours, &c.,

ROB. DANNYE.⁸

⁸ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 134, Surtees Soc.

PART OF AN ANONYMOUS LETTER RECEIVED BY ME [R. GALE]
RELATING TO THE INSCRIPTION WHICH FOLLOWS, MARKED
C, BUT, BY THE HAND, I TAKE IT TO BE OF MR. ELIHU
JACKSON'S WRITING.—H. C.

June 6th, 1726.

—— “In the account of Richmondshire printed in the last edition of Camden's *Britannia*, I was much surprised to see the inscription upon the altar found above 20 years ago at Greata-bridge so very lame and unintelligible. Whoever sent up the account of it seems to have been little conversant in matters of that nature, or he has offended with his eyes open, and put a grosse abuse upon all mankind, but more impertinently injured the editor of that noble work. I am sure I never saw characters remaining more perfect and legible. The stone is of a roughish gritt, hard and durable, and often mett with in that country. It has the patera and urceolus on the sides, but no focus on the top. The characters are tall and streight, not so much as one disjoyning through the whole inscription, which is observable, for the o in VoTo still subsisting, and is the last office of two daughters to the memory of their dead mother.⁹ It is now neglected among the weeds and rubbish in Mr. Robinson's garden at Rookby, reduced by a strange reverse of things to the vile function of a whetstone for iron tools. There I saw it 2 years since ; unworthy the station where it lyes as it were buried again and forgotten. The inclosed is a true transcript from the stone itself, the letters are ranged exactly in the same order they are cut upon the altar, and in a proportionate highth to them.”

N.B.—The copy inclosed is fixt into my last edition of Camden's *Britan.* in Richmondshire.—R. G.

⁹ Found in 1702, and now lost. The inscription, as given by Horsley, was
DEAE NYMPHAE NEINE . . . BRICA ET IANVARIA FIL . LIBENTES EX VOTO
SOLVERVNT.—*Hübner*, p. 70, No. 278. See Roger Gale's reply to Mr. Goodman's
letter, given below.

MR. RICHARD GOODMAN TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING SOME ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS DUG UP NEAR GREATA BRIDGE, IN YORKSHIRE.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. II., Pt. II., 142].

Carlisle, Aug. 17, 1727.

Sir,

The hurry I have been in since I came home has prevented me from sending you hitherto the inclosed. The stone was found in a very lonely situation about 500 yards beyond Rookby eastward. The buildings stood on the south side of the river Tees, and seem to me to have been a sacellum; there is yet visible a foundation of a small oblong structure; another that lies betwixt it and the river, and is, for the sake of the stones, and by the rapidity of the river, almost quite gone. It was in the ruins and the river's course this was found; to me it seems to have been an altar, fully finished,¹⁰ but for some reasons since to have been cutt away, so that now the body of it onely remains. The upper part of the inscription from the crosse line has been cutt off, yett some part of the letters are visible, but so faint that I could not draw them; it is now in my Lord Carlile's old hall or farm house (Mortham?), the estate in which it was found.

The river Greata parts this estate and Rookby; on the north side of both, Teys and Greata joyn; and on the west side of Rookby, the Roman street, very near, makes a right angle, the onely one I have seen betwixt Stamford and Netherby. The severall walls and buildings here have taken up the Roman town, and some faint remains of it appear onely now and then, but I am apt to believe it has been very large.

The figure (B) was found under ground about 20 yards from the street, and in or very near the south rampart of the old town, near the west corner.

The figure (C) was found near the middle of the town; the lines and letters are as exactly drawn as I could do them, and

¹⁰ See Gale's reply to this letter, stone marked (A). It was found at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, about a short mile below Greta-bridge, at the Tees side, and just below where Greta joins it; and is preserved by Sir William Eden, of Windeston.—*Bruce*. See *Hübner*, p. 70, No. 280, whose inscription varies slightly from that given by Goodman. ...NI ...RS... SEI ELLINVS BF . COS PROVINCE SVPERIOR V.S.L.L.M. Mr. Goodman gives a drawing of the stone (fig. A.) which is 3 feet 2 inches high, 13 inches broad, 11 inches thick.

have their severall turns at top and bottome. I drew them twice over least I should mistake any of them. I begg at your leisure that you would be pleased to send me some account of them.

The river of Kirk Santon and the ground lost by the sand is in the parish of Millum, an estate long in the family of the Huddlestons,¹¹ in the south west part of the county of Cumberland. Mr. Senhouse, of Netherhall, tells me the river lyes upon a levell, so that the water has no force in its descent, and is easily stopt; and that it was very true there was so much ground lost as was sett forth in the brief.¹²

Near Brampton, at the Caststeads on the Roman wall, there have been lately found some stones¹³ with letters and figures on them, the draughts of which I shall send you in the best manner I can; Mr. Gordon will give you an account where the Caststeads stand, which I take to be onely a corruption of Castlesteads. Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. Gordon; and when you have time, favor me with a line, and believe me to be,

Yours, &c.,

RICHARD GOODMAN.

ROGER GALE TO RICHARD GOODMAN, IN REPLY TO THE PRECEDING LETTER.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. II., Pt. II., p. 144].

London, Aug. 26, 1727.

Sir,

I look upon myself as much indebted to you for the favor

¹¹ In the parish church of Millom are several monuments to the family of Huddlestons. In the reign of Henry III., Joan, daughter and heir of Adam de Millom, brought the manor to Sir John Huddlestons, lord of Anneys in Millom, descended from a Yorkshire family. The more modern of the monuments are those of Jos. Huddlestons, Esq., 1702. and Sir F. Huddlestons, 1720.—*Magna Brit. Lysons'*, vol. iv., Cumb., 136. See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., 113 n, Surtees Society.

¹² By a brief obtained in 1685, it appears that, in the year 1668, a certain river, called Kirk-Santon Water, was stopt from running in its ancient channel by the violent and frequent blowing of sand from the sea-coast, and had thereby overflowed 300 acres of land belonging to the townships and villages of Kirk-Santon, Haverigge, Langthwaites, Layrigges, Southfield, and Hestholme; and also that the sands blown from the sea coast had covered 600 acres more of good lands belonging to the said towns and villages, so that they had been lost for 15 years.

¹³ Mr. Goodman afterwards sent these drawings to Mr. Gale.

of your last, and the pains you have taken to procure me the inscriptions that came in it. I had the first sent me a little while ago from a neighboring clergyman, but as it came from one that was not much used to these things, his copy was really more imperfect than the writing upon the stone; what is left of that is to be read:

The first, marked (A),
 ELLINUS. (The latter end of a name, as MARCELLINUS).
 BE . COS . PRO. (BENEFICIARIUS CONSVLIS PROVINCIÆ, perhaps
 VINCI F. L. M. or P., LYDIÆ, MÆSIÆ, PANNONIÆ).
 SVPERIOR. (SVPERIORIS).
 V . S . L . L . M. (VOTVM SOLVIT LVBENS LÆTVS MERITO).

The second, markt (B), seems to have been a piece of a column,¹⁴ as you have represented it, and the letters to be read as follows:

IMP DD (IMPERATORIBVS DOMINIS).
 NN . GALLO (NOSTRIS GALLO)
 E . VOLV (ET VOLV-
 SIANO SIANO).
 AVGG (AVGVSTIS).

The third, markt (C), I had seen a great many years ago, and the Bishop of London has publisht it in his last edition of Camden's Britannia twice over, as two distinct inscriptions, both very faulty. A copy that I have of it is a little more expresse than yours is in the letters, but agrees perfectly well with it, as you will see underneath:

DEAE NYMPELA (DEÆ NYMPHÆ ELA-)
 NEIAE BRICA ET (NEIÆ BRICA ET)
 IANVARIA FIL (IANVARIA FILIA)
 LIBENTES EX VO (LIBENTES EX VO-
 TO SOLVERVNT. TO SOLVERVNT).

There is no manner of difficulty in finding out the sence of this, except what may arise from the word ELANEIÆ, which I take to be the name of some locall deity or goddess worshipped in these parts, and was perhaps no other than the ancient name of

¹⁴ 6 feet 5 inches high, by 14 inches wide.

the river¹⁵ that runs under Greata-bridge ; an instance of the like nature we have in Camden's West Riding of Yorkshire, where we have an altar shown VERBEIAE SACRVM, which was nothing else than the river Wharf, upon whose banks it was found. I return you many thanks for your account of Kirksanton, as I shall do for the figures and letters you inform me were lately found at the Caststeads, near Brampton, &c.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

R. GALE.

SAMUEL GALE [TO DR. STUKELEY ?].—H. F. ST. J.

London, Oct. 27, 1728.

Worthy Sir,

Enclosed in a small box I have sent you, by the Oxford carrier, directed for you, the two ancient writeings upon velom, one of which I formerly told you off. They were communicated to me by my very good friend and learned antiquary, Francis Boteler, of Norfolk, Esq., who has several curious charters, particularly relateing to the burrough of Lynn. You will observe at the beginning of the old roll belonging to the guild of Lynn, mention made of St. Peter of Mylan which I take to signifie this guild, founded to the honour of St. Peter, in a certain street or lane in Lynn, which is called to this day Mile-lane (as I am informed by some who know that town) and can have no manner of reference to the citty of Milan in Italy. You will find in this roll a petition for the mayor of Lynn, whose antiquity is vindicated from being instituted first by King Henry 8, as some would suggest, this roll without doubt being much older than his time, when our reformation from these obsolete usages commenced. I am perswaded several other curious matters will occur herein that may give you some satisfaction.

The writeing, with the seal appendant, is an indulgence to encourage and excite benefactions to the fabrick of the church of the Augustins, granted by Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, of an antient date, and finely writt. I take the inscrip-

¹⁵ Lune or Laune.

tion on the verge of the seal to have been this, as appears by the vestiges of the letters :

SIGILLUM THOMÆ DEI GRATIA EPISCOPI WIGORNIAE.

This might have better been placed in the chartulary of Worcester had it come at that time to my hands.

As to what you desire about the burial of archbishop Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, I find in my MSS. collections that this great and munificent prelate died Anno Dom. 1500, and was interred on the north side of the chapel of the B. Virgin, situated at the east end of the cathedral church of York, under the great window that reaches up to the roof of the church, being all of fine painted glass, and the biggest in England. He lies under a fair marble tomb, elevated upon steps in form of an altar, covered with a pendant drapery, upon which were several escutcheons, one at each corner, and at the upper end the sepulchral inscription, which was but short, but have been long since all torn off. 'Tis said he built this monument in his life time. There is another memorial of this archbishop in the same church, which is his effigies painted in glass, at full length, in pontificalibus, in the west window of the great south cross, with the arms of the Archiepiscopal See empaled with those of his family, viz., Port Or an archbishop's pall, and Vert 3 Bucks Argt. attired Or,¹⁶ empaled with Pali az, and under his feet with Strensall, and a little lower, at the bottom of the window, in the same letter,

Orate pro anima Magistri

Iohannis . . . nuper de Kilvington.

Strensall is the name of the golden prebend belonging to this church; but who this Iohannes . . . de Kilvington was I cannot find; the antient family of the Meinhills have resided there time out of mind.

I hope you will excuse the trouble of this, and give me leave to subscribe myself,

Sir, your very humble servant,

S. GALE.

¹⁶ Thomas Scott, or Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, was Archbishop of York in 1480. He built much in the archiepiscopal palaces, the kitchen at Whitehall, the pantry at Southwell, and offices at Thorpe. Rebuilt great part of the church of Rotherham, and founded a school there. His arms were, Vert, 3 stags, trippant, arg.—*Table of Bishops*, printed in *Reports and Papers of Architectural Societies, Counties of York, Lincoln, &c.*, 1852, p. 54.

P.S. Be pleased when you have done with the two old writeings to transmitt them again to your humble servant.

W. SMITH "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD IN LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

Spofforth, March 18, 1729.

Dear Sir,

Just before I received your last, we lost our valuable friend (Dr. Danny), he left us with very little pain of body, and with great cheerfullness of mind ; all his MSS. are in his will ordered to the flames ; there is, among many others, a collection and short explanation of the sense and pertinency of all the texts out of the Old Test. quoted or alluded to in the New ; a dissertation on the canon of SS. ; a chronology of the first century ; a Harmonia Evangel., &c.

I know you'll grieve with me, not only that we have lost so valuable a man, but that his works can't survive him ; though he was one of the best preachers and writers I ever knew, yet his insuperable diffidence made him dislike his performances, so that he was almost always sure to be the only person who was uneasy at the most agreeable entertainment. But all is past remedy ; Dr. Danyne and his works have left us, and we may be long enough before we meet with another of his wit and sense, learning and good breeding, affability and integrity, with a most agreeable manner, which shewed his good qualitys in the most gracefull light ; and to all this he had a resolution which nothing could daunt or mislead where his own character was out of the question, but if ever that was concerned, he was sure to be wrong through an excess of modesty, the only circumstance of life in which he wanted a gentleman-like assurance.

While I am thinking of my lost friend I forget I am troublesome to you, so that after I have delivered Mrs. Danny's service, and desired my own may be acceptable to Mrs. Stukeley, I shall conclude.

I am, Sir,

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

W. SMITH.

FRANCIS DRAKE "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., IN BEDFORD ROW,
NEAR GRAY'S INN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

York, Sep. 22nd, 1729.

Sir,

I take the liberty to acquaint you that there is a MS. history of our cathedral, dedicated to Mr. S. Thompson, and said to be drawn up either by you or your brother, fallen into the hands of an ignorant printer in this city, who is about to publish it with some foolish additions of his own. The MS. itself is so incorrect that I dare say a man of your character would not suffer the publication of it in that condition, as you may see by a copy that Mr. Isaac Mansfield, the famous plasterer, has now in his hands, in London.

I have too great a value for the name of Gayle to let this account come out without giving you notice of it. But herein you may use your pleasure; the printer's name is Gent, in Coffee yard.

I should not care to be mentioned in this affair, but should, however, be proud if anything would conduce to a correspondence betwixt us, who am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS DRAKE.

Mr. Mansfield lives in Great Poultney Street.

SAMUEL GALE TO FRANCIS DRAKE.

[London], Sept. 30, 1729.

Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for your kind letter, but must own I was somewhat surprized to think that anyone should pretend to print a MS. in any person's name without his knowledge or consent, or even any name to it, for I know of no such MS. signed by me or dedicated to Mr. S. Thompson; all that I can recollect is that Mr. Thompson was a person belonging to the church, for whom I had a respect, upon which account I gave him some few historical notes for his better information in his business, but without any authentic quotations, it being only a loose jejune narrative, and what I scribbled when I was a

school boy at Mr. Jackson's in the minster yard, above twenty years since, but that such a poor business should ever be thought worth the printing is very ridiculous. If it be mine, as 'tis said, I should rather desire it might be committed to the flames; all that I can say further is that if any person putts my name to any such MS. without my consent, I shall proceed in that case as the law directs. So Mr. Gent had best take care what he does. Sir, since you have been so civil in this affair, I should be glad to have your further opinion and advice in this matter. If he should print it he will be a great loser by it. I shall not in the least mention your name in this affair if I should write to Mr. Gent about it. I should be very glad of the favour of a line or two when you judge it convenient, which will be very acceptable to,

Sir, your very obliged humble servant,

SAML. GALE.

MR. HORSELEY, CONCERNING PTOLEMY'S PLACING OF CATTARICK,
AND MR. SALMON'S.—H. C.

Morpeth, Novb. 1, 1729.

Sir,

I hope this will find you safe at London. Mr. Stephenson and I had a pleasant journey home, and our frequent remembrance of you rendered it more agreeable to us both.

. . . . Te diximus integro
Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,
Quum sol oceano subest.

[*Hor. Carm.*, lib. iv., carm v., 38].

Onely our moisture was of a different nature from Horace's. We gott safe that evening we left you to Pierce-bridge, but somewhat late, and wett with the rain.

Mr. Salmon¹⁷ has changed his mind as to the places in this countrey, but still adheres to Greata-bridge for Cataractonium.

¹⁷ Nathaniel, son of Rev. Thomas Salmon, of Mepsall, Beds. His mother was a daughter of the notorious Serjeant Bradshaw. He was of Benet Coll., Camb., in 1690, and on leaving college went into holy orders, and became curate of Westmill, Herts. He resigned the clerical profession, having scruples against taking the oaths to Q. Anne; and applied himself to the study of physic, which he practised at St. Ives, Hunts., and afterwards at Bishop Stortford, Herts. Died in 1742.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*, vol. xxvii., 79.

I was, chiefly for diversion, trying your argument drawn from Ptolemy's latitude in favor of Catarick for Cataractonium. I found that because of Ptolemy's generall error in 2 or 3 degrees of latitude, the argument must be grounded upon the relative situation of latitude; therefore I compared the difference of degrees in our modern maps between London and Cattarick, with the same difference of degrees of latitude, by Ptolemy, to Londinium and Cataractonium. I own the result was rather in favor of Greata-bridge; but it is not to be imagined that any observations made at or before Ptolemy's time could be so exact as that one can argue from them with any probability, when a few miles on the earth, or a few minutes in the heavens, is all the difference in contest. Britain was out of the way; this and generall errors in Ptolemy are sufficient to convince us that no observations had been made with any great accuracy. I have nothing more at present to add, but that I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. HORSELEY.

MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ. [TO ROGER GALE], CONCERNING A CURIOUS SMALL BUSTO OF A WOMAN FOUND AT YORK; THE BODY OF A VENUS FOUND AT SPALDING; AND A PLAN OF THAT PLACE TAKEN BY MR. GRUNDY.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. II., Pt. II., p. 52, by J. Nichols].

Spallding, 22 July, 1732.

Dear Sir,

Gratitude demands it from me to acknowledge your kind invitation of me to your house, and of your so readily accommodating me with your fine antique Brigantian copper busto,¹⁸

¹⁸ "It is impossible to say who this fine busto represents. Abbot Starbini called it Berenice, from its beautiful hair and head-dress; others from the passion exprest in the face, would have it to be Lucretia."—R. G.

"This bust was found in digging a cellar in the manor or ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, York, about 1716, and given to Roger Gale, Esq., who supposed it *Lucretia*, there being no goddess in all the Roman theology to ascribe it to. It was drawn and engraven by that very ingenious artist, Mr. Vertue, F.A.S., and the plate given by Mr. Gale to Mr. Drake's Hist. of York, which see p. 65. It may have been the ornament of a standard, like that bronze bust found in rebuilding the great bridge at Cambridge, which Dr. Stukeley fancied to represent Oriuna, the wife of Carausius, and which is now in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Lort."—*J. Nichols*.

of which I produced an excellent cast in the same metall, by the best hand in London; and my friend and kinsman, Mr. Lynn, has another taken from mine, of which treasures we are very fond, for like the Lacedæmonians, let my home be never so homely, I conceive it best worth cultivating; 'tis more than enough for my leisure and enquirys; and Britain, through its various ages, affords as much as I can wish, though fewest instances in the sculptile way, or arts of designing in generall. To draw from you, Sir, who must have considerably juster thoughts about that *molle spirans* bronze than we can pretend to, I cannot forbear telling you, I conceited (as you told me, I think, that it was found among some ruins near Boutham-barr, at York) it to be intended for Cartismandona by the artist; but from the melancholy air of the countenance, having a little further considered it, I am now more inclined to think it her contemporary, the unfortunate wife of the brave Caratac, when under the distresse of the Roman captivity, and doomed to adorn the triumph of Claudius, or rather of Ostorius, whose name, I think, Tacitus gives us not, but says her husband's noble, manly carriage, and oration at the Imperial tribunal, gained him, her, and his brothers, their liberty. Methinks this face seems to be taken when that great man's wife was kneeling before the throne of their imperious Conqueror, and to have all that grandeur in misery as might move *Agrippinam signis Romanis præidentem*, and all that grand gusto of the Græcian sculptors who then flourished in most parts of the western world, especially at Rome (where probably this was made), and had there done many admirable works, and so continued to do, down to the end of the Antonine family. Horace, who shews himself a connoisseur sufficient whenever he but occasionally hints at the arts of designing, tells us, *Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes Intulit agresti Latio*, so long before as his and Augustus's time, who *marmoream reliquit Romam*, as he himself did testifye; and I cannot perceive but the heads on his and his successors' coins to Nero, when they commonly fix the standard for elegancy, *in re metallicâ*, are as bold and just as after, but the reverses have rarely so many figures on them, and I believe their medaglions are rarer; yet some of the few brasse family pieces which I

have seen in my Lord Coleraine's collection, the Agrippina in brasse, with Neptune on the *rev.*; the Augustus, of the same size, with an eagle on the *rev.*; in my own few specimens of such remains of antiquity, and the *Civitatibus Asiæ restitutis* there allso, a compliment to Tiberius, which Mr. Secretary Addison, under Naples, takes so much notice of as to give a print of it, are proofs, in my judgement, sufficient to fix the standard of the grand gusto *in re metallicâ* higher than Nero, and why we may admitt this most elegant busto of the age, as I imagine it. In Nero's age, they became more drest, affected neatnesse, and a finenesse not to be found, nor to be so agreeable as the simple grandeur that appears from the conclusion of the Punick warrs to Nero's time. There was some adulation, but nothing like what I have seen of him in a *rev.* of a mezzo-bronzo, a complex figure of that prince, both as the god Phæbus and the fiddler Nero, as he appeared on the stage; when the poet says, it was a happy piece of prudence in his competitors, brothers of the string, to play so, that he might have the præference and the prize.

I cannot boast of the exquisite beauty of the workmanship; but (considering it is cutt out of a wragg-stone, coarse *et ex quolibet Saxo non fiat Venus nitidissima*), we have lately had repositied in our musæum of the Antiquarian Society (which has the greatest honor for you, Sir) an alto-relievo trunk, from the neck to the navel, with one arm left of Venus, the old tutelar patronesse of this place, in a sort of recumbent posture. It was lately found buried, very deep, under the foundation of a stack of chimneys of our society-house, which were pinned up and repaired, the foundation having given way. Perhaps there might have been, long ago, a temple consecrated to her in that very place, afterwards demolished, and thereon a Christian church erected, as is not uncommon; for the old conventual church stood thereabouts, and facing the high bridge, I believe, extended so farr as to cover the ground our society-house now stands upon. This, however, is the most remarkable sculpture I've ever seen found in these parts; and appearing never to have been cloathed, and being in such a posture, makes me conclude is no remains of any Christian monument, or Scripture history. The Saxon Friga, of both sexes, say some, was represented

sitting, the body naked, but muscled more like a man, with short hair; this has long locks, large breasts, and tender muscling.

Mr. Grundy,¹ an accurate land surveyor, teacher of the mathematicks, and member of our society, who has surveyed this large lordship lately for the Duke of Buccleugh, lord of this manor, having drawn the plan of this town, as a donation to our musæum, proposes to add the perspective views of the publick buildings as decorations at the sides of it; and for one, seeing we have no other authority that I know of, the form of our old conventual church (taken down and sold by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, to whom Henry VIII. gave all the buildings and personalls), I propose he shall give a drawing of an old velome mapp² I have, made before the dissolution; which is of the better authority, because Croyland abby-church, therein allso depicted, is not unlike the remains of it, or what from the remains we may well judge it to have been. To this, his plan, I have subjoyned a short historicall account³ of the town, at his request, and the instance of our society, whom I labor to serve all I can, and truly my labor is not in vain, for I have the pleasure of good company there once a week for my pains; and what is to me the most valuable consideration, my sons may have, as my eldest has for some time past had, the advantage of an early introduction into the conversation of sober, learned, and ingenious men, and of well-knowing such of their neighbors whose acquaintance will be best worth cultivating; seeing what new things come out in literature at a light expense, and exerting themselves without that immoderate awe and restraint which grave faces of unknown personages putt upon youths, when they might speak to the purpose. I intreat you, good Sir, to believe me, &c., yours,

MAUR. JOHNSON, JUNR.

P.S.—Breval observes in his remarks on several parts of

¹ "Mr. J. Grundy was much employed in draining and in improving the navigations in Cheshire and Lancashire."—See *Brit. Topog.*, i., 260, 266, 530, 531.

² "Quere if that called the Abbot's old map."—See *Brit. Top.*, i., 537.

³ See an extract from this account in *Itin. Cur.*, p. 18; see also *Brit. Top.*, i., 528, 536.

Europe, that the Celtic coins of Princes of the Sequani are much the best work ; that many of them have a Greek-like character ; and I think all agree with our great Camden⁴ that Caligula built the Arx Britannica in Dutch Holland ; from whence, and the Burgh castle at Leyden, according to Breval's judgement,⁵ a work of that age, and not Hengist's, it may seem there were Roman artificers, architects at least, early in these parts of the world ; and the other arts of designing, which Sir Harry Wotton says are subservient to that, usually attend upon it ; sculpture and painting being of chief use to adorn building.

FRANCIS DRAKE, "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., IN BEDFORD ROW,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

York, Aug. 7, 1732.

Sir,

I have at length ventured to lay before the world proposals for publishing my EBORACVM, as the publick prints advertise. I hope I shall meet with encouragement in the subscriptions, my expences already are very great, in collecting materials, and I am not willing to risque any more upon it till I see how the design is favoured. The number of plates, necessary for illuminating the work, are many and chargeable, for which reason 2 guineas can never be thought too much for 500 pages in folio, which will bind very well into two volumes, and divide the civil and ecclesiastical history of York.

I have one thing to beg pardon of you, which is, for inserting in the chapter designed for the Appendix *De Cornu Ulphi*, &c. I did it purely to lend a lustre to the whole. A dissertation upon soe valuable a piece of antiquity, with the name of Gale annexed, must give a credit to the work ; and I am not out of hopes, as you seemed to hint to me, that when you see the design goe forward you will oblige me, and the world, with that treatise. I return your brother many thanks for his MS., and should be glad to know if it may be sent him again by the same hands that brought it.

I know noe way to be out of your debt, the obligations are

⁴ Page 27.

⁵ Remarks, vol. i., p. 23.

too strong upon me ; as a small acknowledgement I must beg of you to accept one copy of the book when it comes out, royal paper, *ex dono Authoris*, and I have set you down accordingly. I should be glad to know that you are not offended at my presumption in printing the title of the dissertation without your leave ; and it would exceedingly add to my satisfaction if you would assure me that the world should not be deceived in that particular.

I am, Sir,
Your much obliged humble servant,
F. DRAKE.

[Answered 12 Augst., 1732.]

SAMUEL GALE "TO MR. FRANCIS DRAKE."—H. F. ST. J.

London, Augst. 12, 1732.

Sir,

I received the favour of yours of the 7th inst., and am glad to hear you goe on with your great and ingenious designe to doe honour to your antient citty. I hope you will meet with just encouragement, which I shall not fail to promote. I have not yet seen the advertizement you mention, but could have wished you had not putt my dissertation in it, haveing had a designe of publishing it myself, which, if I doe not, 'tis very probable that trouble may devolve to you, but there is time enough to think further of that matter. I have mislaid the copy somewhere, and have been upon the hunt these two or three days, but I believe I shall find it. We have lately had a fine book printed here, writt by Mr. Horseley, viz., *Britannia Romana*, in which is a collection of everything in antiquity relateing to Brittan, and in which you will find an accurate account of York, which I presume you have not seen. Burton and Gale's *Antonins Itineraries* may afford you some light in the Roman affairs, but you will pardon me for advizeing you to what you may have already perused. I return you a great many thanks for your kind present, and wish you all success in your plates, which must be done by our London gravers. My brother gives his service to you, and desires you to leave his MS. with Mr. Johnson, collector of the excise at York, who will take care to send it him.

I find by some of our newspapers several sepulchral stones have been removed in paveing the nave of the church, the memory of which and what was discovered in the ground, I hope you will take care to transmitt to posterity. There was a vast blew stone neare the choir entrance, for Geo. Gale, Lord Mayor of York, one of my ancestors, formerly adorned with brass plates, a drawing of which I have before they were torne off, the engraveing of which I shall give you if you think it proper, and

Remaine, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

SAML. GALE.

LETTER FROM BEAUPRE BELL UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Decr. 11th, 1736.

Sir,

You will find among the inclosed papers not onely the Dissertation upon your curious medal,⁶ but my whole Preface, which I hope you will please to read over with your usual candor to the author, and inform me of any particulars that are not just, or not exprest with sufficient clearnesse. I thought when I transcribed it that 'twas tolerably compleat, but doubt not that several objections will arise to you, since some have occurred to myself in giving it a slight perusall, which I beg leave to mention for information.

Page 3d. I say that the gold and silver coins of the R. Pub., with those of the first emperors, are of a very fine allay ; in which I follow Savot, yet have doubts that the rule is not universal, having seen some, particularly one of Nero, that seemed to be of a base metal, yet without any marks of modern forgery. Is his salvo of their being counterfeits of the time sufficient, or should I not add plerumque, or somewhat to that effect?

Though my book begins only at the ruin of the Commonwealth, after which the moneys cannot be easily reduced to the parts of the As, would it not be proper to insert (p. 4) some short account of the As, and its divisions? If you think it necessary, will read over Arbuthnot's piece on weights, which has laid very

⁶ "A medal that I have of Faustina, Junr."—R. G.

quiet on my table some months, though if I should find as many blunders in his calculations as in the first few chapters I have examined, it shall be the last time I will ever disturb him.

Tho' the medal I cite of Gallienus (p. 6) *ALACRITATI*⁷ has some appearance of ivory, yet it is not manifestly of that kind, and might have been struck in his younger years, for Eutropius says *Imperium primum feliciter gessit*. I have a quarto volum of *Antique Gemms* prettily designed 4 years ago at Paris, wherein are several of Mars and Venus in the same attitude with Faustina's coin *VENERI VICTRICI*. I have not thought it worth while to refer to this author, but as you may not possibly have seen the book, I shall transcribe his judgement on them.

Nous avons une medaille presque semblable a cette pierre : elle represente sur les Revers Marc-Aurele et Faustine, autour est cette Legende *VENERI VICTRICI*. Ou veut que ce soit Faustine sous la figure de Venus, qui retient Mars sous celle de Marc-Aurele prêt a partir pour la guerre. Quelques uns lui out voulu donner une interpretation Satirique, et l'idée des amours de Faustine et du Gladiateur en etait le fondement : mais il y a nulle apparence que le senat d'ailleurs si sage, eut songé a donner cette mortification à un Prince qui avoit pour lui le cœur de tout le monde. Addison has much the same remark in his travels in the Isle of Caprea.

I am, &c., yours,

BEAUPRE BELL.

FROM MR. FRANCIS DRAKE, OF YORK, CONCERNING A LARGE
BRICK WITH ROMAN LETTERS UPON IT, FOUND THERE.

York, June 1, 1737.

Sir,

According to my promise, when anything occurred to me worth communicating to so great a connoisseur in antiquitys as yourself, I send you the inclosed inscription, which fell into my hands the other day, in the following manner.

I took a walk to our Brickhills this week, in order to purchase 2 small urns which were lately dug up there intire, which very rarely happens, either thro' the carelessness of the laborers or

⁷ The coin of Gallienus, with the legend *ALACRITATI*, is very rare. Cohen cites an example from the Vienna cabinet.—*John Evans, F.R.S.*

their own brittlenesse. Upon enquiry of the master if anything else remarkable had been discovered, it put him in mind of a large piece of brick, as he said, which was dug up last winter, with letters upon it. I desired to see it, and with some difficulty it was found lying neglected amongst the long grasse of the place. It is a piece of burnt clay, about two foot long, and near a foot wide, with 2 ledges running parallel on each side, but none at the ends, which makes me conjecture that it was designed, with others, for a drain, or conveyance of water from the bottom of some sepulchre.

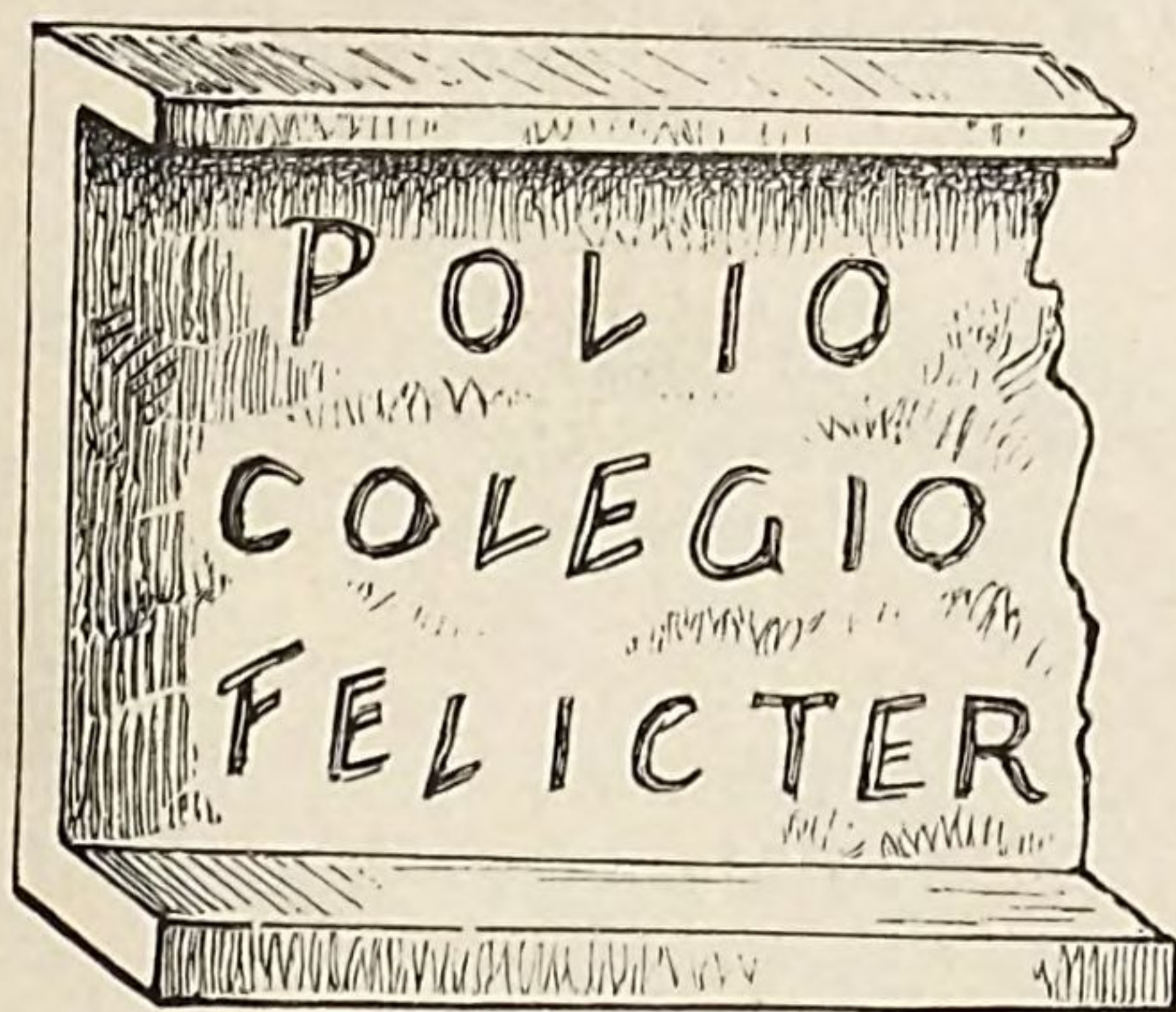
POLIO
COLEGIO
FELICFR

The letters were made with a finger when the clay was moist, and are about 3 inches in high. I will not take upon me to read the inscription, but shall offer a conjecture to your superior judgement about it. POLIO, not POLLIO, is a name that occurs several times in Gruter's inscriptions, and once in Consular. COLEGIO⁸ I take for COLEGIONIBVS, and the last word for FELICITER.

There is no difficulty in the letters at all, except in the first of the last word, which is more like a Runick character than a Roman ; yet I think it can stand in this place for nothing else than an F. If you allow me this reading, then Polio Colegionibus feliciter signifys, in my sence, that Polio to the united Legions wishes happinesse. The Legions are the VI. and IX., which are supposed, both by Mr. Horseley and myself, to have been united at York ; for there the IXth Legion was as well as the VIth, as appears by the inscription upon the standard bearer,⁹ and probably both incorporated at this place. Feliciter was one of the Verba solennia, and was often used alone, to wish prosperity and good successe upon any remarkable occasion.

⁸ "There is no such word as Colegio in Latin ; it is plain that this inscription is imperfect at both ends. Had it been intire, I do not doubt but we should have found Colegio to have referred to some college, or company of artificers, to whom either the aqueduct or brickmaker belonged."—R. G.

⁹ "Lucius Duccius."—See *Horsley's Brit. Rom.*—R. G.



INSCRIBED TILE.—*See Preface, p. XIII.*

ROGER GALE, TO MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ. AN ACCOUNT OF
NORTHALLERTON.—H. C.—[Printed in *Nichols' Reliq.
Galean.*, No. ii., Pt. ii., p. 200].

Decembr. 23d, 1739.

Dear Sir,

I have been hindred from answering your desires of sending you an account of the burrough of Northallerton, by the short days, and some other things upon my hands, that would not give me time to look over some notes I had taken occasionally upon that subject many years ago, but I now send you what I have collected from them, and hope it may give some entertainment to you and the gentlemen of the Society of Spalding, and am,

Yours and their most humble Servant,

R. GALE.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHALLERTON, IN
THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, BY ROGER
GALE.—H. C.—[Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. ii., Part
ii., 1781, p. 200].

The first mention I find of Northallerton is in Domesday Book, which was composed between the 14th and 20th of William the Conqueror, though Simeon Dunelmensis,¹⁰ who lived in the year 1164, speaks of it in the third year of that king's reign, when he sent an army to Durham to punish the murderers of Robert Cumin, whom he had created Earl of Northumberland, and was slain there by the people of the place and country.

In the former it is wrote Alluertune, and styled Terra Regis, being then in the king's own demesne; and Alverton in the latter, as well as in all our antient historians and records that mentioned it. This gives us reason to believe that it took its name from the great king Alfred, and was originally called Aluredtune, and afterwards softened into Alvertun and Allerton. It is highly probable that it rose out of the ashes of an old Roman station, whose name we have lost, there being still in the parish, and not half a mile distant, a hamlet at this day called Romanby, through which runs an old Roman way from Thirsk to Cattarick,

¹⁰ P. 182.

where it joins the great Ermin-street; and the great banks and intrenchments yet remaining between the two towns are thought by the judicious to have been Roman works.¹¹

In the year 769, Beornredus or Earnredus, a tyrant in Northumberland, burnt down Catterick,¹² the Roman Catteractonium, but six miles distant from Northallerton, which latter therefore might very well be destroyed by him at the same time, and continued to lie waste till after the death of the two Danish kings, Inguar and Hubba, A.D. 883, when king Alfred caused the desolate part of Northumberland (as all the country between the Humber and the Tweed was then called) to be re-inhabited.

No sooner had this wise and good king any respite from his wars, than he began to repair the losses sustained from the enemy, by raising up towns demolished, and castles out of their ruins, and erecting new ones where necessary for the defence of his territories, or convenient for the habitation of his subjects. Among others Alvretene, now called Offerton, in Derbyshire, is believed to have been one; but since no antient author gives us their names it is merely conjecture, and then why will not the same conjecture hold as good for Northallerton that still retains more of his name? And though he first bestowed the kingdom of Northumberland upon Guthrun the Dane at his baptism, as well as that of the East Angles, and afterwards upon one Guthred, a young man redeemed from captivity¹³ to be placed upon a throne, they were only feudatories to him; and when the latter died, he reunited both these kingdoms to his other dominions.

This town, before the Conquest, was held by Siward, Earl of Northumberland, with the shire belonging to it, and was in all probability destroyed again, when the Conqueror, enraged by the rebellion against him in these parts, laid waste all the country between York and Durham, in the third year of his reign, for we find at the end of the account of it in Domesday Book M°. wast' est. It seems, however, to have been soon re-edified, for William Rufus¹⁴ gave the manor of Alvertun to the church of

¹¹ They lye on the W. of Northallerton and N.E. of Romanby.

¹² Sim. Dunelm., p. 106.

¹³ Sim. Dun., l. ii., 14.

¹⁴ Registr. Hon. Rich., Append., pp. 173-175, No. 125.

Durham ; and that bishop holds it to this day, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all the shire, and keeps a court-leet and court-baron there after Easter and Michaelmas every year, the latter of which has a great number of copyholders depending upon it, who pay but a certain moderate rent upon renewal of their leases.

The next mention we find of Northallerton is occasioned in all our historians by the famous battle of the standard, in the third year of king Stephen, A.D. 1138, and fought near this town ; wherein David, king of Scotland, was entirely routed by the inhabitants of Yorkshire, with some assistance from the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and people of these parts, under the command of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, Ralph, Bishop of Orkney, William, Earl of Albemarle, and other nobles ; but the Archbishop was not in the field, falling sick, and staying behind at Thursk : above 10,000 Scots were killed or taken prisoners, with little loss to the English. The scene of this action was on a plain about two miles north, between Cowton and Northallerton ;¹⁵ and the holes where the Scots were buried are still visible, and called the Scots' Pits.

By an inquisition¹⁶ taken 7 Edward III. it was found that the Homines de Northallerton were *liberi et liberæ conditionis*, only paying 40 marks yearly to the bishop of Durham, who had also the royalties of the manor then allowed him ; and it thereby appears the town had then two *præpositi villæ*, that sat in court with the bishop's steward or bailiff, to hear and determine what disputes might arise among the inhabitants ; but when they lost these officers or the bishop his annual rent, is unknown ; for neither of them are now in being. The burgage houses, however, seem to have continued always in the crown, from their electing members of parliament ; and most of them pay a small fee-farm rent to this day.

There was a large Soc belonging to this manor ; for not only

¹⁵ Mr. Gale seems to have made a slight mistake in the MS. when he says that the plain where the battle was fought is about two miles from Northallerton ; whereas, if the map of the county of Richmond and Allertonshire in the Registrum and the scale of miles on it are to be depended upon, it is full 5 miles distant. Perhaps the engraver is in fault, as is most likely.

¹⁶ V. Reg. Hon. Rich. Append., p. 173, No. 123.

the whole district now called Allertonshire appertained to it, which at present is bounded by the little river Wiske on the west, but all the rest of that country from the said rivulet to the river Swale was included it, till William the Conqueror added it to the earldom of Richmond; and it now makes part of Gilling East Wapentake; and several other towns that are laid to it in Domesday Book lie at present in the Wapentake of Burdforth, and so must have been taken from it. The town was a third time destroyed by the Scots in the 12th of Edward II., when they made an inroad to the very gates of York, as appears by a mandate of that king's, directed the year following to the collectors of the taxes, to exempt it and several others from payment thereof, in consideration that they had been ruined by those his enemies and rebels.¹⁷

The castle was built near the town, on the west side, by bishop Galfridus Rufus,¹⁸ in the time of Henry I., but much nearer to it than the old Roman castrum. This bishop gave it to a nephew of his who had married a niece of the Earl of Almarle's, as Godwin¹⁹ says; but the continuator of Simeon Dunelmensis tells exactly the same story of William Cumin, Chancellor of Scotland, who had made himself master of the bishoprick, upon the death of the bishop, A.D. 1140, the 5th of king Stephen, and, in those troublesome times, detained it by force for three years, when he gave it up to the new bishop by composition. Hugh Pudsey,²⁰ the bishop, either rebuilt or fortified it (*firmit*) in 1173; but Henry II. made him demolish it again within four years after, though he offered a great sum to redeem it. I believe it was never rebuilt, though Leland,²¹ from Scalæ Chronicon says, one Gotselyn Daivel fortified the manor of Allerton in

¹⁷ Rymer's Fæd., vol. iii., p. 801.

¹⁸ Outside the east wall of the present chapter house at Durham, the grave of this prelate was found a few years ago, and in it his episcopal ring of gold set with a sapphire, now preserved in the chapter library.

¹⁹ *De Præsul. Angl.*

²⁰ Lel. Itin. V. viii., p. 2, 43. Hugo de Puteaco fecit oppidum apud Alverton. Hugh Pudsey was the nephew of king Stephen, and son of the count of Bar. He was Archdeacon of Winchester, and Chancellor of York. He built the Galilee at Durham; Darlington church; and founded Finchale Priory and Sherborne Hospital.

²¹ Collect., p. 540.

the time of Edward II., which Gotselyn Daivel was a partisan of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards executed for robbery.

Whether by the word Manor the Castle is to be understood, or only a manor-house, or the town itself, I shall not take upon me to determine, though I believe the latter is intended by it: I remember a good piece of the gate-house standing, but now there is not a stone left, several houses in the town having of late years been built and repaired out of these ruins.

I find but one religious house here, which was of Carmelites; the scite thereof was on the east side of the town, on the bank of the little brook called Sunbeck, and still retains the name of the Freerage; nothing remains of it but some obscure foundations of the out-walls that encompassed it. It was founded by Thomas Hatfield,²² bishop of Durham, who died in 1381, after he had sat in that see almost thirty-six years. Being of a mendicant order, it had no possessions besides the house and gardens, which now belong to Robert Raikes [Fulthorpe], Esq., and lie on the back side of his house. Walter Kellaw, prior of the convent, who was provincial of the Carmelites in England, died and was buried here, A.D. 1367; so perhaps was the first prior.

About the middle of the town, in the east row, stands a brick building, called Maison Dieu, an hospital founded by Richard de Moore,²³ a draper in Northallerton, about the year 1476, for 13 poor people, men or women, though now it only maintains four. There were many lands and houses formerly belonging to it, now lost; at present it only enjoys two fields, called Maison Dieu and Castle-hill Closes, the rents of which are divided among the poor of the hospital, and may now amount to about 40s. to each of them. Some have said it was founded by one Sir James Strange-ways; but this Sir James and his son were only trustees to see the hospital kept in good repair, and the pensions duly paid to the poor. The persons herein to be maintained were obliged by

²² Thomas Hatfield was keeper of the Privy Seal. He was the builder of the bishop's throne, and of his own tomb. During his episcopate, which commenced in 1343, and lasted until 1381, a period of 38 years, many architectural works were undertaken in his cathedral.

²³ Moore also founded a chantry in the church of Northallerton, and provided a chantry priest, with a salary of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

the founder every morning and evening at six o'clock precisely to repeat 15 Pater-Nosters, as many Ave Marias, and the three Creeds in honour of our Lord's Passion, as also to pray for the soul of Richard de Moore, the founder, Michael de Langbain, and others their benefactors; they had at first allowed them 20s. a year, to buy sea-coals, and were to find two beds for destitute and distressed travellers one night; and in the 20th of Henry VIII. this allowance was increased to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Earl of Carlisle at present nominates the poor persons to be received into this hospital, as a descendant of Leonard, son to the Lord Dacres of Gilsland, who married the heiress of the Strangeways' family.

This account was had from Mr. Charles Neal, then vicar of Northallerton, who extracted as much as relates to the foundation of this hospital, and its endowment, from an original deed²⁴ at that time in the possession of Mr. James Wasse, of Romanby; but both of them being now dead, I am ignorant where it is at present lodged.

There was another hospital at the south end of the town, [in Romanby] dedicated to St. James, now called the Spittle, and belonging with the estate of it to Christ Church College, Oxford. It was founded by the before-mentioned bishop Pudsey. The churches of Thornton-in-the-Street and North Otterington were appropriated to it; it was also endowed with the town of Ellerbeck and the mill, half a plough-land at Romanby, and eight oxgangs of land at Otterington,²⁵ all towns in the neighbourhood thereof; and when suppressed, it was valued at 56*l.* a year.

There was a grammar and singing school here in 1327,²⁶ when the prior of Durham presented John Podesay to be master of it. There is now a grammar school, to which that dean and chapter nominate the master, and is therefore probably the same. The salary is but 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann., with an house and a small close, worth about 50*s.* a year more; the house is an antient borough-house, and gives the master a right to vote for members of parliament for the borough. Bishop Cosins founded some scholarships at Peterhouse, in Cambridge, of 10*l.* a year each, and gave

²⁴ The original deed is in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle.

²⁵ Rymer's Fæd., V. i., p. 358.

²⁶ Regist. Hon. de Rich., p. 176. The school was built anew in 1776.

such scholars as should be educated in this school a right to them next and immediately after the scholars of Durham school. Though the school has been in no great reputation of late years, the six following eminent men were all bred up in it while Mr. Smelt was master thereof:—

Dr. W. Palliser, archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, born at Kirby Wiske.

Dr. George Hickes, dean of Worcester, born at the same place.

Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous physician.

Mr. John Kettlewell, born at Brompton, in the parish of N. Allerton.

Mr. Thomas Rymer, editor of the *Fædera*, &c.

Dr. Thomas Burnet, master of the Charter-house, in London.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large handsome edifice, built in the form of a cross, the western end or nave consisting of three aisles; the whole covered with lead. It stands in a spacious church-yard, with a wide area about it, a good distance from the houses on every side, more than half way up the street from the south end, and was probably re-edified soon after its destruction by the Scots in the time of Edward II. Most of our churches here seem to be about the same date.

The steeple is a square tower rising from the middle of the church, with four pinnacles upon it, has five bells, and a good clock therein, given by their present members of parliament, 1714.

There are a few modern monuments of the dead in the church; none of them remarkable for anything extraordinary. The oldest is a raised tomb of free-stone at the west end of the north aile, with this epitaph cut round the edges:

Hic jacet in hoc tumulo Marcus Metcalfe filius [Lucæ] Metcalfe de Bedale, frater quoque et hæres Nicolai Metcalfe armigeri, unius ex sex Clericorum eximiae Cancellariæ defuncti. Qui quidem Marcus Vicarius fuit huius Ecclesiæ omnium Sanctorum de Northallerton, incumbens ibidem xxxii. annos. Vixit liv. ann. tandem sepultus xxiv. mensis Maii anno Dñi MDXCIII.

There was formerly a chantery here, the priest of which was appointed by the bishops of Durham, therefore likely to be founded by one of them, though at present unknown. It was dedicated to St. Lawrence, and valued at the suppression at 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The founder was perhaps bishop Lawrence Booth.

The vicarage, which is worth 200*l.* a year, is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The impropriator is Mr. George Pressick, of . . . in Cleveland, whose elder brother, William, purchased it of the Earl of Aylesbury, in whose family it had been long vested. He sold it to Mrs. Rayn,²⁷ of Allerton, and she or her executors sold it to Mr. George Pressick. It is held of the crown.

There are three chapels of ease in this parish, viz., Brompton, Dighton, and Worsal; and formerly there were two more, one at Romanby, the other at Lasynby, but both now disused: the reliques of the latter are turned into a stable or barn, but no marks of the former are left at Romanby.

In the year 1298, 26th Edward I., this borough sent members to parliament, which were John le Clerk and Stephen Mansell; but none afterwards till the year 1640, when by order of the House of Commons, December 11, it was restored, and admitted to its antient privilege of sending members to parliament, as are the words of the order; and the two first elected were,

	Sir Henry Cholmley, Knt.
	Thomas Hebblethwaite, Esq.
12 Charles II.	George Smithson, Esq.
	James Danby, Esq.
13 ,,	Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knt.
	Roger Talbot, Esq.
29 ,,	Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart.
	Sir Henry Calverley, Knt.
30 ,,	The same.

²⁷ Elizabeth Raine, widow, in 1737 conveyed two closes called "Yarn Acres," to George Pressick and others, upon trust, the rents thereof to be laid out in various specified ways. An inscription upon her tombstone in the church directs that certain loaves of bread should be distributed upon her gravestone and that of her husband, every Sunday, and upon the eves of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday, for ever.

31 at Oxon.	The same.
James II.	Sir David Foulis, Bart. Sir Henry Marwood, Bart.
William and Mary.	William Robinson, Esq. Thomas Lascells, Esq.
2 „	Sir William Robinson, Bart. Thomas Lascells, Esq.
7 „	Sir William Hustler, Knt. Thomas Lascells, Esq.
10 „	Sir William Hustler, Knt. Ralph Milbanke, Esq.
12 „	Sir William Hustler, Knt. Daniel Lascells, Esq.
13 „	Sir William Hustler, Knt. Robert Dormer, Esq.
1 Anne.	Robert Dormer, Esq. John Aislaby, Esq.
4 „	Sir William Hustler, Knt. Robert Dormer, Esq., in his room, chosen also for the county of Bucks.
7 „	Roger Gale, Esq. Sir William Hustler, Knt.
9 „	Roger Gale, Esq. Roger Gale, Esq. Robert Raikes, Esq. Henry Peirse, Esq. Leonard Smelt, Esq.
1 George.	Cholmley Turner, Esq. Leonard Smelt, Esq.
2 „	Leonard Smelt, Esq. } Which have been Henry Peirse, Esq. } chosen ever since.

The right of election is in the owners of the burgage-houses, which are [A.D. 1739] truly in number but 194, and a half, and are distinguished from other houses in the town by their having had right of common on the North Moor, as appears by the deed of partition of that moor still extant; and if any of the burgage-houses have not some parcel of ground formerly part of that

common before it was divided and inclosed, it is because the owners have since sold their share. The houses that now claim votes are increased indeed to about 204; and as it is not well known which of them have crept clandestinely into this privilege they are likely to retain it, but the number is now so settled, that it will not be possible for the future to admit any more of those usurpations. The bishop of Durham's bailiff is the returning officer.

The present town, which may have been called Northallerton, in distinction from another stiled Allerton Maulyverer, from an antient family of that name residing there many generations, but now extinct, consists of one wide street above half a mile in length, but, as it is not everywhere of the same breadth, I can only say it is very open and spacious from one end to the other, and as it is now almost new paved, and will be so in a little time from side to side, and several good houses of stone and brick erected in it, that it will be much more commodious than formerly. About one-third of its length from the south end stands the tolbooth, where the July sessions of the north riding and the bishop's court are held. A little farther stands the cross, erected upon four ascents of stone, the same as itself; and then still farther on the shambles, all belonging to the bishop of Durham, who leases them out with the tolls at the reserved rent of 8*l.* per ann̄, besides the fine on renewal. Their annual value is about 40*l.* per annum.

On Wednesday in every week is a very plentiful market for corn and all other provisions; and from Christmas to St. George's day, a fortnight day, as it is called, every 2nd Wednesday, on which is a great market for all sorts of live cattle. It has, besides these, four annual fairs, to which there is great resort, viz., on Candlemas day, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Matthew's day, for all manner of cattle and horses. Leland says, its fairs were granted by King John to Philippus Pictaviensis,¹ bishop of Durham, A.D. 1200, which must be understood of those on Candlemas and Bartholomew days, the only fairs in being when he lived; for that upon St. George's day, to com-

¹ The chapter-house was built by Philip de Pictavia. He was bishop from 1195 to 1214.

mence upon the eve, and continue the day after the festival, with a fortnight day every other Wednesday till Lammas, for buying and selling all manner of cattle, was granted to Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, by Philip and Mary; and that on St. Matthew's day, for the like time and purpose, with a fortnight day from Lammas till Christmas, by James I. to William James, then bishop of Durham,² as appears by his charter, of which they have an attested copy. As the fortnight day is now only used from Christmas to St. George's day, it is probable the town enjoys that in consequence of King John's grant, when he gave them the two first fairs, and that by the new grants of Philip and Mary, and that of James I. They attempted to continue them throughout the year, though without success.

It is no corporation, neither is there any particular manufacture carried on here; it is a great thorough-fare to the north, with good inns for the accommodation of travellers. There is a small brook runs through it a little beyond the shambles, and over it two handsome stone bridges for foot passengers and horses, which is Sunbeck afore-mentioned.

In the year 1736, by authority of parliament, for registering of deeds for the north riding, a handsome house and office was built here.

SIR REGINALD GRAHAM, OF NORTON CONYERS, BART., TO
R. GALE; WITH ANOTHER INCLOSED FROM MRS. ANNE
SAVILLE, ABOUT OLD HENRY JENKINS, OF ELLERTON-
UPON-SWALE, TO SIR RICHARD GRAHAM.—H. C.

Norton, Aug. 26, 1739-40.

Sir,

I have sent you an account of Henry Jenkins as I find it in my grandfather's book. The time of his death is mentioned under the letter, as I have sett it down; it seems not to have been the same hand; he must live sometime after Mrs. Saville³ sent this account to Sir Richard. I have heard Sir Richard

² Collect., vol. i., 293.

³ Anne Savile was the daughter of John Savile, Esq., of Methley, an ancestor of John, Earl of Mexborough.

was sherif⁴ when Jenkins gave evidence to six score years in a cause betwixt Mr. How⁵ and Mrs. Wastell,⁶ of Ellerton; the judge askt him how he gott his living, he said by thatching and fishing.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,
R. GRAHAM.

MRS. SAVILLE'S LETTER TO SIR R. GRAHAM.

Sir,

When I came first to live at Bolton,⁷ it was told me a man lived in the parish 150 years old, that he had sworn (as witnesse in a cause at York) to 120 years, which the judge reproving him for, he said he was butler at that time to Lord Conyers. They told me it was reported that his name was found in some old register of the Lord Conyers's⁸ servants; but truly it never was in my thoughts to enquire of my Lord Darcy whether this last particular was true or not; for I believed little of the story for a great many years, till one day, being in my sister's kitchen, Henry Jenkins come in to beg an alms, I had a mind to examine him. I told him he was an old man, who must shortly expect to give an account to God for all he did or sayd, and desired him to tell me very truly how old he was. He paused a little, and then said that, to the best of his knowledge, he was about an hundred and sixty two or three. I asked him what kings he remembered, he said 'Henry the Eighth'; I asked him what publick thing he could longest remember, he said 'Floyden

⁴ Richard Graham was sheriff for the first time in 1670, ten years after the death of Jenkins. *No Jenkins died 1670 12 yrs old in 1573*

⁵ John Grubham Howe, Esq., brother to the first Viscount Howe, was M.P. for Gloucestershire, *temp.* William and Mary, and also of Queen Anne, who made him a privy councillor. He died in 1722, and his Yorkshire estates, including the manor of Ellerton, were sold to Mr. Christopher Crowe.

⁶ Elizabeth Savile, sister of Anne, was the widow of Leonard Wastell, Esq., of Bolton-on-Swale, who died in 1671.

⁷ "Bolton is about a mile from Ellerton."—R. G.

⁸ "Lord Conyers lived at Hornby Castle, and upon his heiress descended the Lord Darcy, who lived at Hornby Castle when this letter was wrote. The last Lord Conyers dyed without heirs male, the 3rd and 4th of Phil. and Mary, A.D. 1557."—R. G.

field'; I asked if the king was there, he said 'No, he was in France, and that the Earl of Surrey was generall'; I asked how old he might be then, he said 'between ten and twelve, for,' says he, 'I was sent to Northallerton with a horse load of arrows, but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them.'

I thought by these marks I might find something in history. I lookt into an old book that was in the house, and did find that Flodden-field was 152 years before, so that if he was then eleven years old, he must be 162 or 163 years, as he said when I examined him. I found by the book that bows and arrows were then used, and that the earl he named was generall at that time, and that King Henry the Eighth was then at Tournay in France, so that I don't know what to answer to the consistency of these things, for Henry Jenkins is a poor man, can neither write nor read. Here are allso four or five people in the same parish that are reputed, all of them, to be 100 years old, or within 2 or 3 years of it, and they all say he was an elderley man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any registers were in churches, as it's said. He told me when he was butler to Lord Conyers, that he remembered the abbot of Fountains, who used to drink with his lord a glass heartily; and the dissolution⁹ of the monasterys he said he well remembered.

ANN SAVILL.

This Henry Jenkins departed this life the 8th day of December, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale. The battle of Flodden-field was fought the 10th day of September, in the year 1513. If he was 12 years old when that battle was fought, he lived 169 years.

R. GRAHAM.

This letter is without date, but appears to have been wrote by Mrs. Saville in the year 1661 or 1662, by what she says of the time when she examined the old man, compared with that of Flodden-field, and was 8 or 9 years before he dyed, for I found his burial in the register of Bolton church, thus: 'December the 9th, 1670. Henry Jenkins, a very old, poor man'; and was allso showed his grave.

⁹ "A.D. 1536."—R. G.

MAURICE JOHNSON, JUNR., "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT
HIS HOUSE IN STAMFORD."—H. F. ST. J.

Spalding, 21 August, 1741.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * *

I had last post but one a long letter from your brother Gale, with the author of Eboracum, F. Drake's account of the antiquities lately discovered without Micklegate, and his own judicious remarks thereon; and Dr. Drake's account of the remains of the once sumptuous abbey of Mailross, built by St. David, king of Scots.

Amongst the peices of antiquities found near York, Mr. Drake mentions a lamp of red earth, impressed with the image of an human body with a swine's head, a scymetar in the right, and globe in the left hand. This I take was a representation of Hecate, not always Tergemina, but hog-headed, the daughter or Energy of Nox, ruling half the globe. This was one of those strange deities borrowed from Egypt, as I believe, which abounded in images of human bodys with heads of all kinds of animals. Picart, in his religious customs, &c., exhibits the like both from the eastern and western Indies, in very elegant sculptures. The Abbé Pluche and P. Montfalcon, as well as Natalis Cimes, give us many like of Egyptian contrivance, &c., derived from thence.

* * * * *

I am, dear Doctor,

Your affectionate friend and obliged Servant,

MAUR. JOHNSON, JUNIOR.

REVD. MR. KNIGHT, OF HARWOOD, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERN-
ING SOME ROMAN COINS FOUND AT ECCUP, NEAR LEEDS.
—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. II., Pt. II.,
p. 191].

Harwood, Oct. 11, 1742.

Sir,

The Roman coins found this spring near Eccup, and on the supposed site of Burgodunum, were contained in a pot, that was accidentally broken by a paring spade, and scattered in the circumjacent soil, and there found, in several parcels, to the

number of 500, which were put into the hands of Mrs. Arthington, mother of the present lord of that soil, who was pleased to favour me with a permission of taking from thence what I found for my purpose, after I had cleaned them.

These were all of the small copper, and consisted of the coins of the following emperors: Valerianus Sen., whereof there was only one, the *reverse*, APOLONI CONSERVAT., not very fair; Gallienus; Salonina, his empress, of whom also there was no more than one, whose *reverse* was the figure of Pudicitia, the legend was mostly defaced; Posthumus Sen.; a single one of Lælianus, with VICTORIA AVG., which being somewhat different in figure from one I had before, I took myself; Victorinus Sen., and one of his son, as I suppose, from the name PI before VICTORINVS, with SALVS AVG. on the *reverse*, which name of PI other coins of his father are without,¹⁰ that have that *reverse*. Those of Tetricus Sen. and Jun., whose coins most abounded here, and next to theirs those of Victorinus Sen. With these were some of Claudius Gothicus, and two or three of his brother Quintillus, which I reserved for my own use.

These coins throw in some light on the Roman station of Burgodunum, where none have been found before, that I have had any knowledge of, except a silver one of Trajan, and another of large brass of the same emperor, very much defaced, that fell into my hands some years ago; for as to the silver coins found at Cookridge in Mr. Thoresby's time, though they seem to confirm the Roman vicinal way, yet they are not so authentic an evidence for the station of Burgodunum, from which Cookridge is at least a mile distant, as the small coins before mentioned; from the lowest of which it appears that the Roman Burgodunum flourished considerably longer (viz., about 80 years) than Mr. Thoresby imagined; for he assigns the reign of Severus for the latest date thereof, from the remarks he makes on the form of the letter A, found on a funeral monument near that place; and it is further observable, from the coins of Trajan aforesaid, that the antiquity of that station rises at least as high as that emperor's reign; and if the silver coin of Vitellius, found at Cookridge, and mentioned

¹⁰ See *Bandur*, T. i., p. 332, where he places these coins with PI to Victorinus Sen., with the *reverse* SALVS AVG., but without the PI.—R. G.

by Thoresby, be allowed any authority in behalf of its antiquity, it rises yet higher.

The rest of the coins found near that station, except some few which I picked out for my own use, were returned to Mrs. Arthington; and if my honoured friend, Mr. Gale, desires a list of the *reverses* of such coins as continue still in her hands, I will draw up one for him; and if afterward he shall like to have any of them, I will endeavour to procure them for him, and do not doubt to do it.

I am, &c., Yours,
S. KNIGHT.

DR. RAWLINSON TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING A MS. REGISTER, FORMERLY BELONGING TO ST. LEONARD'S, ALIAS ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, YORK.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean*, No. II., Pt. II., p. 193].

April 7, 1744.

* * * * *

I have lately purchased a manuscript folio, *Liber qui dicitur Sancti Leonardi, alias Sancti Petri Hospitalis*. This is a very fair old register, and large, of many deeds relating to that religious foundation in York, all written in Latin, upon velom, with the initials illuminated, and titles in red ink. By these deeds of donation, lease, &c., from Henry the Third's time to King Richard the Second, and lower, it appears that hospital had very numerous and extensive possessions throughout the east and west ridings of Yorkshire. There is an useful index let in at the beginning, containing all the places mentioned in the said deeds; but this is written upon paper, and in a more modern hand. Some vile hand has for some vile end cut out several leaves.

R. RAWLINSON.

ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT MR. HERBERT'S, IN BEDFORD STREET, NEAR BEDFORD ROW, LONDON."—
H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, April 25th, 1743.

Dear Doctor,

You are extreamly obliging in so frequently giving me an account of the philosophical proceedings in Crane court, which

is one of the great wants that I feel in my absence from London, the source and seat of all literary amusements. The account of the hypocaust, there read, seems to have been very full and accurately given. I hope we shall have it publisht, with a draught of the buildings, in the Transactions, or some other paper.

I had an account of the stone found lately at York, in 2 or 3 days after the discovery, from Mr. Drake, with a most strange guesse at the reading of it, though at first view it most plainly appeared to be as I sent it to my brother. This occasioned my writing to him about it, and yesterday I received the York Courant of Tuesday last, with a wooden cut of the pedestal, and an account of it taken from what I had wrote to him, with some small additions of his own, at the latter end. I have not sent it to you, because you have seen as much as is necessary in the letter to brother Samuel, and I doubt not of its being copyed into some of the newspapers as soon as it getts to town. I suspected, at first, that as they had read some other parts of the inscription wrong at York, so they might also have been mistaken in reading BRITANNIA for BRIGANTIA, but having quæried that to Mr. Drake, he assures me it is very plainly *Britannia*, at the same time I desired him to send me the dimensions of the stone, by which one may guesse at the magnitude of the statue, but have had no notice of that from him, nor are they expresst in the York Courant. I took notice of the Æ at the end of the two first words conjoined, and not wrote AE as usually; this he says is truly represented after the first manner, though very uncommon. As the Romans had no character for the diphthong Æ, but allways wrote the 2 letters seperately, we must not take them for a diphthong, but onely a nexus literarum, as in the two NN in Britannia and DE in the Nicomedes, both in this same inscription.

I suppose Dr. Genebrier's book is not published by subscription; the doctor left some receipts formerly with me for subscriptions. I had gott him 9 or 10, but despairing of ever seeing his work, restored the subscription money to the owners 3 years ago; but none of them can make any demand upon him, having given me up their receipts. If you see the doctor again, pray make him my compliments, and let him know I am very much chagrined that I shall not have an opportunity of paying them personally

to him, while he stays in England. I could have helpt him to a curiouse medal of Carausius, the *reverse*, Neptuno Conservatori, which I believe is an *unique*, and in no hands but my own. Nothing could be more proper to that emperor's life and actions than such an acknowledgement to his tutelar deity. I gave you a description of it last year, and am glad you think the subject is not yet exhausted. I shall be impatient till I see both the Carausius and Stonehenge, for which I return you my best thanks, and desire you will therefore gett Roger to send them by the next return of Laycock, without fail, as allso the Weldon pavement.

I shall allso think the 5th of May very slow, but hope nothing will then procrastinate your return northward, since the soonnesse of my seeing you here with my sister depends so much upon your leaving the town; and hope you will give me timely notice of your journey that I may meet you at York, supposing your rout will lye that way.

I am, in the mean time, dear doctor,

Your most faithfull friend and humble servant,

R. GALE.

I should be glad to hear who it is that has left the 100*l*. to the R[oyal] S[ociety], and for what purposes.

Upon a review of the York Courant, I find the stone was just 2 foot high and 10 inches broad, so that it has been the base of a small statue.

[REV. A. DE LA PRYME]? "TO THE VERY REV. DR. GALE, DEAN OF YORK." This letter is without any heading or date, but it was probably written about the year 1700.—
H. C.

Being gone the last week about some very earnest business out of town unto Bautry, I had not the happiness to meet with your most kind and acceptable letter (for which I most heartily thank you) untill Saturday last that I got back.

It being my vanity or curiosity to take a strict view of all places that I come at, I think that I have discovered something that may be acceptable unto you, or which perhaps may be a

hint to some other of your noble discoverys. That the Romans cut down and destroyed the vast forrest that grew upon the levels of Hatfield Chase, which contains about 90,000 acres, is pretty certain ; upon the borders of the sayd levels, I found the last week an antient town (as I take it to be) called Osterfield,¹¹ on this side Bautry, and hard by it a great four-square Roman fortification. When I saw this I begun to consider and conjecture that this town might take its name from Ostorius Scapula ; that he might have fought a field or battel here, and that the Roman camp there found might have been raised by him ; that the enemy he fought against might have been the old Britains of the great levels, morasses, boggs, and woods adjoyning ; and that when he had vanquished them he might be the man that caused to be burnt, cut down, and destroyed the vast forrest that spread itself over all the sayd levels and low grounds.

I shall say no more, but submitt this conjecture to your most pierceing and happy judgment, onely adding that to the best of my memory the Roman way from Agelocum to Danum runs not farr off from the aforesayd place * * *

(remainder torn away).

MR. F. DRAKE, CONCERNING A GOLD COIN FOUND AT YORK.—
H. C.

York, Apr. 21st, 1739.

Sir,

Two days ago there was found in digging a cellar very near Ouse bridge, on the west side, a gold coin in very high preservation, an emperor's head, full faced, with a helmet on, the bust in the armor, and a spear, or rather a missive dart, in his right hand, the legend FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG. On the *reverse* a priest and priestesse¹² sitting, holding betwixt them a votive tablet inscribed as usual, VOT XXX MVLT XXXX, under the tablet a star, and round it GLORIA REIP PVBLICAE, on the *exergue* KONST.

This coin I was in hopes of being master of for a small matter above its weight, but Mr. Selby was beforehand with me. I

¹¹ Austerfield is a short distance to the north-east of Bawtry, and just within the county of York.

¹² "Roma et Constantinopolis sedentes clypeum tenent inscriptum VOT, &c."
—R. G.

suppose it must be a coin of Constantius, the son of Constantine the Great, struck at Constantinople, as appears by the *exergue*.

F. DRAKE.

REV. DR. STUKELEY, TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT HÆMUS.—H. F. ST. J.

De la ripa del piu famose fiume della pymmo,
16 June, 1740.

Dear Sir,

I received the last you favored me with to Stamford. We took the opportunity of coming hither with Mr. Roger, but in such celerity that I cannot give you much account of my journey, but I observed, en volant, an ash tree seemingly with great tufts of white flowers like the hawthorn now blooming; I wondered at it till I found it to be the wicken tree¹³ as commonly called. This was on Barnsly moor: viola tricolor grows here in the highway; foxgloves, a favorite plant of mine, plentifully in this country. I went round Pomfret castle, and in that town I descended near 80 steps in a winding staircase cut elegantly out of a rock, at bottom a bason of water in the live rock never deficient nor overflowing. Ore the door that goes into the cavern before you come to the staircase is this inscription, in seeming Roman characters: ^{DITIS}_{S.} I take it to mean Ditis Sacellum, and that it was a place of mystery, performed in old time by baptizing and other ceremonys: which they called going down into hell.

I was highly entertained in viewing again those stupendous obelisks at Burrough-bridg, they were set up by the Druids for a place of sports and races. Two of the stones are exactly 100 cubits asunder, two more 200 cubits asunder; another, now carryed off, was 100 cubits more, in the whole making 400 cubits distance.

We travelled abundance of miles on the Roman road made of hard cobble stones never to be worn out. Mr. Kitchingman gave me a brass celt found on Knavesmire, by York, where I apprehend the Britons had a temple.

¹³ The mountain ash, called also witchen, or wicken, in allusion to the power it was once supposed to possess of counteracting witchcraft.

Your brother is in very good health ; I am in hopes he and I shall come up to town in the latter end of August. In the meanwhile enjoy the serene delights of Mount Hæmus ; and with my wife's love to you,

I rest your faithful humble Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

. O quis me gelidis in montibus Hæmi.
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra ?¹⁴

REV. DR. STUKELEY TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ. [The letter has no address or date, but it probably may be assigned to about the year 1740].

Dear Sir,

I received your kind letter dated from the agreeable recesses of Mount Hæmus. I condole with you in our disappointment at Carthago Nova, your brother's passages relating to that expedition were but too just. I think the war¹⁵ was wantonly plunged into, and wish we were well out of it. Having bought Mr. Butler's premises on Barn hill I divert myself some time every day there. 'Tis about 2 acres of ground in the finest part of Stamford, with a very good old house on it, a large orchard, garden, pasture, &c. ; at other times I divert myself with reviewing my books of Abury, which I have begun to transcribe and fit up for publication. It recalls to my mind the great pleasure I enjoyed there formerly. I shall make a noble work of it, with abundance of new and very remarkable things in it. There will likewise be some religious matter in it, not less curious ; some further advances towards discovering the first and patriarchal religion, as also the first inhabiting of Brittain. 'Tis well I can amuse myself thus where we have not the least conversation in my taste, not so much as to talk the

(The remainder of the letter is torn away).

¹⁴ O qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbrâ. [*Virg. Georgica*, lib. ii., 488].

¹⁵ An allusion probably to the war between the Prussians and Austrians in alliance with Great Britain. In 1741 a great battle was fought at Molwitz, in which the Austrians were signally defeated, with immense loss.

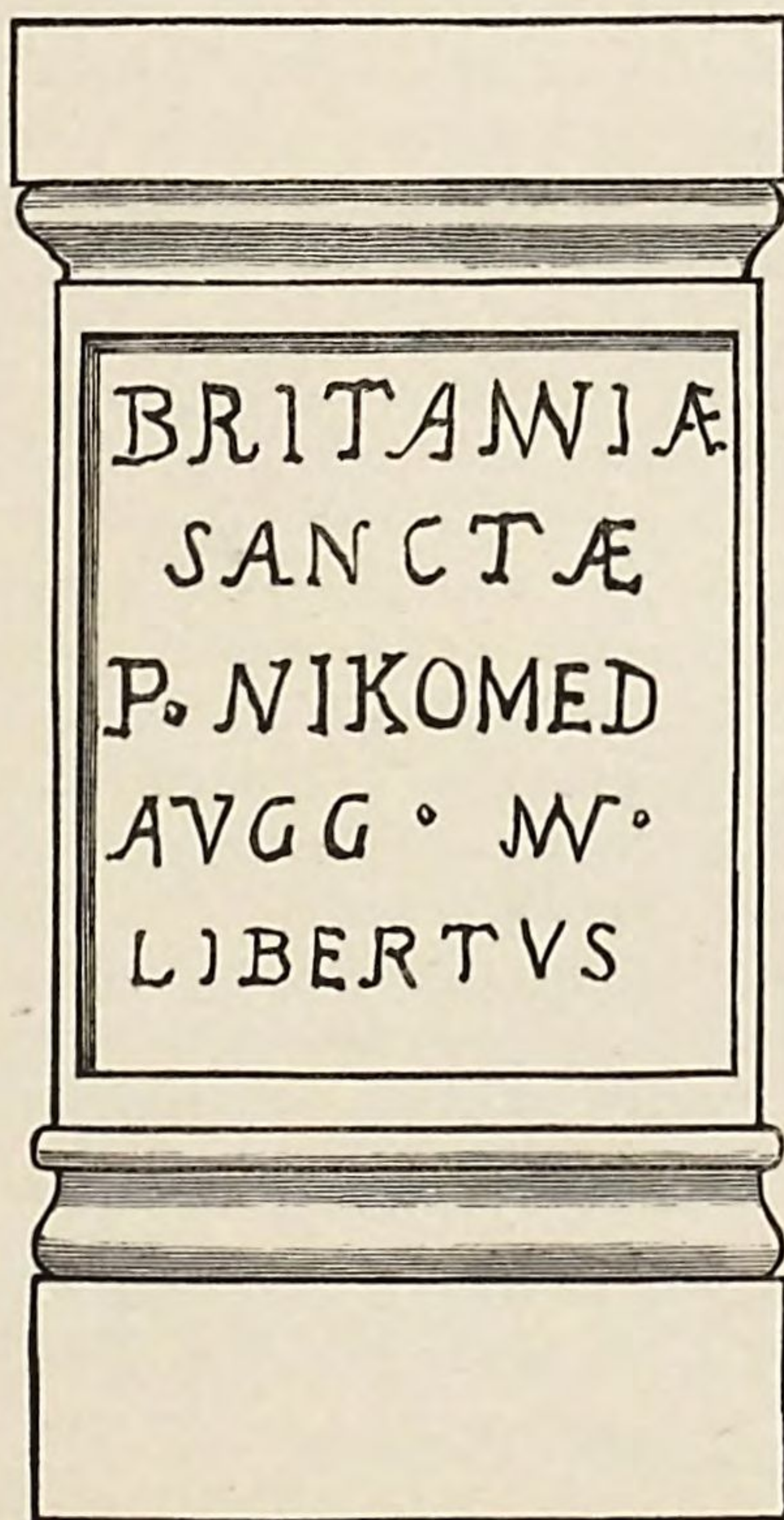
THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT IS PRINTED IN THE YORK COURANT, No. 758, TUESDAY, APR. 22D, 1740, AND IS MOSTLY EXTRACTED FROM 2 LETTERS THAT I WROTE TO MR. FRANCIS DRAKE, UPON HIS COMMUNICATING THIS INSCRIPTION TO ME; WHAT IS INCLUDED THUS [] IS OF MR. DRAKE'S ADDITION.—H. C.

[The stone which was lately found near Micklegate barr, in this city, is of the grit kind, and is just two foot high, and ten inches broad, and proves [upon second thoughts] not to have been an altar stone, but the base or pedestall of a statue [the lead where both the feet were fixed being still to be seen on the top of it. The stone with the inscription is thus, as well as a wooden print¹⁶ can exhibit it.]

There is no difficulty in the reading, except in the third line, where P and the long strokes [may puzzle a little, appearing like numerals] but must be read POSVIT NIKOMEDES, K and C being often used one for the other. The whole inscription will then run: BRITANNIÆ SANCTÆ POSVIT NIKOMEDES AVGVSTORVM NOSTRORVM LIBERTVS, that is, Nicomedes, a freedman of the two emperors, erected this statue to the sacred deity of Britannia. The attribute of Sancta is very frequently bestowed upon the heathen deities, as appears by innumerable instances in Gruter and other lapidarian authors, as Jovi Sancto, Marti Sancto, Fortunæ Sanctæ, Cereri Sanctæ, &c., and there is one in the former even to Febri Sanctæ; but this inscription must be allowed very curious, since it is the onely one extant that deifies our Britannia. There are severall¹⁷ instances of the deification of other nations and provinces, particularly an inscription under a statue in basse relievo, dug up in July, 1731, at Middleby, in Scotland, about 16 miles north from Carlisle, an account and draught of which is given in the Append. to Gordon's Itin. Septentrionale, and Horseley's Britan. Romana, p. 192, under that image are these words: BRIGANTIÆ S. AMANDVS. You will often meet with E for Æ in inscriptions, and the s here may as well be designed for SANCTÆ as SACRVM, and then it will be just the same

¹⁶ See picture opposite.

¹⁷ "Rather few, for I know of no more than that under the statue of BRIGANTIA."—R. G.



PEDESTAL OF A STATUE.

See Preface, p. XII.

as our inscription, onely mutatis nominibus, except in the dignity of the dedication, which though the last does great honor to our Brigantine part of this island, yet the word *Britanniæ* has the preference to that of *Brigantiæ* as much as the whole nation exceeds a province of it. It is great pity the statue was not found with the pedestall, we then might have seen in what accoutrements the Romans dressed this strange goddess, those of *Brigantia* being very curious, making her a sort of *Panthea*, as may be seen in the cutts of it in the recited authorities.

It is not easy to guesse which of the Augusti these were upon the Micklegate stone from anything else upon it, and consequently we must be strangers to the time of its erection. The letters *AE* conjoined are not very usual [there being but one instance of it in all Horseley's inscriptions, but few in Gruter, and none of them in the earliest times.¹⁸ We can only conjecture that the emperors meant here were Severus and his son Caracalla, by their long residence at York, or in the island,¹⁹ and that this *Nicomedes*, a manumitted slave of theirs, out of gratitude for receiving his freedome, here erected this statue to the sacred genius of Britain.²⁰ If this is allowed, and it cannot be farr otherwise, then this stone bears the age of 1500 years and upwards, and is another argument of the pristine glory of the ancient *EBORACVM*, in those days the capital city of the island of Britain].

F. DRAKE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J. FREE, N. BLACKETT.

York, June 19, 1742.

Dear Sir,

I send you the inclosed for your sentiments on it, well knowing that no antiquary can better account for this surprising accident than yourself. You may remember you viewed this ground called the Mount at my request, and I think you said you could

¹⁸ "We must not suppose the A and E are conjoined to form the diphthong *Æ*, which appears to have been unknown to the Romans in all their manners of writing, but onely have been a nexus literarum, as in the two NN in the word *BRITANNIA*, and in the *ÆS* of *NIKOMEDES* on this stone."—R. G.

¹⁹ "Their residence here was about 3 years."—R. G.

²⁰ "To the goddess *Britannia*."—R. G.

not declare it Roman. Pray what people, custom or accident could bring so many human bones together? They cannot be christian, unless they died of the plague, and then I think they would not have been buried on a hill, and so near the surface.

The camp you mentioned I have had measured and planned, but there are many of them near one another on the same More; I counted no less than seven or eight, of different sizes. The country people on the forest have a tradition that they were only thrown up to keep their cattle in at night to guard them against wolves and other ravenous wild beasts; and were fenced off by pails for that purpose.

All our country will not produce a man with the least taste to antiquities; for which I have hitherto been unsuccessful with receipts you sent me. I beg however you would put me down for one, and I will order the guinea to be paid you by some friend on his journey through your town.

I had the pleasure to see Mr. Gale at Scruton last week, who is very hearty, as is his family.

I am, Sir, your most faithfull humble Servant,

F. DRAKE.

MAURICE JOHNSON, JUNR., "TO DR. STUKELEY."—H. F. ST. J.

Spalding, 14 July, 1744.

Dear Doctor,

* * * *

On our return wee found my son Green likewise, from his uncle's Red Marshal,²¹ in Durham, who last Thursday entertained us with a journal thither, and sketches of a cross²² near Doncaster,

²¹ Red Marshal, about 3 miles from Stockton.

²² Hall Cross, Doncaster. At the entrance to the town; the cross, 18 feet high above the pedestal, stood near the centre of the road, before entering Hall-gate. The borough authorities in 1792 pulled it down, and rebuilt the materials in the following year on the summit of what has since been called Hall Cross Hill, but not exactly in its original form. Vertue engraved it for the Society of Antiquaries, and the engraving was published in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii., pl. 10, in 1752, inscribed with the name of its founder, temp. Stephen, Ote de Tilli, land steward of the De Warrene family. See *Annals of Smith of Cantley, Balby, and Doncaster*, &c., by H. Ecroyd Smith, p. 44. Mill Bridge Cross, Doncaster, erected c. 1250, at the northern entrance to the town, mischievously thrown down in 1764. *Ibid.*, p. 46. For best description of the Hall Cross and inscription, see *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, vol. i., p. ii.

built (I believe), by Otewel, son of Hugh Egr. Chester, about 1110, Castellain of Tickhill, and lord of that honor hard by :
 ✠ I : CESTES : LA : CRVICE : OTE : DE : TILLIA : KI : ALME :
 DEV : ENFIACE : MERCI : AM : ✠ and description of the great church of St. George, in Doncaster, with its panelled roofe, painted with Scripture histories, as Boston once was; York Cathedral, Castle, and Assembly Room; a vine at Northallerton extending itself 47 yards. The parish church, parsonage, rector's house, and an antient monument in marble of Sir Jeremy Claxton, and his lady in a vast head-dress, her hair set up on each side and confined in a caul of network; his defaced; of her and the church, and a chancel wherein they lye, called Claxton's porch, about 1270, and the parsonage house; he made sketches also of the south view of the church of Tuxford in the Clays, in Notts., antiently written Tokesford, wherein, as appears by Pat. 31, Ed. iii., p. 1, m. 25, John, a descendant of Thomas Lord Longvillers (about An. Dni. 1356), founded a cell in his, the parsonage house, for 3 chantry priests to celebrate mass in this church, and 2 in Newsted priory in Shirewood. Dudg. 2, Bar., fo. 144. 3 Mon. Angl., fo. 90. Tanner's Notit., fo. 412.

* * * * *

I know there was a family of the name of Tilliol, of Scaleby castle, in Cumberland, but know of no town or seat of that name; presume they might be descended from this Otewel or Otho, who being a natural son of Loup could not properly take his syrname, but might that of this honour and honourable office which he held. He was shipwrecked, says the Saxon Chron., with 2 of the king's sons, and other persons of great quality, A.D. 1120.

I understand the inscription of the cross by Doncaster thus : Hanc Crucem Otho de Ticilliâ f. f. Cujus animam Deus desponset miâ. Amen. The Normans could not pronounce, therefore detested and altered the harsh spelling of many Saxon words where several consonants came together. As in our Lincoln, by them, as Mr. Baxter notes, Perridicule mutatum in Nicol. So here, I presume, for like reason, Tickhill into Tillia, if my conjecture be right.

There is the river Till in Northumberland, whence our antient

family of Tillneys, Tilleneaus, took their name, as I apprehend.

Dear friend, your much obliged and obedient Servant,

M. JOHNSON, JUNR.

MAURICE JOHNSON, JUNR., "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD."—H. F. ST. J.

Spalding, June 20th, 1747.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * *

By a letter communicated to us at our meeting on Thursday last, by order of the Soc. of Antiq., our friend Vertue has engraved a compleat hypocaust and bath discovered lately at Hovingham,¹ in the Wapentake of Ridall, in the North Rideing of Yorkshire, with a pavement, tessellated, and some few Roman coines found near it. Also another discovery of Roman roades and the station of Delgovitia, with an elaborate discourse thereon, which were shewn and read at the Mitre, attended with an accurate draught of the town as when Roman, their buildings, and other works there; and that Robert Fenwick, Esq., has been at the expence of publishing an historical account of Overbury, Bremontonensis, compiled in quarto by the late Rev. and learned Mr. Rauthmell, with some plates. Mr. Professor Warde, of the court of Wards and Liverys, whereof Mr. Vertue has engraved a plate. This Overbury should be called Over Burrow, in Lancashire, I presume, said by Camden to have been a city; and not Overbury, which the Index Villaris places in Worcestershire. Two posts ago, Mr. Professor Ward (inter alia) advised us of Mr. Folks having, through his diligence in searching the Cottonian library, been so fortunate as to discover the coines published by Speed, supposed, in the report of the Committee of House of Commons, to have been lost in the fire at Ashburnham house in 1731; whereof that judicious Gent will make good use in the types he is publishing to his accurate tables.

* * * * *

Dear Doctor,

Your most obliged and affectionate Friend and Servant,

M. JOHNSON, JUNR.

¹ A copy is in York Minster.

F. DRAKE [TO REVD. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

York, July 27, 1747.

Worthy Sir,

* * * * *

Inclosed with this you have an accurate drawing of an antient piece of sculpture lately found, pretty deep in the earth, in digging a cellar in Micklegate. I confess I know not what to make of it; whether it be Saxon or Roman, Pagan or Christian; and therefore submit it to your more judicious examination. The figures are cut upon a kind of free-stone, and not of the millstone gritt as our Roman monuments usually are; but are much defaced by time. The sculpture is bad, and I think rather worse than the drawing. Pray favour me with your thoughts about it.

I have at last made out, beyond contradiction, the situation of the long lost DELGOVITIA²; and which absolutely sets aside all other places which Mr. Camden or any other author, down to myself, hath hitherto said about it. I have sent up an accurate survey of the Roman roads leading to and from this place, with the stupendous remains of the fortifications by earthern ramparts, for some thousands of acres, to the Lord Burlington. His lordship has put this map into the hands of Mr. Vertue to contract and make a plate of, at his own expense. When it is finished I will send you a print of it, as also of the platform of a Roman hypocaust lately discovered in this neighbourhood, which is engraving also, at the charge of the same worthy nobleman.

My time will not allow me to say more at present than to assure that I am, ever truly yours,
F. DRAKE.

F. DRAKE [TO REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

York, June 7th, 1749.

Dear Sir,

The interruption in our correspondence has been occasioned

² Site uncertain. Many roads branched off from Eburacum, in different directions. Several of these ran towards the coast, and communicated, no doubt, with trading ports. Of these the principal was a military road, leading by two towns, named Derventio (old Malton), and Delgovitia, to an apparently important town on the coast, called Praetorium, which is supposed to be Flamborough Head.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 128.

by some mistake ; it is near a year ago since I wrote to you to Stamford, and sent by the York carrier, at the same time, a duzzon of prints from a plate of a Roman bagnio and pavement found lately at Hovingham, near us, and published at the expence of Lord Burlington. I believe this was some time before your remove to London, for I saw an account of that in the newspapers afterwards. I am affraid both my letter and the prints miscarried ; for I have never heard one word from you since about them. If this be so, as the plate is in town, along with the other of the Roman roads about Londesburgh, you may have as many prints taken off, from both or either of them, as you desire for yourself and friends.

I am glad to hear that you have recovered so valuable a treasure of antiquity from oblivion. But if you do not print it, as 'tis a MS., and very probably an unique, it may have a chance to fall again into the same state. But pray ! as this Richard of Westminster seems to have been some monk in that abby, where got he this uncommon kind of learning for the priests of that age ? I should be glad to know, also, where he places our DELGOVITIA ; we little thought that when we made the progress with our dead friend into that country, we passed over this very station unregarded, as well as the stupendous works about it. If you have seen the account of both these published in the Transactions, No. 483, by Dr. Burton, of this place, and myself, I make no doubt but you are of the same opinion with us about the real scite of Delgovitia.

You may remember that I sent you, some time ago, a draught of an antique stone with figures, found ten foot deep, in York. You was so kind as to send me your thoughts upon it, by way of explanation, which I take to be very just, and full of uncommon learning. As this, I believe, has not yet been exhibited to the Society, I will send you up an accurate drawing of it, with your explanation, and some small remarks of my own upon it, if you please to present them. It would be a pity to have this very antient piece of heathen mythology kept from the world, or stopped till another edition of my Eboracum ; which I shall never live to see published. I have now filled my paper, and shall add no more than that I am, your faithful Friend,

F. DRAKE.

REVD. W. PENDLEBURY³ "TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY,
RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Acklam, Jan. 26, 1753.

Reverend and worthy Sir,

* * * * *

I am extremely pleased with your derivation of Acklam, which I think may be thus formed. Agger amnis, by throwing away the *nis*, aggeram, and by an easy transmutation of the letter *r* into *l*, agreeable to the genius of our language, Agglam or Acklam.

I believe I forgot to mention in my last, that within 40 yards of my church-yard, near the bottom of the hill, rises a considerable spring of fine water, which supplies the town and neighbouring fields, and in a mile turns a mill by an underfall, this it does even in the greatest drought; there is likewise a deep trench and a wall brought from the camp, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile off, by which a communication is secured with this plentiful stream. I have lately been informed that several old writings mention an hill (which plainly, indeed, appears to be a work of art) in a pasture adjoining to Acklam, under the name of Severus's hill, others call it Severus's road; and there is still a by-road, though the publick road, for conveniency, has been removed about two furlongs from it. As Derventio was undoubtedly a Roman station of some note, it is not at all improbable they might chuse a camp near it of a situation whence they might command a most extensive view, I believe I may say, near the half of this large county.

I am, Reverend and worthy Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant,

W. PENDLEBURY.

SAMUEL PEELE [TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Lancaster, July 27th, 1753.

Honoured and Rev. Sir,

By a person of the Excise office, who will be in London from hence by the time this arrives, your honour will receive a

³ A Yorkshire clergyman.

very little black purse, and therein seven old Roman coyns, with three others I send for the oddity of their discovery, being found several feet deep in a bed of marl ; and also an old seal found in the ruins of Knaresburrough castle.

It will be pleasing to me to know these things come safe to hand ; and I will use my best endeavours to collect everything of antiquity I can.

I am, honoured and Revd. Sir,

Your truly obliged and thankfull Servant,

SAML. PEELE.

N.B.—The person's name is Daltary, and one of the examiners.

DR. STUKELEY [TO ——— ?], CONCERNING ISURIUM, AND THE
LEEMING LANE, IN YORKSHIRE.—H. C. [Printed in
Reliq. Galean., No. II., Pt. II., p. 197].

April 9, 1757.

I lately received a drawing of a pretty mosaic pavement found some time since at Aldborough, in Yorkshire. This was a famous Roman city, called Isurium, situated on the confluence of the rivers Swale, Ure, and Ouse. Hither came the corn-boats, for maintenance of the Prætentura's, by water, as far as from Cambridge, being about 250 miles ; for which purpose our Carsdike in Lincolnshire was made, which being scoured, repaired, and lengthened by Carausius, his name was affixed to it.

Isurium was the metropolis of the Brigantes in British times, before York was built ; therefore Isurium Brigantum, or sometimes, by way of eminence, Brigantium. I visited this place with Mr. Roger Gale in 1740 ; saw, and drew out another mosaic pavement there. The Roman city was an oblong square, walled and ditched about ; it consisted chiefly of granaries to lay up the corn out of the fleet of boats ; hence it was carried in waggons along the great Roman road called Leeming-lane, directly northward to the Prætenturas.

Here was in British times the great panegyre of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterley sacrifice, accompanied with sports, races, and all kind of exercises, with universal festivity.

This was like the Panathenea, the Olympian, Isthmian, Nemean meetings and games among the Grecians.

The place where all this was performed is a little to the west, at Burroughbridge, where, on a plain meadow by the river, are the famous obelisks of the Druids, which were as the *metæ* of the races; the remembrance hereof is transmitted in the present great fair held at Burroughbridge on St. Barnabas's day.

Infinite are the number of coins daily found at Aldborough, especially of Carausius, Allectus, and Constantine the Great, whereof a good many have been sent me. These same coins are frequently found on the whole length of the Carsdike, and at all places near it, consequent to the use made of it by these emperors in conveying the coin to the Prætenturas. No less than four of Constantine, with the title of Maximus, came hence to my hands.

I take Leeming-lane to have had its last repair from the Empress Helena, while she remained in Britain as her son's substitute; therefore, I apprehend, it took her name, *Via Helena*, now corrupted into Lemin-lane.

Lane is an English word for a track, a path, a narrow lane, but by no means applicable to so great and broad a street as this is, being the Hermen-street, which went northward as far as Inverness. The Romans generally pronounced them in the accusative, HELENIANAM. Now if we throw off the aspirate HE, the remainder, aptly enough among the vulgar, became Leeming-lane.

Our mosaic pavement here is now sixteen feet and a half long, and thirteen and three-quarters broad; there is a room of entertainment built over it. How commendable would be our boasted taste, did we imitate this Roman elegance!

W. STUKELEY.

MR. F. DRAKE, CONCERNING THE ROMAN HIGHWAY RUNNING THROUGH LONDSBOROUGH PARK.—H. C. [No date].

Being at Lonsborough last week, I prevailed with Lord Burlington to dig for the Roman causeway in his park, mentioned p. 32 of my York. At about 19 inches deep, through a very

fine soil, by the side of the canal, the workmen came to the stratum, and bared the whole breadth of it, which measures 24 foot. This is the broadest Roman road I ever mett with, and on it is plainly to be seen the impressions of wheel carriages. Most certainly this was the great military way, mentioned in the first Iter, from York to Prætorium, one way, and crosse the Humber to Lincoln the other; but more of this when we meet. My lord proposes to lay bare as much of this road as is in his territorys, and then it may tempt so curious a person as yourself to go from hence to see it; I will do myself the pleasure to accompany you.

And am, &c.,

F. DRAKE.

F. DRAKE TO REVD. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

York, Dec. 24, 1760.

Dear Sir,

In my travels into the district of Holderness this last summer, I happened to go into the parish church of a village called Aldburgh, within a mile of our eastern sea-coast. In the south isle of which church I observed a circle, cut on the wall, with some Saxon characters round it, and some strange lines, &c., within; an exact drawing of which I have sent you. For my part I can make neither a hog nor a dog of it; but if any man in England can, it must be yourself, and therefore I submit it to your judgement.

This city, you very well know, is always discovering evident marks of its great antiquity; some stone coffins have been late dug up, *extra muros*, where the bodies were laid in lime, the skeletons of which were firm and entire. But I think a greater curiosity is in finding a treasure of Saxon coins; they were discovered in digging a cellar, but not a yard deep in the ground, wrapped up in a bag, in building a new house in Konyng-street. There were above 100 silver coins, all very fresh and fair; and a large lump of the small brass coins called Sticas, so stuck together by erugo that very few could be separated. Both silver and brass were all coins of the Heptarchy, the latter, I think, were particular to our Northumbrian kingdom. Amongst

the silver coins are a few with this inscription, *LOTHARIVS REX*, without a head; on the *reverse*, a fair portico to a Roman temple, superscribed *CHRISTIANA RELIGIO*. Now this Lotharius, I find by Dr. Hicks's Saxon Tables, was King of Kent about the year 670, at a time when some of the Roman temples were yet standing in this island, which the Saxon Christians, like those at Rome, converted to their own worship; and to sanctify it the more, stamped it on their coins. But this I leave to your better judgement; and if you have a mind to see an Icon or two of this coin, I will send it to you; who am Sir,

Your faithfull Friend and Brother,

FR. DRAKE.

Ripon.

June 17, 1695. "All day writing and accounting, and poring upon some old Saxon coins lately found at Ripon.

June 20. Poring on the Saxon coins⁴ sent me by the Archbishop to unriddle."—*Thoresby's Diary*.

Keighley.

Aug. 31, 1702. We lodged with the modest, good parson, Mr. Gale, who has made some curious mathematical instruments, and drawn some good figures with Indian ink, being an ingenious and obliging person.—*Diary of R. Thoresby*, vol. i., 384.

Naburn, York.

April, 1753. In making a cut in Naburn-ings, near York, in order to fix the new lock to be built on the river Ouse, they found, at 10 or 12 feet deep, the intire skeleton of a man, laid in a solid bed of stiff clay, which never had been moved. They found, likewise, two small Saxon coyns, called Sticas, Ethilred rex, the other not understood. We must not imagine these coyns had any relation to the sceleton, which, most undoubtedly, was antidiluvian. They were found in the river, where they were dropt. The other in the bank.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 73.

⁴ Found in Ailcy Hill, Ripon. They were coins of Osbright and Alla, dug up in 1695. Also several coins found on Ripon Common by Sir Edward Blacket.

York.

July, 1747. Mr. Francis Drake sent me a drawing from York of a bas relief, lately found there, desiring my opinion about it. I sent him an account of it. 'Tis the figure of Mithras, sacrificing a bull. I sent him, too, a drawing of the statue of Mithras, dug up at Chester.⁵—*Diary*, vol. vi., 69.

Bishopthorpe.

11 Mar., 1748-9. I went to Kensington to dine with the Archbishop of Canterbury. A good picture of Bishopthorp, over the chimney. His grace told me he was apt to regret his leaving it; but, says he, as you and I advance in years, 'tis more agreeable to have it in one's power to enjoy the conversation only to be had in London. We discoursed about the great event of quashing the rebellion by means of raising troops by association and subscription, which his grace began in Yorkshire, and we followed next in Lincolnshire, and so round the kingdom. He said he never thought nor expected that it would have taken so happy and so extensive a turn, as it proved.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 33.

Newby Wiske.

21 Dec., 1749. At the Royal Society. I took the opportunity of communicating the following: "My friend Councillor Reveley, of Bedford Row, had occasion to dig a pond in his estate in Yorkshire this summer. At the depth of 3 feet, when the common earth was removed, they came to a bed of gravel so excessively hard that they broke through it with their pickaxes, not without difficulty. They discovered therein what the workmen at first sight took for a blacksmith's sledge-hammer. Mr. Reveley, being present, took up with his own hands the antiquity here drawn,⁶ from its seat where it had lain, as I verily believe, ever since that great catastrophe of the Noarchian deluge. 'Tis a stone axe or hatchet, of a foot in length, of a dark color, being iron-stone, very ponderous and hard. The edge of it now very sharp, with marks of the grind stone which sharpened it visible.

⁵ A portion of a sculptured entablature of Mithras and the bull, was found.

⁶ One end sharpened, and the other rounded—the perforation is near the rounded end.

The hole for the handle artificially made wider on one side than the other, for putting in a wedg, as we doe now, to hold in the handle.

I have no sort of doubt that this is an antidiluvian instrument of the inhabitants of our island, not having the use of iron; that such were chiefly serviceable in forming their canoos, made by burning out of great trunks of trees, as the Indians doe at this day, under like circumstances; for when the fire had done its part this axe would commodiously smooth and perfect it. They made these axes with great labor and patience by grinding upon hard moor-stones and flints.

Near the place where this axe was found is a great carr or bog full of oak-trees and antidiluvian timber. 'Tis near the conflux of the Wisk and the Swale. I have ingaged Mr. Reveley to send for the stone axe up to town, in order to gratify the Society with the sight of so extraordinary a curiosity.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 106, 110.

Newby Wiske.

25 Jan., 1749-50. At the Royal Society. W. Stukeley brought the antidiluvian stone axe found by Mr. Reveley at Newby, in Yorkshire, not far from the conflux of the rivers Wisk and Swale. He took notice there is another axe of this kind and shape pictured in Montfaucon's *Antiq. Expl.*, to. v., plate 36, No. 8. I look upon this axe to be a strong proof that our island was inhabited before the flood.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 119.

Womersley.

10 May, 1750. At the Royal Society. I gave a drawing of Mr. Drake's stone axe found under fresh ground in digging a new fish pond at Womersley, near Doncaster. It has no perforation; was a hand axe, and did its share in clearing off the charcole in making canoos by fire. It confirms my former sentiments about Mr. Reveley's stone axe, and that they are antidiluvian antiquitys, and prove that our island was inhabited before the flood; and antiquitys that prove some truth are the most worthy our notice. This is its form.⁷ Many of these kind

⁷ Of a simple flat form, which was afterwards imitated in the earliest bronze implements.

of antiquitys are found in Germany, Gaul, Brittain, Ireland, and belonged confessedly to post-diluvians. But human nature being always the same, this does not hinder, but that in the circumstances here related, ours may be antidiluvian; and there is no doubt of it.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 34.

Hull.

Oct. 11., 1751. Mr. Vertue showed me a drawing of a gold Saxon coyn of Sithric, lately found near Hull; a great curiosity.—*Diary*, vol. x., 74.

Malton.

20 March, 1755. At the Royal Society. A sepulchral inscription, from Malton, of one Macrinus eques singularis Aug. These horsemen were prætorian guards to the emperors.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 57.

Aldborough.

29 Nov., 1756. Received from Mr. Peel, 12 Roman coins, found at Aldborough, Isurium, chiefly of Constantine Mag., one Max, one with Consular Scepter.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 3.

4 April, 1757. Received from my friend Mrs. Peel, officer of excise, a correct drawing of a mosaic pavement at Aldborough, in its proper colors. 'Tis $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $13\frac{3}{4}$ broad, and there is now a room of entertainment built over it. This must needs have been a very splendid and rich city, because of the many pavements of this sort found there. I saw one long since, and took a drawing of it on the spot.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 29.

Aldburgh-in-Holderness.

18 Dec., 1760. At the Antiquarian Society. I received a letter from Dr. Drake. This inscription in a circle⁸ on the south wall of Aldborough church, in Holderness:

✠ VLFHRTARIERANCVRICEFORHANVMLFORGVNPARTIS
AVLA.

⁸ The inscription is upon a circular stone, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, fixed over a pillar, and is in the form of a dial. The following may be read thus: VLF HET ARÆRAN CVRICE FOR HANVM T (AND) FOR GVNTHARD SAVLA, *i.e.*, "Ulf commanded this church to be erected for the souls of Hanum and Gunt-

C. I. L.
Vol. VII.
No. 264.

A mixture of Druid, Roman, and Saxon character. H in Wlpher is Greek e longa. v is Druid, oriental; lamda, Hebr. Wlpher was lord of the manor; Nicephorus the priest, who built the church. He came from Kent with Paulinus to preach the gospel in the kingdom of Northumberland.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 43.

8 Jan., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. My interpretation of the writing in Aldbury church, Holderness, in Mr. Drake's letter to me; and about some Saxon coins found at York.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 44.

Ecclesfield.

10 Dec., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. A brass plate found at Ecclesfield, in Yorkshire, or near there, being inscribed with a law of Hadrian's, in the original writing, whilst he was at York.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 72.

Stannington.

19 March, 1763. The Duke of Norfolk, by Mrs. Butler, sent me the famous brass plate,⁹ being a rescript of Hadrian's when at York, found on plowing, April, 1761, in the chapelry of Broomhead, near Stannington, Yorkshire. This Stannington was a villa of some noble Roman, where the emperor was entertained in his journey to York. This is at the heads of the river Don going to Doncaster, and near the Ricnil-way coming directly from Ælia Castra, Aulcester, by Biceter, where his principal camp was at his first coming to Brittain. Broomhead is near

hard." The internal space of the circular stone is divided into eight angles by equi-distant lines meeting in the centre, in one of which, near the base, is a rude figure composed of six lines crossing each other at right angles. Ulf or Ulph was the lord of the manor of Aldborough, *temp.* Edward the Confessor, and the same who enfeoffed the church of York with his lands and revenues by means of his drinking horn, still preserved in York.—See *Archæologia*, vol. vi., p. 39.

⁹ Grants of citizenship were registered at Rome, and copies of the grant, inscribed on plates of copper or bronze, appear to have been sent to the place where these new citizens resided. Several have been discovered in Britain. They are decrees of the emperor in favour of veterans serving in the troops in Britain, and conferring upon them the rights of citizenship and marriage. The most perfect of these inscriptions was found at Malpas, in Cheshire, in 1812.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 362.

Sheffield. The Ricnil-way goes through the whole length of Derbyshire to Sheffield.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 17.

Scruton.

A description of Scruton, transcribed from the margin of a copy of *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, in the hand-writing of Mr. Roger Gale, now in the possession of John Watson Reed, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. II., Pt. II., p. 215].

Scruton is a village situated about half a mile from the western banks of the river Swale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and about a mile north from that point where a brook or beck that comes from Bedale, and so to Leeming, falls into it, which has no proper name that I could ever discover, but takes its denomination from several towns as it passes through them; being at Crakehall, called Crakehall beck; at Bedale, Bedale beck; at Leeming, Leeming beck; at Grimescar mill, Grimescar beck, just at its confluence with Swale. Beck, in this country language, importing a brook or rivulet.

I could never find this town of Scruton, though a rectory and a manor, remarked in any of our maps, except in the great one of the county of York, published by Mr. Warburton, and that of the diocese of Chester, in both of which it is rightly placed. In some of the other maps you will find Moreton standing just where Scruton should be seated, but erroneously; Moreton being a hamlet that lies on the east side of Swale, and in the parish of Anderby Steeple. If you will correct the word Moreton by turning it into Scruton, where you will find it in those charts, as I have done, the mistake will be rectified.

In Domesday-Book it is called Scurveton and Scurutum. Cnut and Torsin held two manors in it, and Gervaise Picot, *homo comitis Alani*, held it then in demesne. It seems to have recovered itself soon from the great devastation, made all over this country from York to Durham, by William the Conqueror, in the third year of his reign, for that it is not said at the end of this survey that *modo vastum est*, though that remark is entered upon most of the towns hereabout.

Whence it took its name I cannot determine; about a mile

and a half westward runs a small, slow water, stilled called the Scurf; but as no part of it touches this parish of Scruton, I can hardly think that it had its name from so remote a source. I must own I have some reason to believe that our ancestors in these parts called all such little waters Scurfs; if so, we have sufficient ground for giving the name of Scurveton to this place, there being no less than three such small streams running through it.

Picot, above named, was in all probability a Breton, and a follower of Earl Alan, who had the honor of Richmond bestowed upon him for his good services by the Conqueror, the rear of whose army he commanded in the great and decisive battle of Hastings. He had in Scruton, as appears by later inquisitions, two knights fees and a half, besides other lands at Thirtoft and Magneby, within the said honor. [Charta Picoti de Scurveton de terra in eadem S. Mariæ Ebor. concessa. Ex registro cœnobii in Museo Harleyano. Picotus filius Ranulphi Venatoris de Scurveton omnibus videntibus et audientibus literas has, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Deo et S. Mariæ in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, super altare in ecclesia S. Mariæ Eborum, quandam terram in Fornescroft (hodie *Thornscroft*) solutam quietam ab omni terreno servitio, habentem viginti perticatas longitudinis et decem latitudinis; nominatim ad emendum (forte *vinum*), ad missarum celebrationem in eadem ecclesia. Quod si forte ego vel heredes mei prædictam terram prænominatæ ecclesiæ warrantizare non poterimus, eidem ecclesiæ dabimus excambium. Hanc autem donationem feci præfatae Abbatiae pro salute animæ meæ, et pro salute animarum patris et matris meæ, et omnium parentum et amicorum meorum. Hiis testibus: Gostcelino Capellano, Galfrido Piccario, Roberto filio Ulfis, Thurgisio de Cellario, Ketello Mysoto Seneseallo de Aldeburno, Radulfo filio Sywardi, Thoma fratre ejus, Rogero nepote Sacristæ, Galfrido Puddings, Radulfo Armigero de Scurveton, Willielmo de Lascelles, Roberto nepote Sywardi, Gilberto nepote Sacristæ, et multis aliis]. Soon after the conquest we find all his lands in the possession of Picot Lascelles.¹⁰ And several of them bearing the name of Picot, as appears from ancient char-

¹⁰ Temp. Hen. II. V. Regist. Hon. de Rich., p. 230.

ters, it inclines me to conclude that ancient family, which still continues in this country, though much docked in their estate, to have been descendants from this Picot. I find they have sometimes wrote themselves De Sigillo, as Baldricus de Sigillo, in the time of Henry III.,¹¹ and perhaps Robertus de Sigillo, bishop of London in 1140, may have been one of them : and there is a tradition still in the family, that one of their ancestors was keeper of the seal to William Rufus, and that thence they had their surname. Amicia de Lascelles obtained a grant of free warren here in the 37th of Henry III.

It appears by Kirby's Inquest, taken the 15th of Edward I., that Roger Lascelles was then possessed of Scruton, but in the 13th of Edward II. it had changed its lord ; Andrew de Markingfield then obtaining that king's mandate to the collectors of the taxes to be excused, with his men of the town of Scruton, from paying an eighteenth of their estates, as being disabled by the burning and plundering they had suffered from the Scots.¹²

In the Merkingfields it continued till Thomas Merkingfield¹³ forfeited it, with the appurtenances, for high treason, in the 11th of Queen Elizabeth, being one of the rebels under the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, and executed for the same.

The queen, in the 14th year, granted it by patent to Sir Thomas Bowes, who, within three years after, conveyed the manor and the appurtenances, by which I understand the domain lands, and advowson of the rectory, with some free rents, to Thomas Danby, Esq., and my father purchased it in the year 1688, of Sir Abstrupus Danby, then owner of it, together with the advowson. But the Earl of Carlisle, having laid claim to both, and presented to the rectory in the 1665,¹⁴ and the dispute being compromised with the Lady Danby, then in possession of the estate, he sold the perpetual advowson afterwards to Charles

¹¹ V. Regist. Hon. de Rich.

¹² A.D. 1319. De villis per Scotos combustis, et taxatione non levandâ. Item, eisdem taxatoribus et collectoribus dictæ decimæ octavæ in Northrithing, &c., pro Andrea de Merkingfeld, et hominibus villæ de Scurveton.—*Rymer's Fæd.*, T. iii., 802.

¹³ He married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, and took part in "the Rising of the North."

¹⁴ In this year he presented Ralph Dowson, M.A., and in 1670 he presented John Wetherilt.

Tancred, of Arden, Esq., of whom my father purchased the first turn, and I, after his decease, the whole of it, and so put an end to the contest, and have presented twice¹ to it without any opposition. The earl had not such good success in his pretensions to the manor, for having filed his bill against my father for it in chancery, his claim was judged frivolous, and he was ordered to pay costs; and had the Danbys tried their title to the advowson with his lordship, it is probable he could have made nothing of it, both of them being upon the same bottom, viz., as descending from Sir James Strangeways to him (who never was possessed of either of them), by Leonard, lord Dacres, who married one of Sir James's daughters.

The church, dedicated to St. Radegund, is a good stone building, consisting of three isles and a chancel, all covered with lead. There is only one scutcheon of painted glass left in the windows, which is of the Piercys, Or, a lion rampant Azure. It stood in the east window of the south isle, but was removed last year for security into the same window of the north isle, where was formerly a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by William de Scruton, A.D. 1335, 11th of Edward III., and separated from the rest of the church by a handsome partition of wainscott, still remaining. In the north corner of it lies a black marble upon the ground, and under that a stone coffin with bones in it, perhaps of the founder; but as the brass which carried the inscription round the verge of the marble is torn off and lost, there can be no certainty whom it belongs to; there appears also to have been the heads of a man and a woman on the stone, in brass; and there are several more flat stones in the church and chancel, but no letters on them, except on that which lies under the communion table for Mr. Watkinson,² the rector, who was buried there in 1665.

This chapel or chantery, which is wider than the other part of the north isle, is all of the same materials and architecture as the rest of the church, by which they appear to have been built at the same time, under Edward III., a few years after it

¹ In 1705, Roger Gale presented Charles Gale; and in 1738, Thomas Gale, M.A.

² Presented to the living by Christopher Danby, Esq., the patron, in 1624.

had been burnt by the Scots, as mentioned before. The chantry, at the dissolution under Henry VIII., was valued at £3 6s. 8d. per ann. The two heads of women in painted glass there were put in by me, when the Percy arms were removed into it.

The present town contains about 40 houses, besides seven more in the outparts. It has a pretty green before the church,³ planted round with trees. It is situated four miles from Northallerton, and three from Bedale, both good market towns. The extent of the parish is about a mile and a half from east to west, and much the same from north to south; in Domesday-book it is said to be dimid. Leuc. long. et dimid. Leuc. lat.

21 Apr., 1755. With what grief did I see my old friend Roger Gale's pictures exposed to sale at Langford's! Among them the fine Holben of Henry VIII.; Cardinal Wolsey's, bought at Ipswich.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 64.

PART OF AN OLD SONG USED TO BE SUNG AT WAKES AND CHRISTMASSE, IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—H. C.

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This ean night, this ean night,
Every night and awle,
Fire and fleet,⁴ and candle light,
And Christ receive thy saule.

When thou from hence dost passe away,
Every night and awle,
To Whinny-moor thou⁵ com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy saule.

³ Outside of the east window lie interred part of the patron's family, and among them sleeps the incomparable Roger Gale, without even a mound of earth to mark a human interment, in a grave of unusual depth, but by his own order, and in the genuine spirit of an antiquary, with an inscription immediately above his remains, which future industry or accident may discover.—*Whittaker's Richmondshire*.

⁴ "Fleet, in Saxon, is *cremer lactis*, hence *flett*, or *flit-milk*."—R. G. It also signifies *water*.

⁵ The belief in Yorkshire was, amongst the vulgar, that after a person's death, the soul went over Whinny Moor; and it is said by Aubrey, that this old song was sung till about 1624.—*Aubrey's Old Yorkshire Lyke-wake Dirge*.

If ever thou gav'st either hosen or shune,⁶
 Every night and awle,
 Sitt thee downe, and putt them on,
 And Christ receive thy saule.

But if hosen nor shune thou never gave nean,
 Every night and awle,
 The whinnes shall prick thee to the bare beane,
 And Christ receive thy sawle.

From Whinny-Moore then thou may'st passe,
 Every night and awle,
 To brigg of Dread thou com'st at last,
 And Christ receive thy sawle.

From brigg of Dread that thou may'st passe,⁷
 Every night and awle,
 To purgatory fire thou com'st at last,
 And Christ receive thy sawle.

If ever thou gav'st either meat or drink,
 Every night and awle,
 The fire shall never make thee shrink,
 And Christ receive thy sawle.

But if meat and drink thou never gav'st nean,
 Every night and awle,
 The fire shall burn thee to the bare beane,
 And Christ receive thy sawle.

⁶ "Northern mythology supposed departed spirits encountered great difficulties and inconveniences in their way to the spirit-land. It was befitting to furnish shoes for so disagreeable a journey. In Germany they were called "dead men's shoes;" in Scandinavia, "shoes for Hela," i.e., Hell or Hades.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi., 152; see also *Grimm. Deut. Myth.*, p. 795; *W. Müller's Geschichte*, p. 408; *Keysler's Antiq. Sept.*, p. 170; and *Müller's Sagabibliothek*.

There is another variation of this ancient dirge in Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." It is probably a remnant of the German "dead men's shoes" superstition, introduced into Yorkshire by the Saxons or Danes. The clergy would readily dove-tail it with the doctrine of almsgiving and purgatory.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi., 152.

⁷ Another version of this line is, "From Brig of Dread, na brader than a thread."—See also *Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.

West Tanfield.

29 Sept., 1729. On an ancient tomb⁸ on the north side of the church [are the arms of Courtnay, Marmion,⁹ Grey of Rotherfield, and Despencer]. On another in the same place, a knight in armour, cross-legged; and two more ancient tombs, on the same north side, without arms or inscription. In the same isle, a fine alabaster tomb,¹⁰ with the effigies of a large man in armour, and a woman lying by him upon it, with ironwork over it, no arms or inscription; all these belonging to the family of the Marmions. In a south window, the arms of Marmion and St. Quintin [in painted glass]. In another south window, a man kneeling, in a surcoat, with the arms of Marmion, and over his head, "Prie pour Johan Marmyon Chival."¹¹

In one of the chancel windows, the arms of Fitz Hugh. In the east window, the arms of Marmion.

On a brasse plate on an ancient gravestone in the chancell:

Dum vixit Rector de Tanfield, nomine Thomas
Sutton, en jacet hic, Graduatus et ille Magister
Artibus, ac etiam Canonicus hicque Westchester.
Sic Norton victor, fundite voco precor.¹²

York.

April, 1740. (At the R. Society?) A curious pedestal of a Roman statue to Britannia, as a deity, found at Micklegate, York, sent by Mr. Roger Gale, with his observations on it.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 59.

⁸ "This was probably the tomb of John Grey, of Rotherfield, who married the heiress of Marmion."—R. G.

⁹ In a vol. of Gale's MSS., relating to this monument, a mistake has been made in this coat, by representing it as *vaire*, for Marmyon, whereas it should have been *chequy* for Clifford.

¹⁰ "Probably of John, Lord Marmion, who built the castle of Tanfield in the reign of Edward II., or of his son John, Lord Marmion, whose widow, Maud, daughter of the Lord Furnival, founded a chantry in this church."—R. G. Whittaker assigned this tomb to Robert (brother of John) de Marmion, who married Lora, daughter of Herbert de St. Quintin, whose daughter Elizabeth conveyed the Marmion estates to the Fitz Hughes of Ravenswath.

¹¹ Now in the north-east window of the north aisle.

¹² Approximate date of this inscription, A.D. 1480.

Doncaster.

At Doncaster. A chapel, and a bridg with a gate over it. A man in armour, over the gate, in a threatening posture, looking over the battlements, cut in stone. Danum, Daunum, Caer Daun, by Nennius, was the station of the Equites Crispiani; the name is British, Davon the river, now Don. On this side Robin Hood's well, the Roman road appears in a very elevated ridg, composed of a huge body of stone, for miles together. Robin Hood's well¹³ a pretty ornament to the road; Sir John Vanbrugh the architect.

Pontefract.

The road of old passed above Went bridg to the west of Pomfret, called antiently Tanshale,¹³ which signifys Aula Ditis, from *Tanodh* infera, and *hail* sacra, or *hale* anglicè hall. *Σανατος*, isle of Thanet, infera insula. I found the place with a Roman inscription over it, thus: ^{DITIS.}_{s.}¹⁴ At Tænarus, near Lacedæmon, was said to be a passage to hell, where Pysche is advised to goe down in Apuleius's famous story. 'Tis often mentioned by poets and historians.

Orpheus says, in the Argonautics, that he went down by this way. Thus, Virgil Geor. iv., 467:

Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,
Et caligantem nigrâ formidine lucum
Ingressus, Manesque adiit, Regemque tremendum.

¹³ Epigram on Robin Hood's Well, "a fine spring on the road, ornamented by Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect;" by Roger Gale, Esq.—*Bibl. Topo. Brit.*, No. ii., pt. iii., p. 427.

"Nympha fui quondem latronibus hospita sylvæ
Heu nimium sociis nota, Robine tuis,
Me pudet innœcuos latices fudisse scelestis,
Iamque viatori pocula tuta fero,
En pietatis honos! Comes hanc mihi Carliolensis
Aedem sacravit quâ bibis, hospes, aques."

"Over a spring called Robin Hood's Well, 3 or 4 miles on this side (north) of Doncaster, and but a quarter of a mile only from two towns called Skelbrough and Bourwallis, is a very handsome stone arch, erected by the Lord Carlisle, where passengers from the coach frequently drink of the fair water, and give their charity to two people who attend there."—*Gent's History of York*, 1730, p. 234.

¹³ The softened name of Taddenscylf, a township of Pontefract, received its name from Tada, sister of Eadbald, king of Kent, and wife of Edwin, king of Northumbria.

¹⁴ The inscription is simply Deo in Trinitate Jesu Christo.

By all this is meant the initiation into the antient mysterys. Hercules went down to hell this way. ALH, in Gothic, is Templum. Thus it means Ditis sacellum. This very remarkable antiquity was discovered but a few years ago.¹⁵ The door was walled up, as a common wall, till a gardener fastening the trees against it perceived it hollow and opened it. I first took notice of the inscription over the door. The situation of it is a wall of a garden, by the side of the hill fronting the great valley, east of the town; which, I believe, gave name to the town Pantfret. For I take it as a vulgar error that it means Pontefract, from a broken bridg, there being no river here; rather *Pant*, in British, a valley.

The wall of this chapel of Hades is built before the face of the rock whereon the town stands. There is a sacellum cut out of the rock which we first enter. Then a door opposite to the outer door leads us down a step or two into a gallery, leading forwards for a little space, all cut out of the solid rock. Then a winding stone staircase leads down about 80 steps, perpendicular, all cut very artificially out of the rock. The central newill upon which the steps turn is well contrived; first it is octagonal, lower down it becomes quadrangular, and thicker in substance. At bottom, in the floor, is a bason with clear water, always full and no more;¹⁶ nor does there appear to be any conveyance from it; but probably there is a passage for the superfluity into some natural cleft in the rock, for I saw such clefts in the passing up and down. If this be a real antiquity, (as I think it is) I take it to have been a place of lustration, or mystical baptism, to purge from crimes: a custom which the heathen learnt from patriarchal usage, where likewise the baptised had a *susceptor* or *sponsor*, as we Christians, this being only the patriarchal rite revived. The castle of Pomfret,¹⁷ founded on the same rock, has

¹⁵ It was visited in 1703 by Thoresby, and again in 1712; and was founded in the year 1386, by Adam de Laythorpe and Robert his son. In 1405 John Queyks obtained license to construct the Hermitage Cell.

¹⁶ The water has been known, in very wet seasons, as in 1882, to rise above the last four steps of the stairs.

¹⁷ Founded by Ilbert de Lacy, about A.D. 1080. In 1310 the castle and estates came by marriage into the possession of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded in the neighbourhood for his rising against Edward II. The castle was the scene of the cruel death of Richard II., in 1399.

been immensely strong: infamous for the barbarous murder of K. Richard II. 'Tis now a heap of ruins. I saw, hard by, a large scutcheon¹⁸ of the arms of England, with 3 labels, carved in stone, and a knight in armor¹⁹ set up against a wall. This town is famous for the growth of liquorice²⁰ (a corrupt pronunciation of the Latin word); the expresst juice is condensated into cakes, and sealed with a castle, the arms of the town, taken as lozenges for colds. Mrs. Kitchenman here made me a present of a brass celt found on Knavesmire, by York; one of those I call recipient.

Castleford.

LEGEOLIVM, Casterford, on the river Ayre, immediately after its union with the Calder.

Aldborough and Boroughbridge.

ISVRIVM Brigantum, perhaps the city was called BRIGANTIVM by way of eminence; 'tis Aldborow on the river Ure, just before its influx into the Ouse. I viewed that most wonderful monument of the Druids, called the Devil's arrows, at Burrowbridg.²¹ This was a stadium or place of running on solemn days in the time of the antient Britons, made of obelisks, as was (in great measure) the custom of the Romans in their circuses. It was composed of 4 most admirable obelisks, each a single stone, fetched from the wild country westward from hence,²² where such kind still lye on the surface of the earth. The kind of stone is very much like that of Stonehenge,²³ and the chizeling has been much like too. They are set 5 or 6 foot in the ground, upon a solid bed of clay, and rammed round with a double course of cobble stones of this country in clay, as Mr. Gale found on digging to the bottom of one of them. There is a pretty brook

¹⁸ This escutcheon still exists.

¹⁹ The effigy is gone.

²⁰ Liquorice was first introduced here in 1562. The plant grows nowhere, except upon the line of division between the red sandstone and magnesian limestone, and requires deep vegetable soil.

²¹ 14 Sept., 1725, at Boroughbridg; again 9 June, 1740.—R. G.

²² Knaresborough Moors.—R. G.

²³ Another like stone at Rudston, near Bridlington.—R. G.

arising at a very high torr called Micklehow hill, to the west from hence, it falls through the town of Burrowbridg into the river a little below the bridg. In the angle between the brook and the river stands this most amazing monument we are speaking of. Thus they stand in a line nearly north and south, but I have not regarded a proportion in the distances compared to the height of the stones. There were 4 of these stones in Camden's time, and he says one was displaced in hopes of finding money, viz., one of the middlemost, which stood near to each other, which I do not understand, unless they had an impost above, like Stonehenge. The stone No. 4 was taken away, within memory, for making a bridg over the above said brook. By measure, I found the interval between 2 and 4 to be double of that between 1 and 2. This last interval is 170 foot,²⁴ which is 100 Druid cubits. When the work was in perfection, it was 680 foot from one extremity to the other, which makes 400 Druid cubits.²⁵ The northerly stone is 8 foot broad, 18 foot high above ground. The middle stone is $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 21 foot high above the ground. The south stone is 4 foot and a $\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$, 23 foot high above ground. This circus of ours is a third part of the length of the circus Maximus at Rome, which Dionysius of Halicarn. writes was 3 stadia and $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2187 foot. Pliny says it was 3 stadia, but he might mean the carina round which they ran, whereas the former author might reckon the whole exterior length of the work.

Boroughbridg fair is now on S. Barnabas, the summer solstice, which I take to have succeeded the old British games here celebrated in times of the Druids.

Mr. Gale showed me this inscription in the wall of an inn in Boroughbridg. The inn has been a religious house, and stands by the great bridg. The inscription is in the garden wall toward the little bridge, and in very large letters.

A	V	R
V	I	X
.T.	AN	
N	O	S .
K	M .	I

I suppose it came from Isurium. The great arch of the bridg here is a fine work, seemingly the catenarian curve. From

²⁴ 34 of my paces.—W. S.

²⁵ The druid staff of 6 cubits is 10 foot 4 inch long. 174 foot is 100 druid cubits.—W. S.

Burrowbridg the Roman road goes straight to Cateric, Cataractonium. It is made of the cobble stones of the country. Foxgloves in plenty, in flower at the end of June. Leming is from Lim, the British word, fluentum. At Northallerton, in Decr., 1646, the first £100,000 was paid to the Scots, part of their infamous sale of the king. 'Twas carried in 36 carts.

Romanby.

21 June, 1740. Mr. Gale and myself visited the Roman camp, or rather city, at Northallerton, in the village of Romanby. It stands on high ground; a good prospect; a spring and rivulet underneath. This is upon that Roman road drawn from Cateric, in a very strait line by this place we are upon, through Thirsk (Tre-esk), Easingwold, Aldby DERVENTIO, above York, Wighton DELGOVITIA, so through Beverley to PRAETORIVM, by Patrington, Spurnhead Ravensb, or thereabouts. This city of Romanby has at the upper end a strong castle, like that of old Sarum, a keep in later language. Mrs. Westal, at Anderby, I visited. She was neice to my grandmother, Helen Stukeley (Crossland), Mrs. Warwick, of Ascough, by Bedall, another relation of hers. Old Mrs. Page, of York, knew her well (my god-mother).

Richmond.

23 June. Mr. Gale and myself passed through Cateric to Richmond, a very grand and romantic scene. The castle has been exceedingly strong, about 200 foot perpendicular from the river, which here runs over a solid pavement of stone, as if artificially laid. A great quantity of silver Roman coyn found by accident in the bank side, under the castle wall, in a pot, about 15 years ago. The market place lyes in a fine square, before the castle. The great tower is immensely strong. Many monasterys all around it, S. Agatha's, S. Tronion's, a nunnery; S. Martin's, a cell to S. Mary's at York; a friery steeple still left in the town.

York.

26 June. We set out for York from Burrowbridg. We passed by Isurium, and took the Roman road leading to Tadcaster, till we turned off on the left by Marston moor, where the

famous battle was fought in the civil wars, wherein my grandmother's first husband, Prideaux, was slain; he had a diamond buckle in his hat, as her relations in Yorkshire told me. We stayed four days in York. The York antiquary, Mr. Drake, accompanied us. We saw all the York antiquities of every kind. We passed by Severs' hill, near the town, a pretty theatrical elevation of nature, where the act of consecration of the Emperor Severus was performed. About Cnavesmire, I have a notion that there has been an antient *Templum alatum* of the Britons. The original Roman city of York was placed altogether on the east side of the river; one of the side walls being drawn along the river. The foundations of it have often been found; the workmen complaining of the hardness of the cement and fabric thereof. This city was placed in this very spot on account of the corn of the southern countys, which was brought hither by the artificial cuts called Carsdike and Fossdike, in Lincolnshire. The last time Mr. Gale and I were in Cotenham together, we discovered the continuation of that dike across Cotenham fen, which introduced the corn of Cambridgshire, from Cambridg town to the old Ouse by Audry Cawsey, so on the bog of Whittlesea fen to Peterborough, where the Carsdike begins. But to this spot of the city of York, the river is navigable for great vessels, even by the tide, and the brook called the Foss falling into the river here, was made the haven for the corn boats to draw up in; a basin being cut in it for that purpose, along the whole southern side of the city. The castle and ground thereabouts was the granarys to lay the corn in, for the use of the emperor's court, and of the legions then guarding the barbaric vallums. The water of that brook very opportunely washed out the sand which the tide carryed up into it continually. In process of time, the city enlarging, they took in that other part on the west of the river, and built a bridg. I saw part of an old Roman arch of the bridg on the eastern side. Micklegate is intirely a Roman arch, the like I observed of Bouthamgate, and of Walmgate.

I saw an inscription in the town house, taken out of the first mentioned wall, where they finished it, by S. Leonard's hospital,²⁶

²⁶ S. Leonard's was founded by W. Rufus.—W. S.

thus here I supposed they finished that wall.

At Mr. Drake's I saw a bit of a large flat gutter tile, as it seemed, thus inscribed as

GENIO LOCI FELICITER.

with the workman's finger in the moist clay before dried. We went to view the famous pedestal of a statue found the beginning of this year.

I was in the fryery garden, S. Trinity, where the monumental stone of L. Duccius was found. In this same quarter of the town I saw a fragment of a monumental carving in the steeple of S. John's church; another or two in a wall in Trinity lane; in the yard of S. Leonard's hospital I saw the angled Roman tower, at the corner of the wall. We were in the garden by the town wall, near the court which is supposed to have been the Roman palace. A church dedicated to S. Helen was once there, over the tomb of Constantius Cæsar, father of Constantine the Great. Mr. Gale has a coyn, Constantius veiled on the observe, on the *reverse* the gate of hades represented. I conjecture such a mausoleum was originally built over his tomb. The two doors have brasse knockers, a ring in a dog's jaw, whence the fable of Cerberus, janitor of hell. It was customary to give three knocks at the mystical initiations of old, which became the 3 headed dog. The bedern is hard by, where, not improbably, Constantine the Great was born. The word signifys the house of prayer; *bede*, prayer, *hirn*, house.²⁷ So candida casa, Whitehern. This was either a Christian temple, built in the Roman palace, or the church built in the palace of the first Christian queen here, Ethelburga, wife of Edwin, king of Northumberland, daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent. Paulinus, the apostle of this country, was her chaplain; and this leads us to discourse of religious antiquitys; but first let us add that Hadrian the emperor brought the Legio VI, Victrix, hither, who probably built the city, or enlarged it at least. At L. Duccius's monument they found bricks with LEG . IX . VIC.

The cathedral is an astonishing beauty, and produces an effect superior (in my opinion) to any building upon earth. I cannot persuade myself to except even S. Peter's at Rome. Beside the general proportions, wherein I think it exceeds all other cathe-

²⁷ Guy hirn, cow hirn, holbech hirn, &c., in Lincolnshire.—W. S.

drals, the delicate whiteness and fine texture of the stone contributes much to its elegance. Add the painting of the windows, which is very intire, a little excepted. But after you have seen and contemplated this most magnificent structure, nothing can give you a new pleasure but going into the chapter house; grand and beautiful beyond imagination. I must needs prefer it to the Pantheon itself; assuredly, in regard to the effect it produces, superior. The vastness and elegance of the building, and the perfection of the painted glass, well deserve that encomium wrote on the wall: *Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.* The quarry whence these buildings were raised is near Tadcaster; 'tis like Rock abby stone, or that of King's college chapel. Mr. Drake²⁸ gave me a very large print of the east window of the cathedral, painted. He likewise gave me his book of the antiquities of York, and a brass celt, found with a great number more, half a bushel, upon the wild forest ground, Ersely-more, under the Hambledown hill. This is of the recipient kind. He has a great many Roman antiquities daily found at York. Mr. Selby has a fine collection of Roman coyns in silver, but a better of English, both in gold and silver. The Assembly room is a very splendid edifice, an Egyptian hall taken from Vitruvius. Lord Burlington was the architect.

28 June. We visited Mrs. Prince, at Molxby nunnery, by Easingwold,²⁹ a most melancholy retirement by a wood side, at the head of the Foss river. A mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ off York we crosst a Roman camp upon the common. We went by S. John of Beverly's well, a pretty spring upon a vast level common, which renders it remarkable. 'Tis used for a cold bath.

1 July, 1740. Mr. Gale, Mr. Drake, and self, set out from York. We past over the river Derventio, where a Roman station of that name was fixt. There was an old Roman pottery on a sandy common, Barnby-moor; a clay lyes in veins among it, good for fusion. We turned out of the Roman road to goe

²⁸ Mr. Drake has an antient MS. on vellum, a lieger book of Fountains Abbey. The Rev. Mr. Noble, reader of Gray's Inn, has an antient MS. on vellum, a lieger book of Malmsbury Abby.

²⁹ Sheriff Hutton Castle, near us.—W. S.

to Lonsburrow, a seat of Lord Burlington's; the house much improved by my lord. The park elegant, the greenhouse very curious in innumerable, rare, and exotic plants. Cross the canal at bottom of the park, they lately discovered a Roman road running north and south, from Malton to Delgovicia, at Wighton, or Godmundham, where it crosses the other Roman road we lately left, and goes to Brough on the the Humber, over against Winteringham, where the Roman ferry was. The workmen opened us a view of the road by the side of the canal. 'Tis overgrown with the turf a foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ deep. Hence it passes up the hill southward, so between Wighton and Godmundham, where DELGOVICIA stood. We visited Godmundham, on account of the old British and afterwards Saxon temple there, where Coyfi, a heathen priest, presided. The great Paulinus converted him to the Christian faith. I observed much of this church is of the original fabric built by Paulinus; the bottom part of the steeple, the south door, the arches in the church, the great arch between the church and quire, much like that in our Tickencote church. There is a new font stone, elegantly carved and ornamented, of the fine quarry from Tadcaster; but with how little judgment was this done, when I found the antient font thrown carelessly in the dark under the steeple; the font where Coyfi was baptized in! It seemed to us that this steeple was originally designed for a baptistery, through the singularity of its fabric. There was a door at the west end, but the steeple being decayed they were obliged to build a buttress there, which has filled the door up. There is a semi-circular arch within, on each side, northern and southern, not in the middle of the side as usual, but nearer the church; a window in the upper part of the arch; below, in one of them, I believe the font was set, wherein King Edwin, his high priest Coyfi, and lords of his court were baptized by Paulinus. I have made a sketch of it on the other page. This great event is mentioned by Bede II., 13, and happened A.D. 627.

I conceive the old British temple here, which retained such a notion of sanctity that the Saxons cultivated it in their time, was one of that most antient form, hitherto unknown among antiquarys, called *templum alatum*, a winged temple, like that which I shall describe by and by at Barrow in Lincolnshire,

made of banks of earth thrown up. There are several concurring probabilities that induce me to think so. It was the pontifical see (if I may so speak) of Coyfi; its being near that other of the same kind at Barrow; the high regard to it; the name Godmundham, thus in Latin precisely, *divini aggeris mansio*, the holy mounds; Bede's dwelling so much upon the *septa* of it; when the king debated with his pontiff about changing his religion, he asks him who shall profane the temple, *cum septis?* afterward *jussit sociis destruere ac succendere fanum cum omnibus septis suis*. The word *succendere* might relate to some particular work of the Saxons upon the old British; but the lax way of writing, where Bede was not an eye witness, is taken notice of by Camden, the editor of Bede; Smith agrees there was a temple of the Britons here. The annotator on Camden says it was an open temple. The original temple was, perhaps, on the spot where the church yard now is, and extended into the town, which has obliterated it; and Coyfi might command the very banks to be thrown into the ditches, so as wholly to deface it. Here I parted with Mr. Gale, who returned homeward, toward Scruton. I proceeded farther northward, on a still religious pilgrimage, to visit the monument of King Alkfrid of Northumberland, at Driffeld.

Great and Little Driffeld.

Over a fine open country,³⁰ I came to Great Driffeld, where much of the original church, built in Paulinus's time, remains. The two inner walls of the arches and windows over them, the south and north doors, the quire door; at the east end of the south isle without, a figure of a bishop, probably Paulinus, cut in stone, at full length, and rude enough. It might have been on the original church, and set by the workmen into the new work. A very noble and well built tower, later than any other part of the church, with several coats of arms, said to have been built by one Gee.

I walked half a mile to Little Driffeld, where has been a large church with 2 rows of arches, but the side walls are now

³⁰ "Much of a chalky soil hereabouts, and an agreeable down, whence I see many barrows on the hill tops."—W. S.

removed, and built under those arches. The font is the original one; the arch of the bellfry made of capitals with human faces; the south door of the quire, and much of the walls, is of the antient structure. In the north door of the church, which is of later make, is the head of King Alkfryd on one side, carved in stone; his queen, Kyniburga, abbess of Castor, veiled and crowned, on the other. In the quire on the north side, against the wall, and below the rails of the communion table, is the tomb of King Alkfryd, who was viceroy to his father Oswy over the Mercian kingdom. He lived in our castle at Stamford, probably built my St. Peter's church. He propagated Christianity here; entertained S. Wilfrid, then in deacon's orders, for his chaplain, being just arrived from Rome; gave him the lands whereon he built S. Leonard's priory. The tomb is built of smaller stones, old and squallid, but covered with a large blue stone, which, I believe, is much later than the tomb. There has been a narrow and short plate of brass upon the stone, now torn off. The tomb is but knee high. Over the south door of the quire, almost opposite to the tomb, is the inscription, which has been renewed from time to time, thus: Alfred (instead of Alkfryd), the king of Northumberland, deceased the nineteenth day of January, at Dryfield, and was buried in this place anno domini seven hundred and five, in the twentyeth year of his reign.

The two towns of Dryffield³¹ are thought to have had their names from being the habitations of the Druids, the number of barrows hereabouts, and on the chalky downs near it, favour the opinion.

The north east part of the town is called Sunderland-wick, which I take to have been the royal villa where the king dyed. To him the inhabitants attribute their 4 great fairs, much celebrated, and frequented from all parts: on Easter Munday, Whit Munday, the 15 August, and 3 weeks after. There are some antient tumuli hereabouts, and at every village butts to shoot at, used in times of archery.

Beverley.

From hence I went southward, to Beverley. The minster

³¹ Dyrys, dumosus. Welsh.—W. S.

here is an admirable fabric, built of the same stone, in the same manner, as York, and in all respects (except the painted glass) as beautiful, though not quite so large. A very antient piece of painting,³² in the south cross isle, of Athelstan granting his charter of immunity of the Archbishop John of Beverley. The shrine of the founder was on the north side of the quire, in the outer isle, where steps lead up from the east and from the west; but 'tis now demolished. Sir Michael Wharton gave £5000 to the fabric of this cathedral, which is carefully laid out (I mean the produce of it) in repairing and ornamenting it. The north wall of the transept or front that way hung over 3 or 4 foot, through some defect in the foundation. An architect of this country, — Thornton, a man of great genius, undertook for £200 to restore it to the perpendicular; and to the surprise of all the world he happily accomplished it.³³ He braced the wall, both within and without, with upright and cross piecec of timber fastned to each other by pieces transmitted through the windows. Then he made four great buttresses of timber with screws underneath, which forced it into its original situation, and perpendicular. He is now representing the whole operation on copper plates, which I saw last winter at Foudrinier's, London.

Hull.

Thence, ore a marshy country, I came to Hull, which is a very rich, improving town, walled about strongly; 3 block houses or forts of brick on the other side the river Hull, toward the sea, built by Harry VIII. A man of war building here.

Barrow-upon-Humber. [Lincolnshire bank].

3 July, 1740. I had the satisfaction again to view that most remarkable British temple at Barrow, on the banke of the Humber, by Barrow water-mill, on the marshes. 'Tis called Humber's castle. I first discovered it 25 July, 1724, made 2 prints of it, but did not rightly understand it till last Christmas, when preparing to print my discourse on Stonehenge. Then I

³² Still existing in the church, painted on a panel.

³³ Mr. Hawksmoor, the architect, assisted.—W. S.

found it to be a *templum alatum*¹ of the old Druids, formed on a most antient and probably antidiluvian hieroglyph, *circulus alatus anima mundi*. The more I consider this thing, the more I admire it, and look upon it as one of the oldest works upon earth, which we know of. This temple is not made with stones set upright, as commonly was the method of the Druids, but made by casting up mounds or banks of earth, which, I suppose, was the case at Godmundham, above said. The figure is a circle between two wings, as we often see it on the top of Egyptian obelisks. Sometime the circle has a serpent transmitted through it, as in that most wonderful work of Abury, composed of great stones, which figure likewise often occurs on Egyptian obelisks. On the same obelisks, and other Egyptian works, the circle has both the serpent and wings together. Then Kircher calls it Ophio, pterygo, cyclomorphus, and rightly judges it decyphers the divine triad of personalities in the deity. The circle means the supreme fountain, *ens entium*, pater; the serpent means *mens seu filius*, creator; the wings, *spiritus omnia vivificans fovens*.

This noble temple of ours at Barrow is placed on the marshes of the Humber, close by a brook descending from the higher ground of the town of Barrow. 'Tis just between the high ground and the edge of the marsh. It seems mysterious that they should place it here, when there is the open, downy, high country all before 'em. I guess it was for the sake of this brook, and the level of the adjacent marshes fit for their races and sports; the cool breezes from the ocean favouring their midsummer solemnitys here. The water-mill has pent up the water near the temple, and renders the ground boggy there; but it was not so originally. The circular hill, which I take to have been the principal part of the temple, is 120 cubits in diameter, twice the diameter of Stonehenge. The principal line of the work is to the north-east. There is a vallum beyond the work, making a sort of area to it, where probably the beasts were slain for sacrifices; and perhaps it was made to keep out the high tides, which sometime come up to the foot of the temple, and that renders the turf of the salt marsh delicately fine.

¹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. ii., pp. 280, 298 n, Surtees Soc.

Londesborough.

15 Jan., 1741-2. At the Royal Society. A letter from Mr. Knowlton, gardener to Lord Burlington, at Lonsborough, in Yorkshire, giving an account of a Roman brass gallon, with a lid, lately found near York; of an early blossoming thorn he observed near Stilton; and some other matters.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 91.

25 May, 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Drake of York, his map of the Roman road through Lord Burlington's park at Lonsburgh, Yorkshire, which he and Mr. Gale and myself surveyed together in the year 1740; presented to the Society.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 55.

Osmotherley.

Apr., 1747. At Osmotherley, in Yorkshire, near the top of Hambledon hill, on midsummer tide, is an immense concourse of people; called Osmotherley summer games, a remain of the old Druid custom.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 52.

York.

1 Feb., 1753. At the Royal Society. A drawing of a Roman altar, MATRIBVS ITALICIS GALLICIS, &c., found lately at Micklegate, York, sent by Mr. Drake, with an explication by Dr. Ward.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 26.

SCOTLAND.

DR. JAMES GARDEN, S.T.P., AT ABERDEEN, TO JOHN AUBREY, ESQ., REFERRED TO IN *Camden's Britannia*, PRINTED LOND., 1695.—H. C.

Aberdeen, June 15, 1692.

“Agreeable to Lord Yester and Sir Robert Morray's relation, there are found in the north of Scotland tall, bigg, unpolished stones, sett up on end, placed circularly, but not contiguous. The obscurer sort, which are the more numerous, have but one circle of stones, standing at equall distances; others, towards the

south or south-east, have a large broad stone, standing on edge, which fills all betwixt two of those stones on end, and is called by the vulgar the altar stone. A third sort most remarkable, besides all other before mentioned have another circle of smaller stones standing within the circle of great ones. The area of all the three sorts is commonly filled up with stones of sundry sizes, confusedly heapt together. The two largest and most remarkable of these monuments are to be seen at Auchincorthie,² in the shire of Mernis, five miles from Aberdeen. One of them hath two circles of stones, whereof the exterior consists of 13 great stones (besides two that are fallen, and the broad stone toward the south) above three yards high above ground, and 7 or 8 paces distant from one another : the diameter being 24 large paces ; the interior circle is distant 3 paces from the other ; the stones thereof are 3 foot high above ground. Towards the east, 26 paces from this monument, there is a bigg stone, fast in, and levell with the ground, in which there is a cavity, partly naturall, and partly made, that will hold a Scotch gallon of water, designed perhaps for washing the heathen holy things. The other monument, larger than this, and distant a bow-shott from it, consists of 3 circles having the same common center. The stones of the greatest circle are about 3 yards, those of the 2 lesser 3 foot high, above ground ; the innermost circle 3 paces diameter, and the stones close together. One of the stones of the greatest circle on the west of the monument hath a cavity on the top of it, considerably lower on one side, which will hold an English pint, and seems designed for a lamp. Another stone of the same circle, on the east side, hath upon the top of it (which is but narrow, and longer one way than another), a cavity of 3 fingers deep, in the midst of whose bottome is cutt out a trough, one inch deep and two broad (with another of the same depth and breadth crossing it) that runs along the whole length of the cavity and down the side of the stone a good way, so that what is poured down into the cavity, presently runns down the side of it by this trough. Upon this stone probably they poured their libamina.

The generall tradition concerning these monuments is that

² These monuments, and many more in Scotland, have been described in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. x., 2nd Series ; and the erroneous views of Dr. Garden and of others pointed out.

they were places of worship in heathen times. They call them here Standing Stones, and the highlanders, in their Irish, caer, which signifyes a throne, an oracle, or place of addresse. The people still pay them an awfull respect.

Some of them are called chappels; in the shire of Aberdeen and parish of Ellon, there is a place called Fochel, *i.e.*, below the chappell, from one of these monuments near by on higher ground. From another of them, in the shire of Bamffe and parish of Aberlowe, a place is called Leachell Beandick, *i.e.*, the blessed chappell. A 3d monument, in the parish of Peter-culter, 5 miles from Aberdeen, is called the old chappell; and from a fourth near it, a place is called chappell Dena, in the shire of Bamff, and parish of Gamrie. Others are called Temples: in the parish of Strathawen, 14 miles from Aberdeen, there is a place called Templetown, from two or three of these monuments near it; and the two above described are called Lawstones, and Templestones. They say the pagan priests dwelt in Auchincorthie, and there are yet seen foundations of an old house said to have been their Teind barn.

One of these monuments in the shire of Bamff and parish of Abercheirder is called Cairneduin, or Cair ne dewin, corrupted possibly from Cairndrewin, and so relating to the Druids.

There is a parcell of land six miles from Aberdeen called Cairndraidlane, or Cairndraidland, perhaps formerly part of the revenue belonging to the Druids. Some persons now living saw ashes of some burnt matter digged out of the bottom of a little circle sett about with stones standing close together, in the center of one of these monuments, near the church of Izeig, in the shire of Aberdeen.

JAMES GARDEN.

EXTRACT FROM NEWSPAPER.—H. C.

“Edinburgh, May 25 [1727]. We have an account from Airth, 18 miles west of this city, near to the influx of the river Carron, of a very rare piece of antiquity, found in the south bank of the Forth, viz., a canoe of 36 foot long, 4 foot broad in the middle, 4 foot 4 inches deep, 4 inches thick in the sides, all of one piece of solid oak, sharp at the stem, and square at the stern.

The river's washing away the banks discovered a part of her ; she was ordered to be dug up by Mr. Graham, judge admiral, and proprietor of the place. What was discovered of her was found to be above 15 foot underground. 'Tis remarkable that she is finely polished, being perfectly smooth on the outside and inside, and the wood of an extraordinary hardness, and not one knot in the whole."

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Edenb., June 11, 1727.

Dear Sir,

* * * *

I stayed a day with Dr. Stukeley, at Grantham. I had not seen him before. You will easily believe I was surprised at his figure. He had been at work in his garden, and never rurall god appeared so rough and dirty. We soon grew acquainted, and I must own his company was very entertaining. It is a pity he does not meet with some publick encouragement, he would make an excellent geographer.

Since I am giving you this trouble, I shall acquaint you with a very ancient curiosity found about 18 miles from this place. The washings of the river Caron discovered a boat, 13 or 14 feet under ground. It is 36 foot in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, all of one piece of oak. There were severall strata above it, such as loam, clay, shells, mosse, sand, and gravell ; these strata demonstrate it to have been an antediluvian boat. The tree of which it was made, was no doubt very big, but still no bigger than one which is still alive not farr from that place ; it is about 12 or 13 foot in diameter, and we have a pretty good document from an old author who wrote the life of Sir Wm. Wallace, a Scotch captain in the time of king Edward the 1st, that it was an old decayed tree at that time.

Some fancy that this boat³ is Roman, because it was found not far from Arthur's Oven, or Templum Termini, but there seems

³ "When Marton Mere, in Lancashire, was drained by Mr. Fleetwood, no lesse than 8 canoes, like those of America, were found in it, which it is like, were sunk in that lake by the Britains, &c."—*Vid. Brit. Ant. et Nov. in Lanc.*, p. 1284."—R. G.

to me no great probability of this. Please to give my service to your brother and Mr. Lethieulier. If Sir Hans Sloan, Dr. Mead, or Doctor Woodward want an account of this boat, let me give you the trouble of remembering me to them.

I am always, dear Sir,

Your most affectionate humble Servant,

JOHN CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE] CONCERNING SOME ANTI-
QUITYS FOUND NEAR THE ROMAN WALL, IN SCOTLAND,
AND MR. JOHN HORSELEY.—H. C.

Edenbr., Feb. 15th, 1729.

Dear Sir,

I am allmost ashamed to write to you after so long a silence, but am hopefull you will not impute this to any want of respect or friendship. As there is nobody I honor and value more than you, so there is no correspondence I would so ardently desire, if this corner of the world could afford sufficient matter for your entertainment. This is chiefly to beg the favor to know how you are; the continuance of your health will at all times be the most agreeable news I can receive from London. In our antiquarian inquirys nothing has occurred here. I now and then gett a Roman coin of silver or brasse, but of no great singularity. I heard of some brasse daggers found near our wall, and of a large oaken club studded with brasse, but have not seen any of them. Mr. Horseley has been in this countrey, and did me the favor of a visitt. He was, it seems, very well known to some of our university professors some years ago, and acquired a great reputation for the mathematics, and his knowledge in all parts of philosophy. In discoursing with him I found him to be much acquainted with the Greek and Roman learning, and very ready in his notions about inscriptions and the Roman stations. He told me his design was to print an entire collection of the Roman-British antiquitys, and I hear from some of our masters in this university that he is just now setting about [it] in London. I shall wonder much if he has not made his acquaintance with some of your Society. He affects now and then a singularity in his readings and opinions, but this I did not wonder at, for

the poor man writes for bread, and must have something new to entertain his readers. He lived at Morpeth for many years, and taught there in a private academy, with the benefitt of a meeting-house for his support. This is all I know about him. Pray what is become of Dr. Stukeley? I never hear from Mr. Alexr. Gordon. Be so kind as to favor me at your leisure with some account of what the Antiquarian Society is doing. I am glad to find that the Royall Society keeps up the figure and character it allways had.

I am, yrs., &c.,

J. CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE] CONCERNING DR. WOODWARD'S SHIELD, THE SITUATION OF BLATUM BULGIUM, WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON PAINTING UPON WALLS AND LATHS.—H. C.

Edenburgh, Decr. 22, 1729.

Dear Sir,

I had the honor of yours last week, and though I have very little to trouble you with, yett I could not delay making my acknowledgements to you for the honor you procured me to be elected a member of the Royall Society. I shall prove but a very uselesse brother, yet shall be glad at all times to receive their commands, and show what value I putt upon so distinguishing a mark of their favor. I wish you would make my compliments to the president, Sir Hans Sloan, and let me know what will be expected of me.

I thank you for the criticall dissertation you sent me, it contains abundance of learning, yet I fancy the plainest criticism of all has been overlookt, this is, that the shield is of iron, and not brasse. I may be mistaken in this opinion, but I took it to be of iron, and was on the point of making this observation to Dr. Woodward when you and I were to see his curiositys, that since it was of iron it could not be genuine: for there is no Roman piece of antiquity in that metall which is not so much corroded with rust, as that all the finer parts are quite defaced. I would be glad to know from you if my observation of its being made of iron was right?

As for my Blatum Bulgium, I acknowledge it to be but guesse

work, and has its foundation simply in a kind of a negative proof, that it is not mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii* to be *ad lineam valli*. In the *Itinerarium* it would seem, that by the names as they are placed, the *Castra Exploratorum*, and *Blatum Bulgium*, were near to one another, but by the numbers of the miles one would think that there were 12 miles between the first and last, and other 12 between it and *Luguballium*. If this be the case we must look out for another station to be the *Castra Exploratorum*, and yett I can find none so proper as *Brunswark*. Mr. Horseley seems to be of my opinion as to *Middleby's* being *Blatum Bulgium*, but says that a place called *Netherby* was the *Castra Exploratorum*. This gentleman I find is a good way advanced in his inscriptions, so I shall be glad to know your opinion about them.

Forgive me before I end this letter to give you a philosophical observation, and submitt my sentiments to you. About ten days ago, when the barometer fell under the line of much rain, I went to a house of mine, which is built on a very drye and warm soil. Here I was surprised to see a staircase I had made, in a very dismall plight. This piece of work is done for the most part in stucko or plaister, and is all painted in oyl, and some of it on laths where the regularity of the staircase required it. I had observed that some of the painting was much sunk before, and spoiled in some places, but could not well understand the reason of it till then that I found the dampnesse of the day had covered the plaister which was on the solid wall to such a degree that I could have washt my hands upon it. Here the painting was much spoiled, but on the plaistered laths it was perfectly fresh and sound. I thought at first that this moisture might have come through the walls, driven by the force of the wind, but then I observed that some glasses in the staircase were just in the same condition, hence I concluded that plaister and painting on the solid walls became of the nature of glasse, but that the plaister on the laths was more porous, and suckt up the moisture, and for the future I resolved never to make use of any plaister but upon lath, for in that way I saw evidently that any kind of painting will succeed, and last as long as if done upon wood. As this I hope will prove an usefull observation in this countrey, so I believe it may be the same to some of your coun-

tre people, for I am satisfyed the house I have mentioned stands as dry and warm as any on this side Trent, but no doubt what I have mentioned has been observed by yourself and others. Forgive me for troubling you with this trifle, and believe me to be allways, with the greatest esteem and affection,

Dear Sir, yrs., &c.,
J. CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE], CONCERNING AN ANCIENT SEAL SETT IN A SOCKETT OF GOLD, ENAMELLED, AND SOME OBSERVATIONS OF HIS COAL WORK.—H. C.

Edenb., July 17, 1729.

Dear Sir,

I have the favor of two of yours since my last, and must give over making excuses to you for not acknowledging it in due time. I receive no letter so acceptable to me, but am often not so much master of my time as I could wish. The endeavors you have shewn to gett me made a Fellow of the Royall Society putt me under the greatest obligations to you, but I am afraid if you be successfull the world will think me a very unworthy member.

I return you many thanks for transmitting to me the prints of the Antiquarian Society. I think there is no great matter in that of the ancient monastry;⁴ but the military farce⁵ of Henry the VIIIth is very curious.

I send you here inclosed for your opinion the impression of a seal which is no doubt ancient, being found actually in the rubbish of our vallum, at a place called Caerin. But that which may render it suspected is a sort of enameling on the gold sockett in which it is fixed. Enameling is commonly thought a modern invention, but this seal demonstrates the contrary, if alltogether ancient; and the Romans had an Opus Encaustum, which if it was not enameling I know not what it was; besides, in one of my styli or fibulæ there is the very same thing in blew and white minerall colours, incorporated and fixed by the fire. The foliages of the setting of the seal are a little clumsey and

⁴ "Holm, in Norfolk."—R. G.

⁵ "Tournament at his marriage with Queen Katherine."—R. G.

indistinct, but no ways defaced; the white is likewise touched with a little red. The [laureated] head, as you see by the impression, is but ordinary.

Since I am to be a brother with you in the Philosophic Society, allow me to trouble you with a naturall piece of curiosity which I lately discovered in my grounds. I have fourteen coal veins, most of them above 4 foot thick, and some of them 8 or 9. They have been in working above 100 years, but as my colliers were going on with their work they were stopt all of a sudden by a vein of clay 3 foot thick, which cutt off all the coal veins obliquely, and threw them 80 fathoms to the northward.

(a)⁶ represents the coal veins running parallel to one another, and thrown off by the vein of clay at *b* to *c*, which is 80 fathoms to the northward. I know something of this has been already observed in the Philosophicall Transactions of the Royal Society, but nothing so remarkable. Here is another odd turn in the same veins: (*d*) is a seam of coal or vein which sincks with the surface, and ascends on the other side from *e* to *f*. These, I fancy, are strong indications of some terrible convulsions of our globe, which we may suppose to have happened at the deluge, as Dr. Woodward and others have described it; or might have been occasioned by one of Mr. Whiston's comets, on Sir Isaac Newton's principles. If such like observations be agreeable to you, I shall not fail to trouble you sometimes with them.

I am, with the greatest esteem, &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO R. GALE.—H. C.

Edenburgh, 10 Sept., 1729.

* * * “I shall onely mention a naturall curiosity in the same countrey; that is at a mosse near Moffat, called the Mosse of Drumcrief; there lyes under the surface an incredible number of huge oaks, which never could have grown in the place. I observed the like in a mosse in the north of Scotland, from which circumstance one cannot but think they were brought

⁶ These letters refer to diagrams in the MS., which it has been considered needless to reproduce here.

there by the deluge: and as all mosses are plainly of rotten wood, so may we believe that they were originally large floats of timber tossed together by the waters, and left at certain places as the flood abated: so farr I believe I could please Dr. Woodward, if he was alive. I'll mention one circumstance more to you with relation to these mosses, which is that in one of them, belonging to mysele, and about a mile from where I live,⁷ there are severall quantitys of nutt shells found, whole and entire, after great rains, though there is not the least vestige of wood or hazle bushes to be found in the neighbourhood. This proceeds, no doubt, from the same cause, for all things whatsoever preserve their shape and consistence wonderfully in mosse.

Please to give my humble respects to Sir Hans Sloan, whose kind remembrance of me is most acceptable. Your account of Dr. Stukeley surprises me; there is more contrivance in it than I thought; a benefice may be in view, and the doctor's trade go on however, though in a charitable way. I must now end my letter with my paper, but cannot cease from being ever,

Dear Sir, yrs., &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

P.S.—I believe the word *Aballava* on the cup⁸ may be better than *Avallava* or *Avallana*, for the *Notitia Imperii* has it *Aballaba* where the *Mauri Aureliani* had their station.

A LETTER FROM SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE] CONCERNING A ROMAN STATUE OF DEA BRIGANTIA, AND 2 INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT MIDDLEBY IN ANANDALE, IN JULY, 1731.
—H. C.

Edenbr., Octob. 10th, 1731.

Dear Sir,

I had written to you sooner but that you told me you was to go into Yorkshire for 6 weeks. I hope this will find you safely returned, and the inclosed will divert you a little. These stones are in my possession, so you may believe the draught I have sent you is exact. They were found in July last in camp, which Mr. Gordon mentions in his *Itinerary*; ⁹ I have sent my

⁷ Pennycuick.

⁸ The Rudge Cup.

⁹ P. 18.

Lord Pembroke a draught of them, but if he hears, perhaps, that anybody but himself has them, he will not be pleased ; in the mean while you make what use you please of the inclosed description, that is, if you think proper you may give it either to the Secretary of the Royall or Antiquarian Society, but first I beg it of you to correct everything you think amisse in it.

A description of three ancient Roman stones¹⁰ found at Middleby in Annandale, July, 1731.

The stone number 1 has on it the representation of a human figure in basse relief, which is drest in a long robe, with a crown or diadem on its head, a globe in the left hand, and a spear in the right. A head or medal, hands at the breast, and below, at the left foot, is a shield, at the right foot a round cap, and under the feet is this inscription :

BRIGANTLÆ. S. AMANDVS
ARCITECTVS. EX. IMPERIO. IMP. I.¹¹

The reading of which I take to be Brigantiæ Sacrum or perhaps Sacellum, Amandus Architectus ex Imperio Imperatoris. Amandus is a name common in inscriptions, vid. Gruter ; and there is mention of one of this name in Ammianus Marcellinus, much about the time of Julian. In the word Architectus the letter A is defaced, and an H is wanting, but it seems to denote the trade of Amandus, to witt, an architect, such being common in those days, vid. Notitia Imper., toward the end, de Corporibus Artificum. The last word IMP. may be Imperatoris, or possibly Impensis, but the first is most probable.

The crown or diadem may be attributed to Julian, for with such the Roman emperors of the lower empire used to be ornamented, wherefore Basilius Seleuciæ Episcopus in Sermone I^o de Adam describes their diadem in this manner, τοις φέγγεσι τῶν λίθων ἄσγαπτον. And many of the emperors are represented in

¹⁰ "See the prints of them in *Gordon's Appendix to his Itin. Septent.*, p. 27 ; and *Horsley's Brit. Rom.* Pl. Scotland, xxxiv., xxxv., xxxvi.

¹¹ Found at Birrens, near Middleby, now in Edinburgh Museum, read thus by *Hübner*, p. 187, No. 1062 : BRIGANTLÆ S[ACRVM] AMANDVS ARCITECTVS EX IMPERIO IMP[ERATVM] F[ECIT].—See *Gordon's It. Sept. Append.*, p. 28, pl. 58, fig. 1 ; also *Hutchinson's Durham*.

their coins *Capitibus radiatis*. The globe and spear may likewise be attributed to him, for there is a coin of one of his predecessors, Caracalla, in which, according to Vaillant, p. 264, there is a “*figura virilis nuda stans, dextrâ globum, lævâ hastam gerens :*” and he adds “*nulla est certior principis effigies quam periti gubernatoris, ut refert Plato in politico, ideò Did. Julianus in nummis globum gerit, et rector orbis perhibetur.*” From this account of Vaillant as to Didius Julianus, one might conjecture that this is a figure of Flavius Julianus, and the rather because his name seems to be mentioned on the altar No. 2, and the aforesaid Basilus in the same place takes notice of this ornament in the hands of emperors *χείρα δέ τῷ σφαιροειδεῖ σχήματι τοῦ κόσμου τ'κύκλον, &c.*

Another conjecture may be that this is a figure of Mercury, the favorite god of Fl. Julianus, to whom he used sometimes to sacrifice privately, though at that time by profession a christian. This appears from Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. 16, cap. 5, “*Occultè Mercurio supplicabat quem mundi velociorem sensum esse motum mentium suscitantem Theologicæ prodidere doctrinæ ;*” and because he is mentioned on both the stones, No. 2 and 3 ; but here there is no petasus, no wings, no caduceus, no purse, no cock, nor other genuine marks by which Mercury is commonly represented.

A third conjecture may be that this is a figure of the countrey of the Brigantes in Britain, under the name of Brigantia, which Tacitus thus describes in *Vita Agric.*, cap. 17, “*Brigantum civitatem quæ numerosissima provinciæ totius perhibetur.*” This is the more probable because the diadem seems rather to be a *Corona Muralis*, as some of the Roman provinces are represented in the *Notitia Imperii*, and because the breasts are larger than they are commonly made in a male figure. Or it may be a representation of Rome because of the globe, a mark of power and authority, which could not be so properly ascribed to the *Civitas Brigantum*.

A very learned gentleman, Mr. Horseley, takes this figure to be a Pallas, and that the ornament hanging at her neck is the Gorgon taken notice of by Virgil in his description of this goddess, *Æneid.*, lib. viii., 437.

. ipsamque in pectore Divæ
Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.

This, I confesse, is so probable a conjecture that there is no way to evade it, except by supposing it may be one of those ornaments which was found about 8 years ago in this very place, to witt, a gold medal of Constantine, coined on one side, the other being plain, with a hole in the edge, by which it appeared to have been a certain badge or ornament which was usually worn in those days by way of a Bulla, for the Imagines Principum, which were annex to publick papers, were of another kind. This medal is mentioned by Mr. Gordon in his Itin. Septent., p. 18, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Pembroke.

One might likewise suppose this figure to be one of those Hermathenæ mentioned in Cicero's Epist. prim. ad Atticum: "Tua valdè me delectat et posita ita bellè est ad totum gymnasium Hermathena. Ἡλὺς ἀνόθημα esse videatur." Hermathena is a goddess composed of Mercury and Minerva.

The stone No. 2 is an altar, and the inscription is in large letters, very clear and distinct, but there are some words in it which give some difficulty. The first are IVL CÆRS, which I take to be Juliani Cæsaris. The E, indeed, is single and inverted, whereas in those days it was commonly written CAESARIS, as we see in many coins; but it is evident, from other instances in these stones, that the sculptor has not been very correct, else there had been fewer difficultys in this inscription. There are instances in Gruter where Cæsar is written with a vowel E, as particularly in a fine inscription, on p. cclxxxiii., 3.

These words may likewise be taken for a private man's name, as Julius Cerealis, or the like; but the first may be the more probable, because all the 3 stones were found together, and there is more solemnity hinted at in the first stone than could well be attributed to a private man; for it is reasonable to suppose that when Julianus came to the empire, and turned apostate from the christian faith, or even when he was yett but Cæsar, and had sent Lupicinus into Britain to quell the commotions there, according to Amm. Marcellinus [lib. xx., c. 10], that he gave privat encouragement to the pagan worship, and among other things ordered that one Amandus, an architect, should erect a small temple in the country of the Brigantes, and place in it an altar to his favorite god Mercury.

The next word, CENSSIGILL, I take to be Censores or Censuales

Sigillarium, for in the Roman empire, about the time of Julianus, there were probably officers under the name of Censores or Censuales who did take care of the Sigillaria, which were certain little images of the gods, and other things that went under this generall name, and were probably made and sold in a certain street in Rome, called thence the Sigillaria, whence Suetonius in *Vita Neronis*, cap. 28, says, “Ac mox Romæ circa Sigillaria comitatus est;” there is likewise mention made of the *Festa Sigillaria* in Ausonius, as also in Macrobius.¹² The word COLLIGN, on the same stone is either the name of this Roman station in ancient times, or stands for Collegiati Lignatores, or perhaps for Collegium Lignarium; we find frequent mention of the Lignatores and Pabulatores in the Roman garrisons and armys.

The word CVLT and the letters D. S. D. and V. S. L. M. have no difficulty in them; on the right side of this alltar is the figure of the Roman eagle, or the Signum Militare, and on the left two common vessels for sacrifice, the patera and præferculum.

On the stone No. 3, in the first and 2nd lines, are these words, NVM AVG DEO MERCVRIO, which in some measure do explain the two first lines on the alltar; for the god Mercury seems here to be called Numen Augusti, and he was more properly called the Numen Juliani than of any other emperor, as is before observed from Ammianus Marcellinus. The next words are SIG POSVERVNT, and seem to refer to the statue; statues and pictures being often called Signa. Or they may referr to the placing of the Roman standard here, as seems to be hinted at by the figure of the Roman eagle, or top of the Signum Militare, or, which is probable, the Signarii posuerunt; the Signarii being persons who were imployed in making statues for the gods: wherefore we have in a law in the Pandects de Auro et Argento Signato, which begins T., ff. 2: “Jubeoque Signum Dei ex libris centum in illa sacra Æde et in patriâ statui, subscriptione nominis mei.” The next word, CVIIORES, though very clear and distinct in the letters, is putt for cultores, which is likewise on the alltar. The words which follow I take to be EIVSDEM. DEI CVRANTE INGENVO. or INGENVO. RVFO, these last names being common in Inscriptions, vid. Gruter.

¹² “Idyl. 26, lib. i., cap. 10 Saturnal.—R. G.

These stones were found among the ruins of a building, which may be supposed to have been a temple. By the foundation it appears to have been 36 feet in length, and 12 in breadth; it stands without the walls of the Roman station, which have been *ex lapide quadrato*. Temples have been found so situated in many other places, as for instance the *templum termini* on the north side of the *Vallum Antonini Pii*, because it seems that the Romans judged their gods were sufficient to defend their own temples. However, on the north side of this temple, about the distance of a mile, on a very high conspicuous eminence called Burns hill, are two small Roman camps, which either are the true *Castra Exploratorum* mentioned in the *Itinerarium Antonini*, or have been of this kind in the time [of] Julianus the Emperor. The Roman station is called at this day the Birns or Bearn, which probably comes from the word *Brigantes*.

J. CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE], UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.
—H. C.

Edenbr., 31st Octob., 1731.

Dear Sir,

I had this day a letter from Mr. Gordon, which gives me the satisfaction to know that you received mine, so that I am in hopes to have animadversions very soon on what I sent you. That which makes me trouble you this post is to give you the following three observations on my antient stones, which I before neglected, but chiefly to beg the favor of you not to give my paper to Mr. Gordon to be printed, about which he presses me very hard. As the things I there advanced were but matters of mere conjecture, I take them to be for no other use than to be read over amongst friends by way of amusement, &c.

Now to come to the observations I intended to give you: the first is, I observe there are such things as local gods and goddesses, which the Romans were not much acquainted with in the days of Augustus; there's your *Deo Belatucadro* in England, and our *Matribus Alatervis* in Scotland, wherefore this *Brigantia* may be a goddess, and the statue a figure designed to represent her. The second observation is, that from the words on the 3rd

stone, DEO MERCVRIO SIG POSVERVNT, I am much inclined to think that the statue of Mercury lyes still buried near this place; and that which chiefly confirms me in this opinion is that this stone is not an alltar, but plainly the pedestal of a statue; and that it is not the pedestal of the statue No. 1 is plain, because it had been thicker and broader than that statue. I have therefore given orders to some countrey people to dig for this statue of Mercury amongst the rubbish, and am pretty confident I shall find it, if it was not of brasse, or any other metal, for in this case it has probably been melted down. The 3d observation is very singular, this statue No. 1 has been guilded all over, for upon picking out some of the earth about it, I perceived the gold leaf, and since that time I have mett with a gentleman who told me that when this statue was first found a great part of it was still guilded, but that the countrey people brought allmost all off by washing it with sand and water.

I leave off now where I began my paper, which, though it be very safe in your hands, and that you may dispose of it as you please, yet pray let it not go into Mr. Gordon's Supplement, except it be merely the figures of the stones and inscriptions, with some short account of the conjectures about them; you will forgive, I hope, this anxiety, and believe me to be, with the greatest tenderness and respect, Sir,

Yrs., &c.,
J. CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE], UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Novbr. 5th, 1731.

Dear Sir,

I have the happynesse of yours of the 25th of the last, and am glad to be confirmed in some of my conjectures by your opinions which are so well founded. That of the statue's being a goddess under the name of Brigantia is certainly right. I took notice of this in the first words of my paper, and since that time, about a week ago, I acquainted you with my being a little better satisfied in that notion; but since your last to me, and the reasons you give, I have no manner of doubt about this figure,

and therefore I chearfully give up all manner of conjectures that differ with this. Besides the inscription you mention, there is another in England to the DEAE. NYMPH. BRIG., which is taken notice of in your father's book upon Antoninus's Itinerary,¹ publisht by you; and there are a vast number of other inscriptions to these local gods everywhere to be mett with abroad. As for the lady Brigantia, I confesse I never mett with her name, for hitherto I took the Nympha Brigantum to be something like the inscription St. Paul takes notice of at Ephesus, 'To the unknown God.' As to the reading of the second stone I don't know but you may be right allso, for I did suspect that my emperor might turn a private man, and Julius Cerealis did occur to me. But I was willing, and am still, to keep up the credit of my stone, and indeed the sculptor gives me abundance of latitude when he has putt down CVIIORES for cultores, and has clapt in no distinction between the words of CENSIGIL and COLLIGNI, and yett has been so formal as to use the  in all the rest, except in the EIVSDEM DEI CVR ING RVFO. If age and decay in the stones could have brought about this confusion I had had less to object, but the letters are two inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, and as fine and deep as if they had been cutt by a modern sculptor but a few months ago.

I no lesse approve of your reading the third stone, but there are some men of letters in this countrey who take COLLIGNI to be collectores, but their opinion is onely grounded on fancy.

I wrote to you some days ago that I had received a letter from Mr. Gordon, pressing me to let him have my paper. I am very hopeful you will not consent to this, but if he pleases to mention some of the conjectures in a short way, he may, though not without your approbation.

As to your reading it in publick at either of the Societys,² 'tis a matter of indifferency, since it may be onely an amusement, but I think without adding a few words with regard to the figure's being the goddesse Brigantia, it may seem very lame and imperfect; as to its being a Julianus it is very improbable. The crown on her head is visibly now a corona muralis, some of the pinnæ being still square, and those which look pointed in the

¹ P. 53.

² "It was read at the Antiquarian Society."—R. G.

drawing which was sent you, gott that shape onely by the decay of that part of the stone.

This is the true figure of the crown, and as distinct as you see it here, with a kind of a porch in the wall.

In my last I told you that this fine lady had been gilded, and most of the gold leaf was upon her when first found, which by the way, shows the excellency of that metall. I told you in the last place that the stone Num^o. 3 was truly the pedestal for the statue of Mercury. The words SIGNVM POSVERVNT seem to import this, and I am still in hopes of finding his godship near the same place, unlesse he had the misfortune to be made of brasse, and so melted down many years ago. I shall send you the three basse relieves which were found this summer at our Roman wall;³ I have them by me, and am causing them to be copyed for you; they are in the main indifferently well, but much defaced.

If you please to divert any of your friends in the Societys to read my paper, be pleased to add what is here mentioned. I was lately in Cumberland seeing a son of mine at Lowther school, and in a little tour I made about the countrey I observed 3 curiositys in Whinfield park, belonging to the Earl of Thanet. The first was a huge high oak of at least 64 feet, and 4 feet in diameter, where the last great thunder made a very odd impression, for a piece was by it cutt out of the tree about 3 inches broad and 2 inches thick, in a streight line from the top to the bottom. The second was that in another tree of the same hight, the thunder had cutt out a piece of the same breadth and thicknesse, from top to bottom, in a spirall line, making 3 turns about the tree, and entering the ground about 6 foot deep. The 3rd was the horn of a large deer, found in the heart of an oak. This was discovered upon cutting down the tree. It was found fixt in the timber with large iron crampets, for it seems the tree was then growing, and had afterwards inclosed the horn. In the same park I saw a tree of 13 feet diameter, this tree is about 3 mile from Perith. I saw likewise an inscription at old Perith, which was sent to Mr. Horseley. I am ever, dear Sir,

Your most faithfull humble Servant,

JOHN CLERK.

³ Append. to *Gordon's It. Sept.*, pl. lxix.

MR. JOHN WARD, PROFESSOR OF RHETORICK AT GRESHAM COLLEGE [TO ROGER GALE], RELATING TO THE SAME IMAGE AND INSCRIPTIONS.—H. C.

Gresham College, Nov. 12, 1731.

Sir,

Since I was last to wait upon you, I received the inclosed from Mr. Horseley, which I take leave to send you, in order to beg the favor of you to inform me whether the copy you had from Baron Clerk differs in any respect from the reading of this. And as some doubts have occurred to my thoughts in relation both to the inscriptions and figure, you will permitt me to take this opportunity of laying them before you.

No. 1. I have some suspicion about the first word BRIGANTIE, and if there was room for conjecture, should imagine it might somehow be designed for BRIGANT. DEAE or DIVAE. In the London edition of Camden, 1695, p. 896, there is an inscription that begins DEAE. NYMPHAE. BRIG., which part of it Mr. Selden has inserted in his edition of Marm. Arundeliana, vol. ii., p. 1477.

And there is likewise in the last edition of Camden, p. 851, another inscription, DVI. CI. BRIG., and is there read Dvi Civitas Brigantum. But if what appears now like DVI may be supposed to have been at first DIVAE, I should fancy both those inscriptions, as allso this new one, may possibly all referr to the same deity, without any particular name given to her. I am the more suspicious that some of the last letters in the word Brigantie are obscure, because a friend of mine shewed me the other day a copy of these inscriptions without the figure, which he borrowed of a gentleman who lately brought it out of Scotland, and told him it agreed with the first draught which the baron took of them. Now in that copy this word is written BRIGANTLÆ.⁴ If therefore what looks like a small i be onely the remaining stroke of a d, it may originally have been d for DEVE, or DÆ for DIVÆ; or if the last letter be a single e, as in this new copy, DE for DEAE Deæ, for I find ds for DEVS in Ursatus.

As to the figure, the wings, as you was pleased to observe to me, plainly show it to be a Victory: and both the helmet and

⁴ "It is plainly TIE upon the stone, and therefore nothing in all this supposition."—R. G.

shield at the feet, with the murall crown and laurells on the head, as allso the globe in the left hand, seem all to agree in representing the happy effects of a victory. But the spear in the right hand, with the small face at the breast look to me like the symbols of Pallas, as they do to Mr. Horseley, for there are some gorgons upon the breast of her images in Montfaucon much like this. I imagin, therefore, that it may be a sort of compound image containing the symbols of both of those deitys not unlike perhaps to the Pallas Victrix, mentioned in Gruter, who has an inscription, *Pallad. Victrici sacrum*, p. *mlxvii.*, 6. And this image is pretended to be sett up *ex imperio*, by a divine command, a thing not uncommon with the Romans, which might be fancied in a dream, and the form of it was very probably made according to the imaginary appearance of the Dea Brigantum at that time, which might be that of a Pallas Victrix, with these symbols. The most naturall sence of the last letters, *IMP.* seems to be *Impensa*, but this would be more certain if *S* followed for *Sua*, as usuall.

No. 2. I am doubtfull whether the 3rd and 4th lines should not be read *Censitor Sigillarium Collegii*. I am sensible that *Censitor* usually signifyes a publick officer imployed by the government for assessing the inhabitants in the provinces and other purposes ; but as the words dictator and prætor are sometimes used in a lower sence, so perhaps might be the word *Censitor*. And as every collegium must doublesse have had its clerk, or one to keep their accompts, like our companys, *censitor* may stand for such an officer. The *sigillarii* are well known, but I am at a losse what to make of *Sigillarium Collegii Lignarium*. Besides, *Collegium Lignarium* appears nowhere else, and I am suspicious there was in reality no such collegium. *Lignum*, according to Varro, signifyes wood for firing, not for building. And in the Pandect it is said : "*Ligni appellatio nomen generale est; sed sic separatur ut sit aliquid materia, aliquid Lignum. Materies est quæ ad ædificandum, fulciendum, necessaria est: Lignum quicquid comburendi causa paratum est.*" Indeed, *faber lignarius* is commonly supposed to be Latin for a carpenter, but in all the writers of any considerable authority, the places referred to for this have *tignarius*, in the best copys : as *Cicer. de claris orator.*, c. 73 ; *Gaius de v. s. leg.*

235 ; Paul lib. 3, Sent. Tit. 6, and this agrees with the distinction of Tignum as it is laid down by Gaius in the Pandects, when he says : "Tigni appellatione in lege xii. tabularum, omne genus materiæ, ex quâ ædificia constant, significatur," lib. 62, v. s. Hence we meet with Corpus Tignariorum in Gruter, p. cxxxvii. 6, and Collegium Tignariorum in Spon's Miscellan. erud. Antiq. p. 59. I am inclined therefore to suspect that COLLIGN, as 'tis now read in the 4th line might be intended for collegii, the transverse strokes of the E being either wore out by time, or I putt for an N being onely a small double II, which, if the stone be a little broken, may appear like an N.⁵

No. 3. I suppose numini Augusti and Deo Mercurio do both referr to the same deity, from the words ejusdem Dei that follow. And as Mercury might be probably the tutelar deity of the Collegium Sigillariorum I am inclined to read the letters SIG in the third line Sigillarii rather than Signum, which seems to render the two inscriptions somewhat more agreeable to each other, by supposing one of them to have been erected by the whole body, and the other by a single officer of the same Society. In the other copy of these inscriptions which I saw, the word COLLIGNI⁶ is added in this inscription after Cultores.

I have not the honor to be known to Baron Clerk, and know not whether you think any thing here offered worth your trouble to consult him about, but however that may happen, your favorable regard, and encouragement to all inquiries of this nature, leave no room to doubt but that it will find a candid reception, though it should not meet with your approbation.

I am, Sir, yrs., &c.,

JNO. WARD.

N.B.—This letter is fully answered, as well as all the rest I received upon this occasion, by the short dissertation (printed

⁵ "See Baron Clerk's account of the fairness of the letters."—R. G.

⁶ "It was omitted by mistake in the copy sent to Mr. Horsley, and by him to Mr. Ward."—R. G. The two inscriptions are read thus by *Hübner*, p. 188, No. 1069 : DEO MERCVRIO IVLIVS CRESCENS SIGILLVM COLVMNAM LIGNEAM CVLTORIBVS EIVS DE SVO DEDIT VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO ; and NVMINI AVGVSTI DEO MERCVRIO SIGNVM POSVERVNT CVLTORES COLVMNAE LIGNIAE EIVSDEM DEI CVRANTE INGENVIO RVFO. VOTVM SOLVERVNT LIBENTES MERITO. A different reading is given by Mr. Wright in his *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 265.

in the appendix to Gordon's Itin.), and Mr. Ward, in a great measure, came afterwards into my sentiments. See his letter in Mr. Horseley's Britan. Romana., p. 353, &c.—R. G.

ANTIQUE PIECE OF GOLD FOUND IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND
A.D. 1731, MENTIONED IN A LETTER FROM SIR JOHN
CLERK TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

This piece of antiquity was found in an urn, and is of the exact shape and bignesse as it is here represented. Whether it be Roman, or Danish, or Pictish, is very doubtfull, and it will be as difficult to guess at the use for which it was intended.

The parts A and B are hollow like little cups or socketts, and the sides are very thin.⁷ There is a small circle within the verge, which has had a red substance adhering to it like cement, as if it had served to fix some kind of body within the socketts. The part C is solid, and the whole piece may be of the weight of seven or eight guineas, and the gold is thought to be of the finest kind.

MR. WARD [TO ROGER GALE] ABOUT MR. HORSELEY'S DEATH,
AND BRITANNIA ROMANA, AND AN ALLTAR FOUND AT
DORCHESTER IN OXFORDSHIRE.—H. C.

Jan. 18, 1731-2.

Sir,

I am very much concerned at the death of Mr. Horseley,⁸ which you was pleased to acquaint me with in your letter; and I can't but think it not only a deplorable calamity to his numerous family, but allso, as you observe, to the publick. He had some other designs in view, which, if he had lived to effect, would, I believe, have been of service to the world. Everything was finished that he had to do in the present work⁹ before his death,

⁷ This form of personal ornament is described by the late Sir Wm. Wilde as a fibula. Several varieties, with cupped extremities, are in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

⁸ This occurred Jan. 6, 1731-2.

⁹ Brit. Romana.

and the whole is printed except the Indexes and Preface, so that I think it can't justly be esteemed a posthumous work.

I take this opportunity to return your draught of the Dorchester altar,¹⁰ with many thanks for the use of it; and am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,

J. WARD.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE], CONCERNING SOME PIECES OF GOLD FOUND IN A LAKE IN GALLOWAY.—H. C.

Edenb., 4 May, 1732.

Dear Sir,

In your last, you were pleased to give me an account of a curious statue found in the west of England (Cirencester). I begin to think that there are treasures of all kinds in Britain; for lately, in a lock or lake in Galloway, over against the Isle of Man, there have been 3 very curious pieces of gold found, being part of the *Aurum Votivum*, which it seems used to be thrown into that lake. I have not seen any of them, but may see them when I will. One of these pieces is a bracelet of gold, consisting of 2 circles, very artificially folding or twisting into one another. This is in the hands of the Countesse of Stairs, to whose husband the lake belongs. The other 2 pieces are exactly of the kind I sent you a drawing of some months ago, and of this form.¹¹ Each of these pieces is about the weight of 8 or 10 guineas, and, no doubt, are all three ornaments. I have seen this lake, which is vastly delightfull, there being an island with an orchard in the middle of it, and the water full of very large trouts. The Earl of Stairs took a conceit to drain off 3 or 4 foot of it, for gaining about 100 acres of meadow ground, so that these gimcracks happened to be found amongst the mud, &c.

I am, yrs., &c.,

J. CLERK.

¹⁰ Dorchester, Oxon., *vid.* p. 164 of the present Volume.

¹¹ "The draught of this altar was sent to me from Mr. Wise, of Oxford.—*Vid. Brit. Rom.*, pp. 339, 352; and *Fabretti Inscript.*, cap. x., 83."—R. G.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Edenbrough, Aug. 6, 1732.

“Since my last to you I have seen two other bracelets of gold and a large ring found on the drayning of a lake, or part of it. There are no letters or inscription, and the make is very clumsy. Each bracelet is in weight 6 or 7 guineas, and their shape of 2 pieces of gold twisted.

The ring is large and about a guinea in weight. It seems our ancestors have had more gold than silver, and indeed there are severall places in Scotland where there has been much digging for gold.”

SIR JOHN CLERK “TO DOCTOR STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD.”—
FREE, CH. ARESKINE.—H. F. ST. J.

Edinbrugh, 7 August, 1733.

Sir,

* * * * *

There is one with him (our Lord Chief Baron), Mr. Boules, an officer of our court, to whom I gave a letter to you with some observations on a statue of the goddesse Brigantia in my possession.

I forgot to tell you that I incline to read the inscription on the altare DEO MERCVRIO IVLIANI CAESARIS, &c. These last words were read by Mr. Gale and Mr. Horseley Julius Cerealis, because of the vowel E. I acknowledge that Cæsar is for the most part written CAES., but the bad spelling in the rest of the inscription will be an excuse for writing the word with a vowel E.¹²

* * * * *

I am always,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN CLERK.

¹² The inscription is follows : DEO MERCVRIO IVL CRS CENS SIGILL COL LIGN CVLT EIVS D S D V. S. L. M. Mercury appears to have been the favourite deity of the college of ligniferi.—See *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 265.

SIR JOHN CLERK, CONCERNING A STATUE FOUND AT MIDDLEBY,
AND AN ANCIENT BAGNIO DISCOVERED AT NETHERBY IN
CUMBERLAND.—H. C.

Edenb., 24 Sep., 1733.

Dear Sir,

Since I had the pleasure of writing to you last, I hapned to be in the south parts of this countrey, and in the old Roman station at Middleby, or Blatum Bulgium as the late Mr. Horseley called it, I found this broken statue discovered. It was found in the very place where my pedestall was gott two year ago, and is most certainly all I can have for the Mercury wanted: you may remember the inscription on the pedestall is DEO MERCURIO SIGNVM POSVERVNT, &c.

SIR JOHN CLERK, ABOUT A COIN OF GERMANICUS FOUND NEAR
THE CAMP OF MIDDLEBY.—H. C.

Edb., 23 Feb., 1737.

Near the camp of Middleby, where my statue of Brigantia was found, some silver and brasse coins have been dug up, but they are either defaced or common, except one of Germanicus in bronze. It is of the biggest size, and on one side has the figure of this great man, with his right hand extended, and on the left that [of] a legionary standard, which had been taken at the Clades Variana; above this figure are the words Germanicus Cæsar.¹³ On the *rev.* is a representation of Germanicus triumphing in a chariot, with 4 horses abreast, finely shaped, with this inscription, DEVICTA GERMANIA, and underneath s c. Suetonius, in v. Calig., speaks very slightly of this triumph, "Hostem solito more triumphavit." This coin, no doubt, was struck under Tiberius, but how he suffered all this honor to be done to the person he hated,¹⁴ and by an order from the Senate, is what one would not expect. I doubt not but you have, or seen this fine medal,¹⁵ for I apprehend it is not very rare.

J. CLERK.

¹³ Son of Drusus (brother of Tiberius), and Antonia, daughter of Marcus Antonius, and his wife Octavia.

¹⁴ "Vid. Sueton, Vit. Tib. c. 52."—R. G.

¹⁵ "I have this medall."—R. G.

FROM SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, ON AN ANCIENT SHIELD FROM SPAIN, AND AN OLD SEAL FOUND IN A MOSSE NEAR MIDDLEBY, IN SCOTLAND.—H. C.

Pennycuik, May 9th, 1737.

Dear Sir,

One of our physicians at Glasgow has lately gott a present from a friend of his in Spain, which is a shield of the size and metal with that which Dr. Woodward had. It has a good deal of raised work upon it, representing a concert in a field, by 7 or 8 figures, all females, with different instruments. There is a circle of flowers round it, but I shall not say positively that it is Roman, though certainly of great antiquity. I took notice of an organ with one sett of pipes amongst the instruments, and there are two figures much like Violins, which I never observed on any Roman monument; I shall send you a drawing of it as soon as it can be made, in order to be communicated to the society.

I have one piece of antiquity more to acquaint you with, which is a seal found in a mosse near Middleby, the impression whereof is on this letter; it is sett in gold, ennamelled, but in a coarse way; this is the figure of it, viz., the figure of a woman, clothed, in a dancing posture, moving to the right, her left hand elevated, and holding a serpent in her right hand.

AN ACCOUNT OF AN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT BARHILL, NEAR KILSYTH, IN SCOTLAND, FROM THE DAILY GAZETTEER, SEPT. 7, 1736.—H. C.

About 3 years ago, Mr. Robb, minister at Kilsyth, found in the wall of a cuntry house, hard by the Roman fort on Barhill, near Kilsyth, a Roman alltar,¹⁶ which had been dug out of the ruins of the famous wall built there in the reign of Antoninus Pius, with the following inscription upon the front:

DEO MARTI
CAMILLVS C.

¹⁶ The stone is preserved in the Hunter Museum at Glasgow, presented by Thomas Calder. The inscription is thus read by *Hubner*, p. 197, No. 1103. DEO MARTI CAMVLO...HI...C...ORI...IRC... It is the upper part of an altar.

The rest of the inscription is not legible. Upon one side of the altar is a sacrificing knife, and upon the opposite a patella without a handle, which contradicts an observation of Mr. Horseley's in his *Roman antiquities in Britain*, p. 191, that the Roman altars found here have the patellas cut upon them, with a handle, and those in Italy have their patellas without a handle. The place for the focus is pretty evident upon the top, and it hath not an unhandsome corona. Mr. Robb gave this altar to the university at Glasgow, where it is preserved with other monuments of that kind. He conjectures that Camillus, a centurion, commanded the garrison upon Barhill. The stone is the more valuable and curious, that for ought appears, it is the first of the kind to Mars in Scotland.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF
THE AFORESAID ALTAR AND INSCRIPTION FOUND NEAR
KILSYTH, MAY 9TH, 1737.

The above is a rude draught of a Roman altar sent to the university of Glasgow by Mr. James Rob, minister at Kilsyth, not farr from which it was found. It is much more gashed and broken, both upon the top and sides, than is here represented. The place at N is hollow for the fire, that at M is raised a little more [than] the 10th of an inch above the face of the side upon which it is cutt, and is exactly circular; there appears nothing like an handle to it now, but the face upon which it is, as well as its own surface, seems to be much impaired, that if there was once an handle to it, the figure of it may have been worn out by length of time. The letters are as near as I could make them of the shape of those upon the stone, and are very faint and shallow in respect of those upon other stones found in the Roman wall here. Upon the side opposite to that upon which is the o (M), there is a little raised piece of the shape of P. This is all I can observe about it.

The foregoing seems to be part of a letter from somebody that had viewed the alltar, to Sir John Clarke, neither was it

wrote in Sir John's own hand. I should have thought it had come from Mr. Rob, the minister of the place, had he not in his printed account of it read it otherwise than here represented, and made CAMILLVS out of CAMVLO, which latter is undoubtedly the genuin reading, there being in Gruter, p. xl., 9, an inscription, CAMVLO, with the figure of Mars armed with a spear and shield, under his name; and the intire stone represented in Father Martius Religion des Gaulois, vol. i., p. 486, as allso two inscriptions more in Gruter, p. lvi., 11, 12, one of them CAMVLO SANC. FORTISS., the other MARTI CAMVLO. Camulus was the name of Mars with the Gauls, v. Martius Religion des Gaulois, as above cited.

R. G.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, GIVING TRAVELLING INSTRUCTIONS FROM EDENBOROUGH TO GLASGOW.—H. C.

Aug. 7th, 1739.

From Edenborough, set out by 7 or 8 in the morning, and go directly to Queen's ferry, which is seven miles. This place is called Reginæ Trajectus, being on the sea side, and commodious for a passage to our old Queen's from Drumferling, where there is a royall palace, to Edenborough. It is at this day the chief passage to Perth and the highlands. The island in the middle of the Frith is remarkable, being within cannon shot from both sides; it is called Inchgarvie. From the Queen's ferry, about 3 miles by the sea, go to Hopton house. This is a house worth looking at on the outside, but little above half of it is finisht. You may give yourself no farther trouble in seeing anything here but the fine terrace above the sea, which is indeed very beautifull. From it you have a view of all the Frith from Stirling to the Isle of May. From Hopton house you may go either to Borrowston-ness, a large seaport town, or to Lithgow, but this last may be two miles out of the way. On the west side of Hopton parks, by the sea, is the castle of Abercorn, called by ancient writers Abercurnith; and here began the Roman wall of Antoninus Pius, which reacheth to the west seas, at least to the Frith of Clyde, near the castle of Dunbarton. The castle of Black-ness is near by, on the sea side.

Dine, if you can reach it, at Falkirk, which is 18 miles from Edenborough, and 6 from Stirling; on the south side of this town you will see the Roman vallum; about 2 miles north west from Falkirk, upon the side of the river Carron, you will see Arthur's oven, or the Templum Termini, as some think it, nobody doubts of its being Roman, though a very plain piece of work.

On the way to Stirling, in the forewood, at some distance from the road, you may see the remains of an old oak, yet alive, which, as we have certain documents, was a decayed tree 300 years ago; it is commonly called Sir William Wallace's tree, and was in diameter, when I saw it first, 35 years ago, about 14 feet; but this you may take on trust, for you would have difficulty to come at it.

Lye all night at Stirling, and next morning you may look at the castle, which has some singularitys about it, and some very good rooms. From thence take the way to Glasgow, and on the south side of Kilsyth, at half a mile's distance, you may see the Roman vallum, stretching westward. You passe it about two miles west of Kilsyth, at a village called Kirkintilloch now, but, if I remember right, by ancient writers, Kirpentilloc. Here is a Roman prætorium, but much defaced, the village being built out of it.

At Glasgow, see the great church, and the church underground, which is a part of it, called the Baronie Kirk. The bishop's house you will see in a very bad state; the college is a tolerable building of two courts. The library is but indifferent, but you may call for one of Mr. Zachariah Boyd's MSS., where you will see a serious burlesque upon the Bible, which, to print, the college had a large summe of money left to them, but thought it more for the honor of the author not to pay any obedience to his will. In the college you will see a good many Roman stones and inscriptions from the Vallum Antonini.

The town will not displease you, and the bridge and river deserve to be seen. The people are tolerably industrious, and rich, and diligent in most manufactures, particularly the linnen. Theyr salmon and herrings are good, and their wines tolerable, particularly the Canary and Malvasie.

From Glasgow go to Hamilton, at 7 or 8 miles distance. You will, I believe, passe Clyde at the famous Bothwell-bridge;

lye at Hamilton all night. The duke's house has no great matters within, except a few good pictures in the gallery, particularly one by Rubens, representing Daniel in the den of lions. The gardens are very agreeable, and the duke's dog-house is among the best of the place. The park of Hamilton is very noble.

From Hamilton sett out next morning for Moffat; stop not till you come to a single house or inn on the side of Clyde, called Ellenand; Willison, the landlord of the house, will wait upon you for 6 or 7 miles, after dinner, till I meet with you at the head of Clyde, about 5 or 6 in the afternoon, at a place called Erick Stane, five miles from Moffat. The mountain where this is, is remarkable for being the source of three rivers, Tweed, Clyde, and Anan; before you come to Ellenand foot, you will see, in old time, where both gold and silver mines were wrought in the moor of Crawford.

R. GALE, TO MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ. [GIVING] SOME PARTICULARS OF A JOURNEY INTO SCOTTLAND.—H. C.

Scruton, Aug. 18, 1739.

I had Dr. Knight and his son's company with me to Edenborough, we went through the bishopric of Durham, and Northumberland, into Scotland, and travelled through a very fine country after the first 4 miles beyond Berwick. The city is very well built for the most part with lofty stone houses, but the streets, besides their dirtynesse, being very much up hill and down hill, are very troublesome to walk. Nothing can exceed them in nastynesse, but their churches and houses within doors, and a great face of poverty and pride reigns through the whole; though we were not much acquainted with the worst part of it, having been most elegantly entertained, all the while we were there, by persons of distinction, with the utmost generosity and politeness.

Their university, or rather college, is but a poor thing, mean as any of the halls at Oxford. The principal has a tolerable house, the rest of the lodgings look as if they were deserted both by students and professors, who take up their quarters for the

most part in the town. The library is large, and contains a good collection, above it is a room for curiosities: among the natural is George Buchanan's¹⁷ scull, as they say, remarkable for its thinness, in some spots almost diaphanous; there is another attending it, notable as much for its density, being, as appears by several holes drilled through it near half an inch thick. The advocates' library however is much better, being more numerous in books chose with good judgement; I saw but one ancient MS. in it, which was Martial's epigrams, 600 years old or more. It has also a numerous collection of Roman coins, particularly consular. We were twice at Mavis Bank, 4 miles to the south of Edenborough, built by Sir John Clerk, in a true Palladio taste, one of the most elegant I ever saw for situation, wood, and water, though the house is but small. We went 4 mile farther, to another seat of Sir John's that is called Pennycuik (Mons Cuculi) built in the ancient style, but not without its natural beautys, particularly a vast pond or lake with 2 islands in it, and full of fish. In the way to it we saw Roslin chapple, a most noble Gothic structure, exceeded by few; founded, as appears by an inscription cut the whole length of it over the windows, by William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney and Zetland, A.D. 1453. It has laid open to the weather ever since the Reformation, but has withstood all its efforts by the goodnesse of its materials, and excellency of its work, to a miracle, however, the rains penetrating now through its roof, which is vaulted with stone, would in few years have dissolved it entirely, had not that true lover of antiquities and all the liberal arts, Sir John Clerk, persuaded the present Lord Sinclair to put it into compleat repair. The workmen have been upon it all this summer, and as Sir John has the whole direction of it, in a year more it will not be onely secured from ruin, but be made as beautifull and stately as most of that sort of edifices in the kingdome, though it is likely to be used onely as burying place for that noble family, of whom there is onely one tomb now in it, and that in the same wretched condition as the rest of the fabric, which recalls to my mind the forlorn state of Holyrood house chapple, in the palace at Edenborough, a most magnificent building, having been the east end

¹⁷ See *Stukeley's Letters and Diaries*, vol. i., p. 316, and p. 417 n, Surtees Soc.

of the abby church, the burying place of their kings and nobility, but now much liker a dog kennel, the tombs layd open or destroyed, the whole full of dirt and rubbish.

From Pennycuik we had a long day's journey to Moffat waters, a stinking sulphureous spaw, but not so strong to the nose, or salt to the palate, as that at Harrogate, near Knarsborough, and is much resorted to in summer. As a physician told me, it was but a slow alterative, requiring a long course of drinking it to have effect. Our journey lay through a mountainous countrey, thinly peopled, and poor accomodations, except at Moffat, where we lay and supt well enough. About 9 or 10 miles to the west of Pennycuik, we saw no lesse than 14 intrenchments, one above another, upon the side of a hill on our left hand, not lesse than half a mile in length, and a large camp on another hill at the farther end of them. Behind them, is a little town called Romana to this day, I suppose from the Roman castra there. It was probably an incampment of Julius Agricola, when he invaded Scotland. A gentleman who lives there has wrote an historical account of the countrey, but has not one word of the mighty work that presents itself to his view.

The next day brought us to Carlile ; just before we came to a place, poor enough, called Ecclefacchyn,¹ where we dined. We went a little out of our way to the left to view the 2 famous camps at Brunsworke, so called, I believe, from the Bourn or spring, which rises in the southermost. The high hill betwixt them, from whence you have a prospect 20 miles round, makes me think, with the Baron, that here were the Castra Exploratorum. About 3 miles from these camps we came to Middleby, the ruins of a Roman town, where the Baron gott three fine altars and the Brigantia, mentioned in Mr. Horseley's book *Britannia Romana*, and in a letter, p. 9, &c., of this to which I referr.

From Carlile we travelled along a Roman road, till within two miles of this place ; first to Perith, then to Appleby in Westmoreland, where we saw several Roman inscriptions, placed and preserved in the walls about the free school ; but as they have all been published by Camden, Gibson, and Horseley, it

¹ *i.e.*, "the little church" in British.—R. G.

was needlesse to transcribe any of them de novo. This road runs from Appleby over the Saxetum of Stainmore, a most dismal countrey, rocky, mountainous, and desert, for about 10 miles, except one house called the Spittle, now a sorry inn; about a mile before you come to it from Appleby, appear the vestigia of a small square camp, at present named Maiden castle; I suppose it was designed at first for no more than a specula, and for a small detachment from some of the nearest garrisons to guard the passage, the road running directly through it. We have in Britain severall Maiden castles, Maiden bowers, Maiden ways, all reliques of antiquity, but why so named I could never devise: had this title been onely given to castles, I should have taken it onely for a gasconnade for *castrum inexpugnatum*, but this will not reconcile it to bowers and ways. In Welsh they are called *Caer Vorwyn*, &c., which is *Castrum Virginum* or *Virgineum*.

I am, yours, &c.,

R. GALE.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO ROGER GALE] ABOUT A COIN OF OTHO,
AND AN INSCRIPTION FOUND NEAR THE ROMAN WALL
IN SCOTLAND.—H. C.

Pennycuick, 16 July, 1740.

Your discovery of a Roman town near Northallerton will, I hope, be sometime or other as agreeable to me as it was to Dr. Stukeley, for old age, I hope, does not tread so fast upon our heels as to make us despair of meeting together again. What I have to acquaint you with, in matter of antiquity, is, first, that an OTHO, amongst other coins, was found here² and sent to me. I compared it with a Paduan copy I have, and found it plainly to be the original. The letters are roundish and decayed, and stand at greater distances than on the Paduan. On one side is the head of Otho, with these words: IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TRI POT. On the other side is the emperor taking a soldier by the hand over an altar, and 2 other soldiers standing by with these words: SECVRITAS PR, and under the altar S. C. I know this medal is reckoned rare, but at the same time I know that the coin of Otho

² "At Edenborough."—R. G.

in great bronze,³ with a corona circa on the reverse, is the most valuable, yett it is very certain that none of these coins were done in his days.

The next curiosity I must acquaint you of is a stone five foot long, found near our Roman wall, with this inscription. I have not sent a drawing to you very nice, for want of time, and the person who took it I believe had not copyed it right about the end, and the number of paces is defaced.

MR. THOMAS ROUTH [TO ROGER GALE], ON AN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT KIRKINTILLOCH, NEAR THE ROMAN WALL, IN SCOTLAND, AND ANOTHER NEAR HEXHAM.—H. C.

Febr. 28, 174½.

I yesterday received the following inscription from an acquaintance to whom I had communicated your curious remarks on the Casteeds alltar; he had it sent him from Glasgow; the stone was lately found at Kirkintilloch,⁴ one of the stations upon the wall of Antoninus. His correspondent assures him that there are no numeralls after M.P., having observed that particularly, so that he concludes it to have been onely one mile.

I have allso a face of a centurial stone, which I mett with in a loose piled up wall nigh St. Oswald's chapple, about 2 miles to the north of Hexham. Mr. Horseley says the LEGIO II AVG. does not occur in all this quarter, in any inscription or—at least not any stone that can be relyed on. There is, however, another inscription⁵ of the same century, belonging to this II Legion, in the gardens at Naworth which, besides the name of the Legion, has allso that of this century, and were both probably taken from the wall. The inscriptions are as follows: [see notes 4 and 5]

³ See *Stukeley's Letters and Diaries*, vol. i., 469 n, Surtees Soc.

⁴ Preserved in the Hunter Museum at Glasgow, and is thus read by *Hübner*, p. 200, No. 1121: IMP . CAESARI . T . AELIO . HADRIANO . ANTONINO . AVG . PIO . P.P. VEXILLA . LEG . VI . VIC . P.F. PER . M . P.

⁵ At Naworth Castle, in the garden wall.—*Gibson*, "Over the back door." *Horsley*. Bruce says it has perished. *Hübner*, p. 148, No. 841, reads it thus: L[EGIONIS] II AVG[VSTAE] O[CENTVRIA] VOLVSIANA.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO THE GODDESSES
BRIGANTIA AND BRITANNIA; A ROMAN ARCH DISCOVERED
AT EDENBOROUGH; WITH A COIN OF FAUSTINA; AND
SPOTS IN THE BODY OF THE SUN.—H. C.

Pennycuick, May 5, 1741.

Dear Sir,

I received the favor of yours 2 weeks ago, but being to go into the west countrey, I could not thank you till now for it. I am extreamly obliged to you for the saintship of my Brigantia; your conjecture about the letter s can meet with no objection, since it happens to be so well explained on the pedestall lately found at York. I own to you I allways thought it strange that the Romans should make a statue sacred to the deity it represents, but this inconsistency I was willing to attribute to the barbarity of the times. A church, an altar, or temple may be consecrated to a deity, or a saint, but not a statue. We may now see how the Roman catholics came by the word *Sancta*, since their religious people had a better title to it than any pagan goddess.

Just about the same time that your structure at York was pulled down, we had one at Edenborough, which mett with the same fate: it was an old arch that nobody ever imagined to be Roman, and yet it seems it was, by an urn discovered in it with a good many silver coins, all of them common, except one of Faustina minor, which I had not. It represents her bust on one side, and on the reverse a Lectisternium with this inscription: SAECVLI FELICITAS.

I have seen, and believe I have one of brasse, with two children standing at this lady's feet, and I have seen likewise one with 4 children, and another with 6, for as she was a very fruitfull lady, the senate ordered them to be struck for her, without troubling themselves whether the honest philosopher was father of the children or not. All these 3 coins in brasse bear the s. c. but not silver, as indeed none in that metall do.⁶

We have very sad weather here, for at this moment it snows, and yesterday being Sunday the 4th instant, there fell near a foot thick of snow, but it was gone before night. The cold

⁶ "All these coins I have."—R. G.

weather we have had for almost a year tempts me to a thought a little uncommon, which nevertheless may be true, namely, that there is lesse heat in the sun's body at one time than another. I have discovered by a telescope vast spaces in the sun's body, larger than our world, of different shapes, some triangular, some quadrangular, which, being very dark, demonstrated, as I apprehend, that they were void of flame, and consequently contained lesse heat than other parts of this great luminar. I observed distinctly that the figures of these spots varied, and that the variation was not owing to the sun's motion round its own axis, for that on a due revolution the same spots appeared, and made no variation till after severall of these rotations. The first that I observed was on the annular eclipse, as it came on and went off. I wrote it to you, and found it inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for that quarter of the year; but as this is onely guesse work, I wish it could be tryed by a concave speculum, and other instruments, if there were any degrees of heat that depended on the maculæ of the sun's body; all astronomers have observed them, but as far as I know, never thought of making right experiments of what influence they had on the heat of the sun.

I am, &c.,

J. CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY TO DALGUISE, IN THE HIGHLANDS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY AND INHABITANTS.—H. C.

Dalguise, May 17, 1742.

Dear Sir,

I had the favor of yours at Pennycuick in due time, but delayed writing to you till I came here. I thank you for your observations on the goddesse Nehalennia; I knew it was a kind of Greek name for the new moon, but thought that the curious Hollanders would have taken more care of statues than to let them lye for 90 years in the corner of a countrey chapple. I believe I told you that some of those statues were of stone, and some of stucco; some of this was sent to me, and was very white and hard.

I am here attending my wife at the goat whey till the first

of June : it is perhaps the most beautifull place in the world, as you will find by the description I shall afterwards give of it. We left Edenborough on the 13th instant, and in two days gott here. As our way lay by a large village called Kinrosse, and the town of Perth, I found something diverting in considering them both. The first is famous for a house built by a private person, one Sir Wm. Bruce, whose grandson, Sir John Bruce, is one of our members of parliament. This house, beyond dispute, is one of the finest in Britain ; the length of the body of it is about 150 feet, and the breadth 50, all of freestone, and well contrived within. The office houses will be at least 300 feet. It fronts a loch of about 5 or 6 miles round, in the middle of which is a castle, with a garden, wherein Queen Mary of Scots was kept a prisoner by her own people, Moreton, and others. Nothing can be imagined more beautifull than this loch and castle, from the center of the house ; the enclosures and plantations belonging to it are proportionable, and laid out with a fine taste both of beauty and magnificence.

Perth is famous for the seat of the Rebellion under my Lord Marr, in 1715. It is a fine place, but not quite so big as Durham. It has no fortifications, except an old citadel, raised by Cromwell, and demolished foolishly by King Charles the 2d.

From Perth, about 14 miles, lyes this place, the entrance into old Caledonia, and the people just the very same as they are described by Tacitus in Agricola, his speech at the Grampian hills. If they be not the *fugacissimi omnium Brit. annorum* they are at least the nimblest, being used, like goats, to climb inaccessible mountains. Their habits, swords, and targetts are the same as described by that author, but I am sure there never were, till of late, chariots in their countrey. These must have belonged to the Picts, who lived in the north parts of Great Britain, along the coasts, for both the Scots and Picts joyned against the Roman power. Thus it seems, that even at that time the people of this countrey abhorred the name of slavery and an arbitrary power ; so that you see your people of England have gott very faithfull and constant allies of us against ministerial influence. Lord help Sir Robert and all prime ministers that fall in our way.

We are situated here upon the south side of the river Tay, the ancient Taus, as some think, though others apply this name

to the river Tweed. This river affords most charming views on every side, high rocks and mountains covered with oak woods, and innumerable cascades. In one place a large water runs into it under a natural bridge formed by a vast stone falling from a mountain, and lying across; 'tis perfectly romantick. Four miles under where we stay is the fine cathedral and bishop's seat of Dunkell, but much decayed. This place shews itself to have been the choice of the clergy, for though it be the entrance into the highlands, it is vastly warm, which you may guesse at when I tell you the inhabitants have already green pease, and will have ripe strawberrys this week.

The river Tay is amongst the largest of Britain, and so abounding with salmon that few care to eat of them: but as they are large and excellent in their kind, many are sent abroad in barrels, many to London and Edenborough.

The countrey, as I have hinted already, is very mountainous, but on all sides of the river there are very large and fertile plains, so that the highlanders are farr from living on mountains, but have all their habitations on the sides of rivers, not much higher from the level of the sea than Oxford or Cambridge.

I was yesterday at a countrey church to see the people, where there were 4 or 500 men and women. The gentlemen and half gentlefolks are large and tall in stature, and as Tacitus says of them, *Magni artus Germanicam originem demonstrant*: but the common people resemble much their black cattle which come into England, low in stature, but strongly built. All of them wear party-coloured garments, jackets, breeches, and hose, with blew bonnets, just as you see them come into England. Since they were disarmed, in 1717 or 1718, they wear no arms, and so loose their manly look and courage. The minister preached 2 sermons, one in the highland, and one in the lowland language, and very well; the people were very attentive.

This place is called Dalguise, where we drink goat whey, not goat milk, and my wife finds benefitt by it already. The goats feed on the rocks, where they find great quantitys of wild garlick, wild thyme, and the *Capilli Veneris*; so that their milk is the quintessence of medicinal herbs, but too heavy for the stomach, if not reduced to whey. The people speak both languages, but mostly the highland, which is a dialect of the Irish, as

that of Wales and Cornwall, but, as I wrote to Mr. Johnson, none of them have the least pretence to be the *Lingua Britannica*, as Mr. Lluyd and Davis would have the Welch. 'Tis certain all the Picts spoke the Saxon, as did likewise $\frac{3}{4}$ of all the English, some centurys before the invasion by the last race of Saxons in the 5th century, as I hope I shall have an occasion to demonstrate to you.

There are here no Roman camps or forts; the reason is evident, for the passes are so streight, that a few men with stones from the heights can destroy an army. And now with my paper I end, and am ever,

Sir, yrs., &c.,
JOHN CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, GIVING A FURTHER ACCOUNT
OF THE HIGHLANDERS AND THEYR LANGUAGE.—H. C.

Edenbr., June 17th, 1742.

Dear Sir,

This, with my very kind respects to you and your family, acknowledges the receipt of yours two posts ago. I am glad the account I sent you of the Highlands was any way agreeable to you. I am so great a stranger to this part of Scotland, that I confesse severall things surprised me. I thought that the people for most part lived on wild mountains, but found this quite otherwise, which you will easily guesse at when I tell you that the river Tay, one of the largest in Britain, has but a small descent of about 11 miles when the tide meets it, and that it runs deep and slow for the whole way, except in one place about 2 yards high: so that I am positively sure that Oxford has a higher situation than the inhabited places of the Duke of Athol's countrey, and I take Dunkeld, which was of old called *Duni Caledoniæ*, to be no higher above the levell of the sea than Cambridge, as I told you in my last.

As for other things, I confesse I wrote to you with the air of a traveller, but you may be very well assured of all the accounts I send you: I forgot to tell you one very odd circumstance in the agriculture of the Highlanders, to show you how farr bad habits will prevail. They plough uniformly with four

horses abreast, one man holds the plough, and he who leads the horses goes backwards the whole day; all precepts and examples to the contrary are lost on them, though the Duke of Athol has severall managers, from Yorkshire, and the bishoprick of Durham.

Their habits are another instance of their tenaciousnesse, for they would no more make allterations in their dresse than the Spaniards. I said, therefore, on very good grounds, that the Highlanders are just the same people which Agricola left them, so that on my return here, I was tempted to read the speech which Tacitus puts in his mouth, and found it a very just picture of the Caledonians.

I am more and more convinced still that the people who inhabit the Lowlands of Scotland spoke the Saxon language, the mother of that very language which the people of England and we speak at this day. My reasons for so thinking will, I believe, convince you I am in the right, and that the Welch, Irish, and Highland language was not spoken anciently in Britain with more extension than at this day, which I believe may be about 1 to 5. I have drawn up my reasons in writing of 5 or 6 sheets, and am to depositate them with our Society for encouraging learning, and afterwards a copy shall be sent you.

In that, I shew by severall authoritys what was the language of the greatest part of the Britains afore the time of the Romans, and that no variations have been made but in mere dialect. I show that the Saxon language was what the Picts spoke, and all those who inhabited the coasts of England, and that the generality of the words we use at this day, are the very same which take place in Germany, with no more allterations than we find between the dialect of the Hollanders and the generality of the German nations. Lastly, I show the true ancient Scotch Saxon language continues in the Orkeneyes to this day.

I am, ever, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

FRANCIS DRAKE, TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
RUINS OF THE ABBEY OF MAILROSSE.—H. C.

Norham, July 14th, 1742.

I could heartily wish that some judicious brother of your

Antiquarian Society was but to see a Gothic rarity that is in this neighborhood, viz., the beauteous ruins of the abby of Mailrosse, which I shall take upon me to say has been the most exquisite structure of its kind in either kingdom. I won't say but other abbys have been larger, such as St. Albans; and some conventual churches, more august, as Beverley: but this of Mailrosse is extravagantly rich in its imagery, niches, and all sorts of carving by the best hands that Europe could produce at that time; nay, there is such a profusion of nice chisel work in foliage and flowers at the very top of the steeple, that it cannot be seen from the ground without the help of a glasse. The capital of every pillar that supports the arches of the church, and the doors, are all hollowed with a small tool, being wreathed work of all sorts of flowers, such as you have at the entrance of your chapter house at York. Every brother has had a stall in the cloister (now much demolished) which have been variously adorned with the leaves of fern, oak, palm, holly, or some other kind of trees. The building from the steeple to the east end is entire in the walls, but the roof (which has been of stone, and carved) is much decayed. The quire is but small, but has a noble east window, the glasse all out. In the quire lies a marble stone without any inscription, half a hexagon, tapering smaller at the foot, of a bright green colour, and powdered full of white feathers. The whole structure is in the form of a St. John of Jerusalem's crosse; the north and south iles pretty compleat, at the north side of which is a stair that has led into the prior's house. From the steeple⁷ westward remain six arches of the nave, in which is the present kirk, that takes up about 3 of them, but how much further the ancient church has extended, I believe will be hard to know. In every arch of the nave, both north and south, has run a cross wall, into the two side iles, making so many sacella each, with an altar and holy water pott. The windows are of an equall dimension, but variously figured and carved. The cloister has been on the north side of the church, which opened into a garden that led to the Tweed that is there of a good breadth, and there was another garden on the opposite side of the river. Our neighbors are not wanting in the faculty of

⁷ "The steeple stood in the middle of the church."—R. G.

amplifying, but this thing does really exceed all their exaggerations of praise; by this time you'll sneer and say I have lived too long here, and am become as vain as they, however I stand to my assertion.

There is printed an upright of this abby, that is all done. I could wish there was not onely an exact whole plate, but allso a view of the east end, with a distinct draught of the doors, columns, capitals, and some of the finest images, which are so well finisht to the life that Dr. King, of Oxford, who has been lately to see it, wisht they were taken down and preserved from the weather. The whole building is of a fine stone: I could wish allso there was an exact ichnography drawn of the whole. The minister is a good sencible man, a lover of this kind of antiquity, and is dayly studying the walls of this church. He showed me some of the glasse of the windows, which is of an uncommon thicknesse, not stained through, but painted upon.

If, by this mean effort, your Society could be prevailed upon to take this structure into theyr consideration (I know not how farr the Scotch gentlemen are engaged in their *Monasticon Scoticum*), I have gained my end, especially if you will vouchsafe me the favor of an answer to this, who am, dear Cosen,

Yrs. affectionately,

F. DRAKE.

You know our St. Cuthbert was educated at this abby. Over a door is a date of the work and the name of the architect. Mr. Brown Willis has had an account sent him of this abby.

ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD IN LINCOLNSHIRE." FREE, J. C. YORKE.—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, July 1st, 1743.

Dear Doctor,

Since the receipt of a letter from my sister, wherein she desired me to mention Peterborough to my Lord Wilmington, I have taken occasion to do it; but by the answer I have received I cannot tell whether he is willing to engage himself for that; but I believe the next Prebend of Southwell, for which I perceive you applyed to him, will be yours; I wish you had then askt him for something better, and not spent your interest with him

for so small a thing as I suppose that must be. You will best know his sentiments from his own words, which I shall therefore exactly transcribe, and are as follows :

“ I am sure if Dr. Stukeley does me justice, he will acquaint
 “ you that I endeavored to serve him with the utmost zeal and
 “ cordiality, though without successe, the Duke of Newcastle
 “ being previously engaged ; but his Grace has most solemnly
 “ promised me that he would insist with the new Archbishop
 “ that he should bestow the first Prebend of Southwell that
 “ should fall in his disposall on Dr. Stukeley.”

There is not any mention of Peterborough ; I hear, indeed, from very good hands, that Dr. Newcome is, without fail, to succeed Dr. Thomas whenever he is to be removed, but that is not like to be so soon as imagined.

What I am now going to acquaint you with, I know will be so ungratefull to you, as that I was once determined never to have informed you of it ; but as I thought it must soon come to your knowledge some other way, and that you will have an inward pleasure in having preserved a most noble monument of antiquity from oblivion, though you could not secure it from destruction. I have here sent you part of a letter that came to me yesterday from Baron Clerk.

“ I believe you have heard of a heavy stroke that the anti-
 “ quarians of this countrey have lately received by one Sir
 “ Michael Bruce [alias BRUTE], proprietor of the grounds
 “ about Arthur’s Oven, which he has pulled down and made
 “ use of all the stones for a mill dam, and yet without any
 “ intention of preserving his fame to posterity, as the destroyer
 “ of the Temple of Diana had : no other motive had this Gothic
 “ knight than to procure as many stones as he could have pur-
 “ chased in his own adjoining quarrys for five shillings. There
 “ was no cement in the work, so he found it easy to demolish
 “ and carry off the stones. We all curse him with bell, book,
 “ and candle, but there is no remedy but what we have from
 “ some accurate descriptions of it by our friend Dr. Stukeley
 “ and others,”⁸

⁸ See *Stukeley’s Letters and Diaries*, vol. i., pp. 362, 439 n, 440. Surtees Soc. A pen and ink sketch of this monument is in one of Stukeley’s volumes of drawings.

I don't doubt but you will lay him under the same anathemas as Thomas Robinson,⁹ and other such sacrilegious rascalls; and if there is a pitt deeper than ordinary destined for the reception of such villains and sordid rascalls, condemn him to the bottome of it. This passage putt me upon reading over, once more, your account of this noble monument, but upon search I cannot find it in my study; being a pamphlet, I suppose it may have been lost in my removall, therefore beg the favor of you, if you have one by you, or can procure me one, that you will let me have it. I do assure you I have not been so negligent in respect to any other of your pieces, but have gott them all safely and handsomely bound up. I shall be very glad to hear from you as often as your leisure will permit; and am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull, humble Servant,

R. GALE.

I have had the bad news this morning that my Lord Wilmington has been ill of a feavor all the week, and little hopes of his recovery.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, ON THE DEMOLISHING OF ARTHUR'S OVEN BY SIR MICHAEL BRUCE.—H. C.

Edenbr., 22nd June, 1743.

Dear Sir,

I believe you may have heard of a heavy shock that the antiquarians in this countrey have received by one Sir Michael Bruce, proprietor of the grounds about Arthur's Oven, for he has pulled it down, and made use of all its stones for a miln dam, and yet without any intention of preserving his fame to posterity, as the destroyer of the Temple of Diana had. No other motive had this Gothick knight but to procure as many stones as he could have purchased in his own quarrys for 5 shillings. There was no cement in the work, so he found it easy to pull down and carry off the stones. We all curse him with bell, book, and candle, but there is no remedy, except what we have from some accurate descriptions we have of it by Dr. Stukeley and others.

⁹ Of Avebury, described by Dr. Stukeley as "Alburiae depopulator," and 'the Herostratus of Abury,' a man "particularly eminent" for destroying the stones of this great monument, "and he very much glories in it." A profile of Robinson is given on page 53 of Stukeley's Abury.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.
—H. C.

Pennycuic, Aug. 5, 1743.

I think it would be much to the purpose if the Antiquarian Society at London would order a fine print to be made of Arthur's Oven, demolished lately here by Sir Michael Bruce of Stonehouse, near Falkirk, for thus a Goth's memory may be preserved as well as the figure of that ancient fabric. I am told that some gentlemen offered to assist him if he would repair it, and when it was pulling down they offered to redeem it, and give him the use of their quarrys for his miln dam, but to no purpose. In pulling these stones asunder, it appeared there never had been any cement between them, though there is lime stone and coal in abundance very near it. Another thing very remarkable is that each stone had a hole in it, which appeared to have been made for the better raising them to a highth by a kind of forceps of iron, and bringing them so much the easier to their several beds and courses. First it was given out that a tempest had overturned this fabrick, but in a week or two after, the very foundation stones were raised, and thus ended, as far as I can conjecture, the best and most entire old building in Britain.

REV. W. STUKELEY [TO ROGER GALE].—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 6 Aug., 1743.

Dearest Sir,

I was meditating to write to you this morning when I received your letter. I have been very busy, attended by a dozen workmen and more, since I have been here. We have been fixed for some time in our new house on Barnhill, which I shall make very neat and pleasant. I most heartily condole with you in the loss of good Lord Wilmington. I lament the death of a powerful friend, and so do you. Arthur's O'on I extremely regret, and from the bottom of my heart detest so abominable a stonekiller as that impious wretch, that demolisher of temples, Sir Michael Bruce. May his name be as odious to posterity as Herostratus's; and may he be condemned to lye 10,000 years in the sorry mildam, where he buryed those sacred stones, and still

thirst on, Tantalus-like.¹⁰ Had I been ever so happy as personally to have seen it, I might perhaps have done some justice to so noble a monument of the Romans, and probably the most northern work of theirs upon the globe.

I likewise take this first opportunity to congratulate you on the glorious victory of Dettingen. Last Sunday we sung *Te Deum* for it in my church, both to vocal and instrumental music. The mayor and corporation attended, and a most numerous assembly, and I preached suitably to the occasion, for which I was much complimented.

I congratulate you too on the birth of the heir of Scruton, and wish he may live to keep up at least the dignity of his family. Your sister has fitted up an elegant closet with pictures of your father, of yours, Roger the middle-most, squire Henry Gale, and others of the family.

I think with you that a Yorkshire journey takes up all the time upon the road; but I think a Stamford expedition is but just worthy of the name of a journey, because you lye out but one night. So pray come and see our house, and we will take our tour to Croyland, Peakirk, Peterborough, Thorney. Never fear but you may have opportunity enough of returning, though once it happened a little cross.

Mr. Barnes lodges upon our hill, and presents his service to you. Your sister and my little family desire their compliments to you, and would be extremely glad to see you here; as also

Your sincere humble Servant and Brother,

WM. STUKELEY.

Poor Peck is dead, and made a sad exit, being not quite *compos mentis*. When you come we will endeavor to get Abbot Wells's chair, and make a solemn translation of the *sedes episcopalis* into my hall, with suitable ceremony. The Nealian tribe stayed with us half a day and a night. Consul Crow, too, called on us, and your nephew Sam, who happily got his business done in time. As for you and I at this time of life, we may make

¹⁰ As an illustration we give the following: a tenant having broken and partially destroyed the Roman sculpture known by the name of "Rob of Risingham," Northumberland, Sir Walter Scott prayed "that he may be visited with such a fit of the stone, as if he had all the fragments of poor Robin in that region of his viscera where the disease holds its seat."

ourselves content, and enjoy the remainder of it in gentle ease and tranquility. 'Tis that which I have been providing for, in this my silent retreat; and that my family, upon my demise, may not be driven out and separated on a sudden, till they find a proper opportunity, for dispersion. In the meantime I shall study "*Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ.*"

CORNEWALL TATHWELL "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, IN
QUEEN'S SQUARE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Edinburgh, May 14, 1748.

Revd. Doctor,

* * * * *

I shall always be ready to send you any account of old customs or curiosities this place affords, and I wish I may pitch upon such as deserve your notice. Till I hear what the Baron says about the draught of Arthur's Oon, I hope the following account of it will not be unacceptable which I had from a gentleman of Falkirk, who had often played in it when a boy. It stood about a mile west of that town of Falkirk, in a bottom near the river Carran, being a round stone building, something like the windmills in this country, but it bellied out in the middle, was open at the top, and the walls so thick that two persons might easily walk abreast upon them. About 3 years ago, Sir Michael Bruce, not being able to get any such good stone so near (though as some say the neighbouring gentlemen offered to lead him other stones at their own expence) demolished it to make a mill dam in the neighbourhood, so that at present there are no remains of it.

* * * * *

As to present news, the General Assembly of the Kirk are sitting at present, which consist of 2 clergymen to one lay elder, sent more or less in proportion from every presbytery. The Earl of Leven, the king's commissioner, has £2000 to sit under a canopy of state, and be a witness of their proceedings. Principal Wishart often speaks in their debates; his brother was last year made their clerk, which is a place for life of £100 per ann., and is at present chosen their moderator, and presides over their debates, about which they are sometimes so eager, that it is a common saying here among the wags, that they have a law

among them for not above 15 to speak at once. * * *

They pay no regard to May-day in this countrey, but instead of that the 3rd of this month is a high day with them, on which are chose the deacons of the trades (much the same as the masters of the companies in London), and this day goes by the name of Belton, which is so common a title for this quarter or season that it is mentioned in several of their proverbs, as “you’ll ha’ mony a war’ day (or war’ bode) e’er Belton.”¹ What this name means or takes its rise from I have not been able to learn; my barber tells me of an etymologist that derives it from Bel, a god to whom they sacrificed at this time while pagans. I need’nt put you in mind that Bel signifies *Lord* in the oriental languages, and was a common eastern name for their idols; but I should be apt to suspect this might be as easily derived from *βελτιων*, i.e., a better day than ordinary, as their Hugmenay, which is the 1st day of Jany., from *ἀγία μηνη*. * * *

Believe me,

Your much obliged

And most obedient humble Servant,

CORNEWALL TATHWELL.

Aug., 1748. I received a letter from Mr. Baron Clerk at Edinburgh, with some curious observations of the late solar eclipse. He says, too, that a storm of thunder and lightning has demolished Sir Michael Bruce’s mill,² which the impious wretch repaired out of that noble monument of antiquity, Arthur’s Oon, in a country abounding with stone; nay, the gentlemen of the country offered to lead him as much stone as he wanted, to save it, but in vain.—*Diary*, vol. (2) vii., 73.

¹ Beltan. The first of May. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the proverb, “You’ll have wor bodes ere Belton.” The ceremonies of the Beltan were kept up in Cumberland in the last century, but are now discontinued. A full account of them will be found in Jamieson.—*Hallinwell’s Archaic Dict.*, p. 163.

² Pennant, in his ‘*Tour in Scotland*,’ 1772, second edition, p. 224, says that “Within less than a year, the Naiades, in resentment of the sacrilege, came down in a flood, and entirely swept it [the mill-dam] away.” He gives a plate of it, copied from *Gordon’s Itin. Septent.*, p. 24, tab. iv.

SIR JOHN CLERK [TO REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Edenburgh, 3 July, 1753.

Dear Doctor,

* * * *

As to the monument of antiquity, Arthur's Oven, which we once had, we who are lovers of antiquities have great reason to regret its ruina, but there is now no help for it, though the stones are still to be seen at a river near it, where they were, by some Goths, made use of for a dam to a mill.

I cannot, in the meantime, conceive how you ask of me so many questions about it, since the dissertation you wrote in the year 1726 gives the best and most exact account of it which we have. This you seem entirely to have forgotten, since you mention not one word about it. * * * *

I am, always, dear Doctor,

Your faithful friend and servant,

JOHN CLERK.

Our old friend Mr. Gordon lives still at Charlestown in Carolina. Some years ago I wrote 2 dissertations, one concerning the statue of Brigantia found near Carlyle, on our borders, the other is *de diversis chartarum generibus et de Styli Veterum*, both in Latine. If you have not these I shall send them.

SAMUEL CURRIE "TO THE REV. MR. PEILE, AT HEXHAM."
—C. K. PROBERT.

March 7th, 1757.

Revd. dear Sir,

I am extremely sorry should have been so long of sending you what inscriptions I have picked up. They are a parcel of invalids, owing to the inadvertency of the workmen who wrought stones for the highway. They found a human skull, vastly thick, and teeth very large, with some silver buckles very massy. I was as carefull as possible I could to mark everything visible. I have some fragments which I did not send, but if these please, I shall endeavour to get more. Please offer my respectfull compliments to your sister; and believe that I am, Rev. dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

SAM. CURRIE.

SAMUEL CURRIE "TO THE REV. MR. PEILE, AT HEXHAM."
—C. K. PROBERT.

June 6, 1757.

Dear Sir,

Herewith I send you an inscription which I got in Scotland last week, when over to see my friends at a place called Middlebie, which I think has been an old station, or rather camp. When I was a boy at school there, there were several stones found, and carried to Edinburgh, with some gold medal, &c.

"Fortunæ coh[ors] I Nervana Germanor[um][miliaria] eq[uitata] v[otum] l[ibens] m[erito] (doubtful).—*Hübner*, p. 187, No. 1063.

FORTUNAE
COH I
NERVANA
GERMANOR
∞ EQ.

These letters v. s. l. m. were not in the copy I saw, and yet the gentleman is a scholar who took it.

N.B. The stone was removed as soon as found.

I have some hopes of recovering one of the fibulae (?), and to get the stone with that inscription, *Deo Vetiri Sancto*, &c.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, S. CURRIE.

Inverness.

5 June, 1757. General Layton informs me that there are many Druid temples near Inverness, of upright stones, in circles, commonly one circle within another.—*Diary*, vol. xviii, 40.

Alloa.

22 March, 1759. At the Royal Society. A British burying place discovered near Alloa, in Scotland, many urns, in manner and shape like those at Abury. I assured the Society they were British, though the writer, as usual, fancied them Roman.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 40.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, ON THE STATUE OF NEHALENNIA, AND SOME INSCRIPTIONS.—H. C.

Apr. 8, 1742.

I received yours of the 1st instant, and am glad you saw the comet; it was just as you have represented it, and I suppose is now gone. I conveyed it with my observations 16 degrees west of the Polar star, I mean as the star stood about 10 or 11 at night. I judge, by the calculations Drs. Halley and Gregory

taught me, that it past the perihelion about the 12 or 15 of February, at a vast distance from the sun's body, for its tail was not very luminous, and scarcely above 6 degrees in length when it was first seen here, near the Lucida Lyræ. The path of it has been exactly observed by Mr. Mac Lauren, our mathematician at Edenborough, but I have endeavored to persuade him that though in a stated time it might return, yet it was in vain for our astrologers ever to expect its return by the same path, among the fixed stars; for as the moon makes 19 years to go through all her motions, and to return to the same place, so a comet, with its prodigious excentricity, may have stated and certain returns, but some of them not in 19,000 years, though their returns within our observation may be in periods of 60, 70, 80, or 500 years, as Mr. Whiston says about that of 1680 and 1681.

These statues and inscriptions were sent to me by Mr. Yare, minister in the dissenting church at Camphire; most of the statues and altars were of stone, but some of them of stucco, of which he sent me a piece. I suppose the creta, which was sold by the Negociator Cretarius under-mentioned, was used for this purpose; it is extreamly white, but hard like stone. I am to write to him to send me some of them which lye at present in an old church in the neighborhood; the drawings he sent me are not very correct, and I have not made any alteration. You may observe the good, honest goddesse Nehalennia³ is drest in a short cloak, like some of our women going to travel in a stage coach. My correspondent tells me that she is the same way dressed on all her stones, and that she never wants a little dog, or a basket of fruit. They were discovered above 90 years ago, and so long, my correspondent says, they have lyen in the old church without any curious eye to take care of them, so that the discovery, as he says, is as new as ever. Nehalennia seems to be derived from the Greek Νέα Σελήνη, the new moon, or the goddesse Luna. The following, also, I received from him.

1. DEAE NEHALENIAE
IANVARIVS
AMBACTHIVS PRO
SE ET SUIS.

2. NEHALENNIAE
L. IVSTVS SALTO ET
L. SECVNDINVS MODE
RATVS FRATRES V.S.L.M.

³ Several of the sculptured stones dedicated to this goddess are in the Leyden museum.

3. I O M
 TEXTOVISIVS
 FACTI V.S.L.M.
 (On the pedestal of a
 statue of Jupiter).

4. DEAE NEHALENNIAE
 OB MERCES RECTE CONSER
 VATAS M. SECVND. SILVA
 NVS NEGOTOR CRETARIVS
 BRITANICIANVS V S L M.

5. DIIS DEABVSQ
 PRAESIDIBVS
 PROVINCIARVM
 CONCORDIAE ET
 FORTVNAE
 CONSILIORVM.

Negotor in the 4th inscription is Negotiator Cretarius, to a trade then drove in chalk or clay, or what we call fuller's earth. Britanicianus is not a common word. The 5th inscription is allso remarkable.

I am, &c.,
 J. CLERK.

ROGER GALE TO SIR JOHN CLERK, IN ANSWER TO THE LAST.
 —H. C.

Scruton, April the 17th.

Dear Sir,

I have often lookt again for the comet since I had the sight of it, though to no purpose, and suppose it has now finisht its transit through our latitude, or at least is so remote from us as not to be discerned by the naked eye. Though you and I shall scarcely live to see the return of this, we may chance to be entertained with the view of others, their accession to our orb seeming to be pretty regular; though our astronomers cannot yett calculate the appearances of them, yet some have traced them backwards, and consequently have ventured to foretell when we may expect them again, as you may see in Whiston's Theory of the Earth [Ed. 1737, p. 187, &c.], and others may descend that have never shewn themselves before.

Among all the disasters brought down upon us by the influence of this last, none affects me more than the bad health of Lady Clerk, which deprives me of the pleasure of your long expected company this month; but we must submit to the stars, and I

hope more propitious phænomena will then preside over us, notwithstanding the dire conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Leo next August.

I am very much obliged to you for the Zealand inscriptions, but your correspondent was a little mistaken when he informed you that they have layn 90 years in an old church without any curious eye to take notice of them, so that the discovery is as new as ever ; perhaps no inscriptions that time has left us have been oftner reprinted and commented upon. Nine of them were discovered in the year 1647, and were soon after published by Olivarius Vredius, in his *Antiquitates Flandriæ*; and Boxbornius, in Dutch ; next, by Reinesius, in his *Syntagma* ; and then by Spon, in his *Miscellan. Erud. Antiquitatis*, who made them up ten. After that, you have an account of them in Altingius's *Notitia Bataviæ Antiquæ*, but none of the inscriptions inserted, because, it may be supposed, they had so often been already published. That of *Negotiator Cretarius*, or rather *NEGOTTOR CRETARIUS* (for so it is upon the stone) was taken notice of in my father's comment upon Antoninus's *Itinerary*, A.D. 1709, p. 43. Then comes Mr. Keysler, who has been very copious, and given several draughts of them, but not having the book by me I cannot be particular. Last of all comes a Benedictin of the congregation of St. Maur, and in his "*Religion des Gaulois tirée de plus rares sources de l' Antiquité*," printed at Paris, 1727, p. 78. He gives you a description of no lesse than 17 of these monuments, without any inscription, except upon 3, whose figures he has engraved, one of which is that of the goddesse in her short cloak ; dog at her right foot ; at her left, DEN, upon the prow of a ship ; and underneath her the letters MASSOM SÆVS Q. B. That which I received from you has SALVS. He tells you he will not subject himself to explain any of the inscriptions, since they give no light to the matter. All these authors concur in making *Nehallennia* the new moon, and have attempted severall derivations of the name, particularly the Benedictin who has twisted and turned it several ways to make it speak his mind ; but the simplest and most probable, in my opinion, is that of Altingius, as being formed from the old German language *NIE HEL*, *Novum lumen*, *Νέα Σελήνη*, very near the same both in sound and signification.

The Negotiator Cretarius Britanicianus was, as you observed, a dealer in chalk or fuller's earth, or marle; but Britanicianus does not denote the countrey where he was born, for then he would have been called Brito, or Britannus, but the place to which he traded; he was a British trader, as at this day we say a Holland's trader for any of our island that trade to Holland. You have, however, the Britaniciani, as well as the Britones, mentioned in the Notitia Imperii; a word, perhaps, crept into the language of this low empire, and framed from Bretansche, the countrey word, bearing a near resemblance to it.

I must confess the statue erected to Nehalennia by M. TARINVS PRIMVS is not taken notice of by any of these authors, no more than that of IANVARIVS AMBACTHIVS, so these are likely to be new, as well as that I. O. M. TEXTOVICIVS. That of DIIS DEABVSQ PRAESID., &c., is in *Spon* [Miscel. Erud. Ant.] with a line betwixt the 4th and 5th of yours, but so much defaced that onely the letters NA can be read in it, yet the sence in yours seems compleat. The Hercules found with them is Hercules Magusanus, and commented upon by Keisler and the Benedictin.

The latter of these has shown in a second work of his, published A.D. 1739, that the short cloak of the Nehalennia was the usual wear of the Gaulish women, and not the Gaulish *sagum*, in opposition to one Deslandes, who says it was; in which he is certainly right, the *sagum* being a long garment. Yet he will not allow Deslandes' image that wears it to be of a woman or girl, so blind is the spirit of contradiction.

This whole book, indeed, which he entitles "Explication de divers monumens singuliers qui ont rapport a la Religion des plus anciens peuples," seems to be chiefly composed for abusing others, particularly the Marquis Scipio Maffei, for presuming to be concerned in printing a new edition of St. Jerom's works at Verona, which would be more compleat than that published at Paris by the Benedictins.

Tantæ sunt animis cælestibus iræ !

I dare say I have tired you sufficiently with reading this long scroll, therefore shall not add one word more, but that I am,

Dear Sir, yrs., &c.

ROGER GALE.

24 Aug., 1750. Dr. Pocock, archdeacon of Dublin, visited me. He says the soldiers in the rebellion [in 1745] at Edenburgh broke open the mausoleum royal of Scotland, where the kings' bodys, dryed, lay piled upon one another.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 58.

WALES.

THE REVND. WM. HARRIS, AT BARWELL, NEAR BOSWORTH, IN LEICESTERSHIRE, CONCERNING ROMAN COINS FOUND IN WALES.—H. C.

Barwell, Sept. 11, 1736.

Sir,

I acknowledge the favor of yours, and am sorry none of my small collection are worth your acceptance, no gentleman being more welcome to anything of that nature in my possession than Mr. Gale. It is a matter of surprise to me, what you were pleased to mention to me about Greek coins of the imperial sort being found in such quantitys in Wales, it is an observation I never mett with or heard of, and should be glad to know if authors assign any particular reasons for it. Our inscriptions run altogether in the Roman language, as far as I apprehend, though Gibson's Camden never blessed my hands.

The Greek coins, mentioned in my last, were given me by a Welsh clergyman, who, though no connoisseur, yet cares not for parting with any medal, whose inscription he can make anything of: by which unlucky means I lost one of the fairest small silver coins of Claudius I ever saw. The reverse, 3 women at length, with IVLIA . DRVILLA . AGRIPPINA, over them as far as I remember. He has several medals by him, given him in that countrey, but whether found there or elsewhere he cannot tell.

Happening the other day to look over some Welsh accounts I met with another small thick copper coin of Gordian AVTOPK MANT ΓΟΓΑΙ; *reverse*, ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΑΕΥC. The good man in half length, such as it is, with a cap on his head, not unlike honest Dick Baxter, of Kidderminster, I suppose the same that assisted Gordian with his archers against the Persians, for I find he made such an expedition; you may freely command it. The 4 consular medals, and that of Claudius's apotheosis, I lately purchased for a guinea. When you please to send me word how

you would have them returned, the greatest care shall be taken so to, by,

Yrs., &c.,
WM. HARRIS.

12 Nov., 1741. At the Royal Society. Dr. Jones gave me an account of some British urns being dug up in Wales, in a place called still in Welsh the burying place.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 71.

28 Jan., 1741-2. At the Royal Society. An account of a golden torques found lately in Wales. There was another, made of a flat bar of gold, twisted, found some time since near Boroughbridg. I observed 'em to be ornaments of the antient Brittish kings, after the Phœnician times, and in imitation of them. The wild Arabs to this day wear such in pewter, round their necks, wrists, and the small of their legs. This found at Boroughbridg was most probably one of the prizes given at the races there held, at the great midsummer games in Brittish times, round the wonderful obeliscs which were the metas. This was at the public quarterly sacrifices then solemnized.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 102.

June, 1748. Mr. Davis, the bookseller, showed me a little urn lately found in the library of one Mr. Jones, of Wales, with an account where dug up. He supposes it British, and truly, I believe, in Druid times. The place is called Carrêg, a name commonly annexed to old Celtic buryal places. This is the form.⁴ It seems to be cut out in stone, and had bones in it. Carrêg Druidion is the Druids' buryal place. Carrêg Fergus is Fergus's burying place.—*Diary*, vol. (2) vii., 46.

2 Feb., 1748-9. At the R. S. A letter sealed to the president from one⁵ of the Academy Royal, desiring him to keep it as a record till he calls for it to be opened. He has demonstrated a problem of the three bodys, but not yet finished it to his satisfaction, and lest some from his hints should deprive him of the credit of it, he uses this precaution.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 13.

⁴ Somewhat resembling fig. 62 in Greenwell's Brit. Barrows.

⁵ "A French gentleman of the Academy Royal sent a sheet of paper, wrote with his own hand, desiring it may be laid up among the records of the Society, to be referred to if there be occasion. 'Tis a matter relating to the measuring a degree of the earth at the Equator and at the Pole."—*Diary*, vol. (2) vii., 114.

27 Jan., 1752. The Rev. Mr. Harris, of Landaff, an old acquaintance, visited me, and gave me 9 coyns of Carausius, found in Wales. He says the remains of the city Benonis⁶ are visible a little out of the Watlin street, the track of the wall and of the very streets are plain.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 17.

17 Nov., 1756. At a conference at Dr. Parsons's, who showed us a coin of Tetricus found in a quarry of stone [Flintshire] in Wales. I suppose 'tis made a quarry by time, which inclosed the coin. I know many like instances, whence we may conclude in time the whole globe will become solid stone.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 1.

19 May, 1757. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Faringdon, a gentleman from Wales, discoursed to me on the numerous Druid temples, cairns, altars, tombs, rocking stones, &c., in Wales, still very fair and perfect.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 38.

9 Nov., 1758. At the Royal Society. Mr. Thomas Wright sent a letter with a description of a sepulchral monument at Margan, in Wales, an upright stone let into a socket, an inscription downwards. It stands between two tumuli, 'tis in Camden, p. 614, Glamorganshire.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 13.

8 Jan., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. A Roman silver ring, found in a pond in Wales, with an intaglia on it.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 45.

26 Feb., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. A statute by king — ? dated at Rutland, meaning not the county, but a country in Wales, so called, where he was fighting.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 55.

12 March, 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Hanbury exhibited two Druid beads, of glass, found in an iron mine, in Montgomeryshire. The Society inquired how the Britons came to the knowledge of glass. I answered glass was invented at Tyre, from thence came the aboriginal Britons, under conduct of the Tyrian Hercules.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 56.

⁶ Benonæ is High Cross, Leicestershire.

24 Feb., 1763. At the Antiquary Society. I left there my friend the Rev. Mr. Wm. Harris's MS. on the Roman roads and citys in Wales.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 16.

23 Dec., 1763. A brass Celt⁷ given to me by Mr. Fleming, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. A dozen together found under a great stone.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 37.

JERSEY.

30 April, 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. I, being senior member, took the chair. A letter of Mr. Morant's to Mr. D'Acosta, on some Druid antiquitys⁸ in the island of Jersey.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 61.

IRELAND.

23 March, 1748-9. Mr. Wright, the astronomer, tells me that in Ireland, near Dundalk, is a Druid temple, like Stonehenge, made of stones as large, two circles, the outermost a circle, the innermost an oval. There were architraves. 'Tis more ruinous than Stonehenge, not so durable a stone; a ditch around it; opens toward the east. The country about Londonderry is open downs. He went into the cavern in the great barrow at Grange,⁹ made like the chamber work of the pyramid of Egypt. He dug under a kistvaen, and found a stone coffin made of great flat stones, and a body in it. Urns are often found in lesser barrows.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 36.

4 July, 1754. At the Royal Society. Two volumes of some history of part of Ireland, the county of Down; some Druid temples, barrows, and antiquitys, a great funeral monument, a stone above 40 foot long uppermost.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 3.

⁷ It is a palstave, and was probably found in Merionethshire.

⁸ The Revd. Philip Morant became Rector of Aldham, Essex, and edited several works. He wrote a History of Colchester; History of Essex; and some lives in the Biographia Britannica. Born in Jersey in 1710, and died in 1770. The letter here alluded to related to a number of megalithic chambers existing in Jersey, but not to the remarkable monument found on the Castle hill, near the town of Helier, which was not discovered until after his death.

⁹ The chambered tumulus of New Grange, Co. Meath.

12 Dec., 1754. At the Antiquarian Society. Dr. Pocock brought some Druid fibulas of gold, which they fastened their mantles withal; many such are found in Ireland. The Irish call the old stone towers there cloghers, and thence the name of the episcopal see.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 40.

20 Feb., 1755. At the Antiquarian Society. Dr. Pocock brought a drawing of a gold bracelet, found in a tumulus or stone cairn, in an urn, in Ireland, among burnt bones and ashes.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 51.

APPENDIX.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES.

DR. STUKELEY, TO NOAH CURTIS, OF WOLSTHORP, ESQ. [*Cole MSS.*, No. 5886, Brit. Museum].

An Account of the Escape of King Charles I. into the Scottish Army before Newark; with his reception and stay at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, 1646.

Sed contra audentior ito
Quam tua te fortuna sinit.

To my worthy friend and next neighbor Noah Curtis, Esq.,
Lord of the Manor of Wulsthorp.

Stamford, May 3, 1746.

'Tis this day, just one hundred years, since King Charles I. lodged in Stamford, in his journey to the Scots army before Newark. I took a pleasure in addressing to you this account of that memorable event, which is more exact and particular than any other; and it likewise takes in somewhat of the antiquities of Wulsthorp, your elegant retreat; where, like other genius's, you spend many agreeable hours in the culture of trees and flowers, in contemplation, and rural delights.

A proper degree of solitude, and in the country, is one of the most refined pleasures of human nature, which all regular minds find out and admire; and then to review the scenes of former times, especially what relates to the place we are in, is one considerable part of the entertainment, equally pleasant and useful.

If these sheets give you any small share of it there, I shall answer my purpose.

In the beginning of the year 1646, King Charles's affairs were in a sinking condition. He was cooped up in Oxford, the enemy drawing round him on all sides: the French deluding him with false hopes of succor. Sometime he had thoughts of drawing together a body of 5000 men and making a bold push: more desirous to have lost his life in some signal attempt upon the foe, than to enjoy such hard conditions as he found he must obtain by treaty.

Monsieur Montrevile, sent by Cardinal Mazarin to London, was an honest man than his master designed him. He endeavored zealously to have extricated the king out of his difficulties. But finding the English Parliament and army not very tractable, he tried the Scotch Commissioners at London. Though he could not intirely work them up to his purpose, yet he made a bargain with them provisionally: that they should send a party of 500 horse to Harborough, to meet the king on that day sen'-night, and conduct him to the Scotch camp, in case his Majesty thought fit to commit himself into their hands.

So, April 1st, Montrevile set out from London to goe to the Committee of State, which was with the Scotch army, to try if he could not better mold them to his mind. But it was necessary to take Oxford in his way to confer personally with his Majesty, know his mind and resolution.

Accordingly, on April 2d, he waited on the King. The King's resolution was, to come into any tolerable conditions with the Scots, except altering the form of church government by episcopacy. In this he was absolutely inflexible, and determined to suffer the last extremity rather than to submit to it.

On Friday, April 3d, Montrevile left Oxford and came to Southwell, where the Scotch Commissioners sat, in the episcopal palace there.

On Tuesday, April 7th, the King sent for Dr. Hudson, his chaplain, in the morning, and bid him prepare himself for a journey: expressed dissatisfaction that there should be a rumor in town (Oxford), of his design to goe to the Scotch army: that he had acquainted only his nephew, Prince Rupert, with it, and the Duke of Richmond; and did not think they would have imparted it to any other; commanded him to prepare to goe the next morning to Harborough, and so, if need be, to Southwell,

to the Scots ; and that Mr. Ashburnham¹⁰ and Mr. Secretary Nicholas should furnish him with instructions that night for his journey.

Now the doctor had learnt the King's intentions : for the Duke of Richmond was weak enough to discover the secret to his wife, and she to her maid, who told it to the doctor.

About 8 o'clock that night, Dr. Hudson, waiting on Mr. Ashburnham and Mr. Secretary, they told him he must of necessity be at Harborough the next night, where he would find Monsieur Montrevile, and 500 Scottish horse, waiting to conduct the King. They ordered him to tell Montrevile that the King did not come himself in person, because he had never received a letter from him since he left Oxford ; whereby he might be assured of the Scotch horse waiting for him. But that if the Scots were there, the King would instantly come to Harborough, upon the first notice from Montrevile by the doctor.

They ordered that if the Scots were not at Harborough, he should go to Montrevile to Southwell.

Dr. Michael Hudson was born in Westmoreland ; brought up at Queen's College, Oxford ; afterward Fellow there. About 1630, he entered into Holy Orders, and by the gift of the Duke of Buckingham became the Rector of Uffington by Stamford. Being of a martial disposition, he followed King Charles's fortune in war, and was made scout-master-general to the army under the command of William, Marquis of Newcastle, whereby he got knowledge of all roads in the northern parts. After Edghill battle he retired to Oxford. In February, 1642, he was created D.D., and made one of his Majesty's chaplains. The King used to call him his plain-dealing chaplain. An honest, undesigning man, though of great penetration, unwearied diligence, and untainted loyalty, he told his mind freely to the King, when others would not, or durst not, as is the common case with princes.

Dr. Hudson set out from Oxford on Wednesday, April 8, and went to Harborough, above 40 miles—a long journey at this

¹⁰ John Ashburnham, a staunch supporter of the king. He passed through many vicissitudes, and was able at last to re-purchase the family estates, which his father had squandered. His grandson was made a peer in the time of William III. ; and the Earls of Ashburnham are now in the enjoyment of the recovered estates.—*Beeton*, p. 93.

season of the year, and across the country, where the roads must be bad. When he came thither he found neither Montrevile nor the Scots.

The next day, April 9, he went to Southwell to Montrevile, who had divers times conferred with the Scottish commissioners, in the Archbishop of York's palace there : a noble fabric, on the south side of that most ancient and venerable cathedral. This palace, at length, the rebels demolished for sake of the profit in selling the materials.

Montrevile lodged in the King's Arms Inn, at the upper end of the chief street. He had found the Scots ready enough to receive the King, but afraid of being suspected to have made any compact with him, for fear of offending the English. So, after much cavil between them, they made a sort of bargain, but refused to give it under their hands. Montrevile drew it up in their presence, and agreeable to their words on April 10. They consented he should set his hand and seal, and that it should be valid as if they had done the like. Montrevile sent it to the King by Dr. Hudson. We read it at large in the noble Historian.

But after this, Montrevile found in the Scots so much chicane¹¹ and tergiversation that he advertised his Majesty of it immediately, and dissuaded him from venturing his person in the power of such men ; but the letter miscarried.

After this, when Montrevile had talked with them in a remonstrating way, and informed them that he had dissuaded the King from coming among them, they altered their tone and appeared desirous of his Majesty's presence ; of which he gave the King a plain account in another letter, 15 April, concluding that if his Majesty had any better prospect of being reconciled to his English subjects, he wished him to take it.

He wrote again on 16 April, and again on the 20th, but with much diffidence, leaving the King to judge of things and persons who, he said, knew the Scots better than he did.

In the meantime, the Prince of Wales, on April 17, left Scilly and went to the Isle of Jersey. But the Queen, his mother, now in France, by Cardinal Mazarin's instigation, never left

¹¹ So it ought to be read in Clarendon, instead of *Chagrin*.

teizing him till she got him into France against the advice of his best friends, and when there the Court took no notice of him ; and it laid the foundation of that tincture of popery, now imbibed by that family, which has proved their utter ruin.

The King was all this while in great perplexity. Every day brought news of the loss of some garrison. Oxford was blocked up at a distance by Fairfax's Horse. The King had sent to two eminent commanders there, that if they would pass their words immediately to conduct his Majesty to the Parliament, he would put himself into their hands, and they refused it. Sometime he had thoughts of going privately to London, having still a good opinion of the inclination of the City towards him. At all events he was resolved to avoyd being inclosed in Oxford, which must end in being given up, or taken, when the city should be surrendered, as prisoner to the independent army : for he was advertized from all hands they would treat him very barbarously.

The King therefore determined to go out of Oxford in a private manner. He pitched upon Mr. John Ashburnham, a groom of the bed-chamber, and Dr. Hudson, his chaplain, for his companions and guides.

The doctor was come back from Southwell, and had given the King but a discouraging prospect from the Scots, who, in his opinion, only intended to make a profit of the King's person. But the army's drawing round Oxford, and no hope of its being relieved, made it necessary for him to depart.

His counsel were divided in their opinions about it. Secretary Nicholas and some of them conceived it best for him to stay, and if he did perish he would perish honorably ; that his going away in a private manner was dangerous, for the Independents had made a severe vote against him in Parliament that he should never reign again.

Mr. Ashburnham and others thought differently, and the King followed their sentiments. Dr. Hudson had got an old pass from a captain that was to go to London about his composition, and this they made serve them. Dr. Hudson was ordered to come to Mr. Ashburnham's chamber about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, April 26, and bring all things thither necessary for their journey, and the King would meet them.

About 12 the King came with the Duke of Richmond. There Mr. Ashburnham cut off the King's lock, it being the fashion to wear a long lock of hair on the left side : he cut off some part of his beard too. In the mean while, they sent Dr. Hudson to call the governor, Sir Thomas Glemham, who came about 2. The King acquainted him with his intentions to go out of Oxford. He went back for the keys, and then they set forward. As the clock struck three, they passed over the Magdalen bridge. After they had gone through the east port a little, the governor returned, having orders from the King not to let any port be opened for 5 days.

The governor took his leave of the King with a "Farewell Harry!" for by that name he went. And thus this distressed Monarch quitted Oxford in the habit of a servant, with a mountero cap¹ and a hat upon it, carrying a cloak-bag. He was as servant to Mr. Ashburnham. Dr. Hudson was like a captain, in a scarlet coat. They both had pistols before them.

As the King judged it absolutely necessary to leave Oxford, we are to conceive that he had really formed no settled resolution what to pursue. But there were three objects in his mind out of which he was to chuse, as intelligence on the road might encourage him ; or a careful consideration of things.

1. One of his purposes was to go into the City of London, hoping they still preserved some notion of their allegiance and respect to him, and would endeavor to reconcile the Parliament to him.

2. Was to find means to get to sea into Scotland, to the Marquis of Montrose, who had almost reduced that kingdom to his Majesty's obedience ; or, if he found it necessary to goe into Scottish army, it were most advisable to land about Newcastle, and the Scots themselves thought so.

3. Was to goe into the Scottish camp before Newark.

So these three travellers passed by Marsh-Balden before sunrise, and then Dorchester, the ancient episcopal see, where was a guard of dragoons ; but they did not examin our travellers. At Bensington, a little further, a small party of horse met them, and asked to whom they belonged? They answered, "to the House of Commons," and so were unmolested.

At Henley-upon-Thames no question was asked. They

¹ Montero, a sort of cap used by seamen and hunters.

showed their pass to the corporal, and gave a shilling to the guards. One of the Colonel Ireton's men rode in their company from Nettlebed to Slough, in Bucks. Seeing the doctor (or captain) always give money to the guards [he] asked the King (or servant) if his master was not one of the Lords of Parliament? He answered, "No, my master is one of the lower House." They went through Madenhead to Slough, and then turned through Uxbridge. They came to Hillingdon about 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon: this is a little beyond Uxbridge. The king was always accustomed to dine. There they baited at one Teasdale's, a tavern, and staid 2 or 3 hours.

At this place the King was in the greatest perplexity imaginable: they debated very seriously what course was to be taken. For here was the critical point, whether to goe to or from London. Their design in coming thus far was manifestly to go thither, and they made the best inquiry they could about the matter, and read all the newspapers, then called books, but found that the Parliament, having some notice of such a scheme, had ordered all the avenues to the City to be well watched, and had passed some ill-natured votes. And it was currently reported about this time that the King was in London. In the result the King was afraid of venturing himself there.

They resolved to goe northward, and by Norfolk, which perhaps would favor his Majesty sailing into Scotland, or there he would stay, being least known, till he had sent Dr. Hudson to Montrevile to know what, at last, he had done with the Scots, resolving absolutely that if the Scots would not send him an assurance under their hands of such conditions as he expected, he would rather cast himself upon his English subjects than trust them; and he wished the doctor to bring their hands to him; or, if that could not safely be done, for fear of being caught on the road, he was to see all their hands set to such propositions as they agreed to.

About 2 o'clock they took a guide toward Barnet, resolving to cross the roads through Enfield-Chase toward Waltham Abby, and so into Essex. - After they had passed Harrow-on-the-Hill, the doctor told the King, if he were not much known on St. Alban's road, it was the nearer way a great deal, and so toward Royston, which he consented to. Passing through St. Alban's,

an old man with a halberd asked them whence they came. The doctor told him, "From the Parliament," threw him 6 pence, and so they went on.

About a mile beyond St. Alban's, near Sandrig, a gentleman, riding on a good horse, came full speed after them, which put them all into a panic, thinking they were discovered. The King and Mr. Ashburnham turned out of the road, whilst the doctor turned back to meet him and see if all was well, otherwise they were to fly for it as well as they could. The doctor spoke to him, and found him very drunk, so, to avoyd his company, he turned up another way, till the gentleman was passed. It being now evening, they went a little further to Wheathamsted, and there lodged that night at an inn.

At 5 next morning, Tuesday 28th, they took horse and proceeded toward Baldock. As they rode on the way it was resolved that the doctor should goe forthwith to Southwell, whilst the King and Mr. Ashburnham went to Downham in Norfolk, to try their fortune^l to get a vessel to carry them into Scotland, or toward it, and they were to stay at the White Swan, in Downham, till Dr. Hudson returned.

At Graveley, a little beyond Stevenage, they parted. The King gave the doctor a little note to the French resident, Montrevile, at Southwell, wherein he notified his departure from Oxford, desired him to make an absolute conclusion with the Scots, and if they would give such for honorable conditions as should satisfy Montrevile, then he would come to them. The King gave him likewise a warrant directed to Lord Belasis, governor of Newark, to Montrevile, which he was to give to the Scots in case they would declare openly for the King. The warrant was for surrender of Newark.

The King gave the doctor too, by word of mouth, the terms which he judged proper to require of the Scots. If these terms could not be had, the King resolved to dispose of himself otherwise, upon the doctor's coming to Downham.

And thus there were yet left three methods of acting in this forlorn state of the King's affairs. 1. Making good conditions with the Scots. 2. Getting into Scotland by sea. 3. Going to the Parliament.

Dr. Hudson lay at Melton that night, Tuesday, 28th, at his

relation's, Sir Henry Hudson, where — now lives; and there his servant, John Brown, met him from Oxford by accident. The doctor ordered him to goe to Coppingford, in Huntingdonshire, to a friend's house, and stay for him till he came thither; and then the doctor, with his usual diligence, came to Southwell. Next morning, Wednesday 29th, he acquainted Montrevile with the affair, who immediately conferred again with the Scotch commissioners.

On Thursday night, April 30th, Hudson took down in writing the articles agreed on, which were these, though the Scots refused setting their hands to them, pretending to avoyd giving umbrage to the English:

1. That they should secure the King in his person and honor.
2. That they should not press the King to do anything contrary to his conscience.
3. That Mr. Ashburnham and Dr. Hudson should be protected.

4. That if the Parliament of England, upon a message from the King, refused to restore the King, they should declare for him, and take all the King's friends into their protection; but if the Parliament did restore the King, then the Scots should insist that not above four of the King's friends should be banished, and none at all should be condemned to dye.

Monsieur Montrevile was sanguine enough to believe the Scots were sincere in all this, and wrote a little note for the doctor to carry to the King, perswading him to accept of these terms, and that, to appearance, the King's affairs promised a happy turn.

But Dr. Hudson was not so easy as to credit their words without their hands, and told Montrevile he believed the King would not venture himself among them without stronger assurances, especially considering they failed meeting him at Harborough.

Montrevile asked the doctor what other course the King would take. He answered that the King should stay in some privacy, and he would adventure into London and try by what means the King might be received there honorably. But Montrevile absolutely disapproved that scheme as fatal to the King, but he thought, if the King chose to come to the Scots, it would be the most prudent way (and what the Scots themselves would like) that he should goe by sea to Newcastle, and that my Lord

Dumferlin and himself would go directly to Newcastle to meet the King.

The doctor desired Montrevile not to go, before he knew the King's resolution, and desired his servant might go along with him, by whom he could advise him of the King's resolution.

All this being done on Thursday evening, this diligent envoy Dr. Hudson rode from Southwell with Montrevile's servant to Stamford, and there left him. He continued his journey to Downham, in Norfolk, to the King, where he arrived by Fryday night, which is 70 miles. At Stamford, probably, he called on his friend Mr. Wolph, who then lived in my house on Barnhill.

We left his Majesty at Graveley by Stevenage, where Dr. Hudson parted with him for Southwell. From Graveley the King and Mr. Ashburnham went by Baldock to Royston, and so along the Ikenil street road towards Newmarket. This was on Tuesday, 28th April. That night they lodged in some little village, 17 miles off Newmarket, in a common inn, probably W. Wickham.²

The next day, Wednesday, 29th April, they went by Brandon to Downham. They staid there all Thursday and Friday, being May-day, when Dr. Hudson returned and gave the King an account of his journey, and the disposition of the Scots. This day Fairfax inclosed the city of Oxford, thinking they had hemmed in the King.

But it was known by this time that the King had quitted Oxford in the habit of a servant, therefore it was necessary for him to change it; and they pitched upon that of a clergyman. They got him a black coat and cassock, and the King bought a new hat proper at Downham.

Here the King, going to be trimmed, the barber found great fault with the cutting of his hair, having been done uneven, in a hurry, by Ashburnham.

² West Wickham seems to have been too much to the right hand from Royston to Newmarket. Baberham, my native place, in the direct road from Wittlesford bridge from Royston, and about the same distance mentioned, though now called 10 measured miles to Newmarket, seems to bid fairer to have been the village in question, though neither of them considerable enough to maintain an inn. It is much more probable that Linton, if they went so far to the right, was the place.—W. C.

On Saturday morning, May 2nd, they left Downham, and went to a little village a mile off, called Crimplesham. This was done as most convenient for the King to change his habit in, which was perfected in a little ale-house there.

Dr. Hudson left the King and Mr. Ashburnham, and rode back to Downham, to try if he could find a vessel that would carry them by sea northwards, but none were to be met with. He found an old acquaintance of his, Mr. Ralph Skipwith (who I suppose was a Grantham man), a friend of the same loyal sentiments as himself. He exchanged his horse, which had gone through so much fatigue, with Mr. Skipwith.

Then Dr. Hudson and Mr. Skipwith rode back to Crimplesham to the King and Mr. Ashburnham. He informed his Majesty that it was not practicable for them to goe by sea. For if they had a vessel ready to carry them, they had no warrant from any of the Parliament to go by water, which was necessary. He likewise had perswaded Mr. Skipwith to let him have a gray horseman's coat for the doctor as he called the King.

Upon considering all things, the King was determined to go to the Scots army, having a better opinion of his countrymen than they merited from him. And as they could not goe by sea to Newcastle, it was necessary they should goe by land, and the sooner the better. For by this time it was known he had left Oxford, and the publick papers would soon show it.

Therefore Dr. Hudson desired his friend Mr. Skipwith to shew him the nearest way cross the fens by Ely, and went with him to Southry Ferry, which leads thither. Then Dr. Hudson came to Crimplesham, and with the King and Ashburnham returned to Suthry, and so by Ely, Erith, Stukeley near Huntingdon, to a village called Coppingford, in Huntingdonshire.

Coppingford lies behind the great woods, on the west side of Stangate Hole, as commonly called, south of Sawtreys chapel. Here the King on Saturday arrived about 10 o'clock at night, lay there and rested all the Sabbath. Here they found Dr. Hudson's man, John Brown, whom he had left at Melton on Tuesday last. This was some gentleman's house, a friend of the King's.

About 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, May 3rd, they went to Stamford, I suppose to advertise Mr. Wolph there of their com-

ing. But Brown was ordered to go to the Falcon to lodge, which was not far off from Mr. Wolph's, being what is now called the Red Lyon.

At Mr. Wolph's house they arrived after 9 at night, where they rested in private, and all the next day, being 4th May, Munday.

Mr. Richard Wolph had been an alderman (then the chief magistrate) of Stamford, in 1630, again in 1638. He lived in my house on Barn Hill. In the upper end of the hall were 2 iron hooks where the most ancient mace, given by Edward IV., was set up during the year of aldermanship. My workmen, when they new painted the wainscote, pulled them down without my knowledge, and against my will.

Two years ago dyed Mr. Richard Wolph, grandson to the alderman, in my parish, and was buryed in the south isle of the church, where his ancestors were buryed. He was above 80 years of age, a very honest good man. I had been acquainted with him ever since the year 1710, and often heard him say that King Charles I. lay at his grand-father's house, and that his grand-father introduced his father (my friend's father), who was then a young man, into the King's presence; that he had frequently heard his father relate this, and he has told me this both before and after that I bought this house.

This family has been great Royalists, frequently had their house searched and plundered. Whence a report has ever continued about it of great treasure somewhere hid. I bought this house of Beverley Butler, Esq., whose mother was sister to Serjeant Wyngfield, who bought it of alderman Wolph's son, and gave it to Madam Butler. The serjeant built the new parlor and chamber over it out of part of the old barn, A° 1670. That barn denominated the Place, Barn Hill, which formerly was called Klip's Hill, or Kilpis Hill, the head of an honor or under-manor in Stamford. This was the town habitation of a noble Saxon called Kilpis, who likewise gave name to Clipsham, his country seat.

Alderman Wolph occupied that Barn, being a gentleman farmer, and much the greatest farmer in these parts. He occupied his own estate, which was a very considerable part of Stamford field and meadow; all that called Weaver's farm; all the

estate of the late Mr. Lynthwait, a descendant of his ; all that now Mr. Turner's, another descendant of his, which was given him by my friend Wolph's sister ; my bowling-green close, out of Petergate, &c.

That ground, which is now my garden, was a great farm-yard upon the bare rock. It was encompassed with large and costly buildings ; another great barn ; a double dove-cote ; a very spacious malting office ; chamber and garrets ; a small kiln. These I pulled down 1744. The great gate in the town wall for passage of waggons with corn, I built up in the present form, leaving only a door ; this opens into the fields. By it is a pond, in part of the town ditch, to this day called Wolph's pond.

By this gate the King and his 2 companions entered on the night of Sunday, 3rd May. By this means they avoyded the bridg and town. Here the King rested that night. He lay in that chamber over the hall, then the best chamber, having one window looking toward the garden, another into the street. As the great parlor, and chamber over it, was not then built, the passage lay open into the room. His most faithful guard, Dr. Hudson, lay in the little chamber next it, with a stucco floor, a closet opening into the bed-chamber, but then opening into the passage.

The family of Wolph has been of long continuation in Lincolnshire, descended from Wulph, or Ulfus, the 4th son of king Harold, the last Saxon king of England. His mother was Agatha, sister to Edwyn and Morcar, earls and sons of Algar, the great Mercian duke. Both Edwyn and Morcar had very great estates about Stamford, and in the Holland marches. They were a branch of the Saxon kings of Mercia, descended from Hengist, the first Saxon king, who conquered the Scots and Picts at Stamford, and then built the castle here which was the seat of the Mercian kings.

Wulph or Ulf lived at your town of Wulsthorp, to which he gave name ; a pleasant village lying under the south-west declivity of a great hill. Before it, runs the river that passes Catesbrig.

Earl Edwyn's vast estate was given by the Conqueror to his nephew Alan, Earl of Britany, founder of the Honor of Richmond. Edwyn's seat in our country was at a place called

Drayton, between Donington and Swineshed, whence that is said to be the head of the Honor of Richmond, and afterward the head of the soke of Kirkton. I take it to have been the origin of the Mercian kingdom, which antiquarys are much to seek about.

Morcar, among many others, owned Great Casterton by us. A wood of his beyond Horn Lane still retains his name Morcar's wood. Near it an estate, late your sisters's is called Wulfox, or Ulf's oaks.

Ulf, being a son of king Harold, was, for that reason, kept prisoner in Normandy, together with all his relations, and Duncan, son to the king of Scotland. The Conqueror thought Harold's sons had some pretence to the crown. Rufus set him at liberty, being a quiet honest man, gave him his estate, and honored him with knighthood.

And here, at his own town, he spent the remainder of his days in great honor and contentment, enjoying that sweet tranquility in retirement which you, his successor, so well know how to value.

King Harold had a vast estate in this country; Stamford; Grantham; all that the Conqueror gave to Robert de Todeney, founder of Belvoir; near us Uffington; Burley-on-the-Hill; Greetham, &c.

Thus much concerning the family of Mr. Wolph, at whose house the King lay May 3rd, this day 100 years ago. He staid there privately all Munday, the next day. Hence Lord Clarendon, in his account of this matter, says: The King was sometime in gentlemen's houses where he was not unknown, though untaken notice of. John Brown, Dr. Hudson's man, in his examination (Peck's Desider. Cur., p. ii.), who lodged now at the Falcon, says: The King and his 2 fellow travellers lodged at a gentleman's house in Stamford, whose name he had forgot. Most probably 'twas a political forgetfulness. Now the King lay at common inns all the time of this pilgrimage, as we have above specified, except here, and the night preceding at Coppingford, which was, I suppose, at a gentleman's house.

Both John Brown and Monsieur Montrevile's servant, who was left here by Dr. Hudson on Fryday morning last, were ordered to follow them to Southwell the next day; and about 10

or 11 o'clock on Munday night, the King, Dr. Hudson, and Mr. Ashburnham, set out through Mr. Wolph's back gate for Southwell. They went by the Sustem road, as most private, so through the Stennit, an old Roman way by Allington. Then they passed over the Snite and Trent by Gotham, and came to Southwell early in the morning to the French ambassador's lodging at the King's Arms Inn.

The long room there below, next the gateway, on the south side of it, was Montrevile's apartment, but the north end of that room next the gateway was at that time parted off into a bed-chamber. And the inhabitants have a notion still of that being the King's bed-chamber.

Whether the King went to bed that morning, or whether he lay there the next night, is not very clear. But this day, Tuesday, 5th May, he sent for the Scots' Commissioners before dinner to come to him, and after dinner the King went to Edenburgh over Kellam bridge. This was a fort in that part of the lines of circumvallation round Newark, which were made in the meadow between the Trent and the river Devon, which runs under the castle walls. 'Tis a vulgar error to say Newark-upon-Trent.

This Edenburgh was General Leven's head quarters, just on the north of Kellam bridg. One Clamp, an engineer, in these times made a print of the whole works, quite round the town, which is a curious piece, now in the infancy of fortification. I saw one of these prints at Mr. Alderman Taylor's, probably the only one left. I perswaded my friend Mr. Samuel Buck to make a copy of it, but in too small a scale. This work of Edenburgh still remains by the Trent side, between the 2 bridges over the river; and most part of the lines and forts round Newark, on both sides, may now be traced.

When the King went to the general and discovered himself to him, with great hypocrisy he pretended to be much surprized at it. However, his Majesty was then lodged at Kelham House, under a notion of his greater security. But from this time they kept him no otherwise than as a prisoner, till they perfidiously sold him to the Parliament for 400,000*l*.

'Tis out of my purpose to pursue those particulars. The last time he may be said to have slept a free man was at Stamford.

Both Montrevile and Ashburnham and Hudson, who were conscious of the perfidious treatment of this monarch, were in a manner forced to fly abroad. And Montrevile, for his zeal toward him, fell under the cardinal's displeasure, which soon put a period to his life.

But Dr. Hudson³ persisted in his attachment to the King, and after he had observed his unjust treatment from the Scots, with a surprizing quickness of thought and diligence, had formed a scheme most likely to succeed of getting the King away from them.

After various adventures, imprisonments, and escapes, the year after this he raised a body of men in this country on the King's part, and garrisoned Woodcroft House, between here and Peterborough, a small unfinished castle moted about. He was joyned in it by Colonel Styles, who was Warden of Brown's Hospital here, and rector of Croyland.

The forces employed against them burnt down the gate, entered the house, and took most of the Royalists. Hudson, with some few men, went to the top of a tower, and defended themselves courageously. At length, upon promise of quarter, they surrendered. But they were determined to murder the doctor, so threw him over the battlement. He caught hold of a spout, till a soldier with his halberd cut off his hands and the skin of a side of his face. So he fell into the mote and paddled across with his stumps, and the skin hanging over his face, begging they would let him dye on land. But the soldiers below knocked him on the head with their muskets. After which one Walker, of my parish, cut out his tongue and carryed it about with him as a trophy, but lived and dyed very poor, and detested of every one for his inhuman action. This was done 6 June, 1648.

The enemy would not suffer the doctor's body to be buried whilst they staid there; but afterward it was interred at the neighboring church of Benington.

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

³ See a long and curious account of the death of Dr. Hudson in Mr. Peck's *Desider. Cur.*, vol. ii., lib. ix., p. 43, taken from Lloyd, Wood, and Bishop Kennet.—W. C., 1774.

In the memorable South Sea year, 1720, I traded in the Ally, and used to get 30 or 40 pound in a morning. This increased my distast to business. Nor could I bear the loss of time, which it necessarily brings upon us, even when we have nothing to do. For the same circle must be observed every day of one's life, like a horse in a mill, and one's head must be constantly filled with the empty nonsense of coffee house chit-chat, and public company.—*Diary*, vol. i., 22.

I saw my brethren of the college (medical) enriching themselves with the spoils of the living. I coveted only those of the dead. I despised their gaudy life and sumptuous entertainments. The meaner the fare, the more wholsom; and I soon found it by experience, for in 7 years time we had buried well nigh the whole College, and not one that made any commendable family.—*Diary*, vol. i., 24.

On June 30 [1736], it began to rain in an extraordinary manner, and continued with little intermission 4 days and nights, the wind being N. and NE. The quantity would have covered the surface of the earth 7 inches $\cdot 77$, supposing none had run off, or sunk in. The area of a circle half a mile semi-diameter, or 2648 feet, contains 54185 $\cdot$ 42 tuns of water, wine measure, an inch high. This being multiplied by the depth 7 in. $\cdot 77$ produces 421,020 $\cdot$ 7134 tuns of water fallen in that place. This produced a most extraordinary flood in our river, the Welland, in the Nyne, the Trent, and all the kingdom over, as the newspapers inform us. An incredible damage done in hay, cattle, &c. 'Tis remarkable that a fortnight before, Mr. Wyng told to Mr. Laurence and W. Stukeley, with the greatest confidence, that there would be a deluge (as he expressed it) that week. N.B.—3 in. $\cdot 76$ of rain fell on July 3 in 24 hours. Mr. Laurence observed the barometer fall gradually for 5 days together preceding the great rain, from 30 in. $\cdot 2$ to 29 in. $\cdot 41$; long experience shows the falling half an inch gradually in such a space of 5 days betokens much rain.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 15, 18.

30 Apr., 1741. At the Royal Society. Sir Hans Sloan showed two large silver medals of about 10s. weight each, lately struck in Holland, cut by Rotier, the one of Sir Isaac Newton

(a good likeness, but too old), the other of Mr. Lock, with suitable reverses.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 61.

15 Aug., 1744. Dr. Coleby informed me that 30 years agoe a friend of his at Oxford had some verses of Hudibras, never printed, because too satirical. When Dr. Grey was putting out Hudibras, Dr. Coleby endeavored to procure him those verses, but his friend dyed two years before.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 33.

13 Apr., 1748. I rode to visit the Duke of Montagu at Ditton There is a great deal of magnificence in Ditton house, agreeable to all the duke's father's works; a fine command of water; the ceilings painted by Cheron. Then present the Duke of Richmond, Lord Cardigan, Edgcomb, Leicester, Coke, Tyrawley, Sir Thomas Robinson, Mr. Edgcomb, Hill, Colburn, Bodin, Brudenel, the Rev. Mr. Barton, and myself . . . a good library.—*Diary*, vol. (2) vii., 21.

16 April, 1748. The day of Culloden victory; I returned. Ditton was Cardinal Wolsey's house when Bishop of Lincoln. He planted the two fine cypress trees.—*Diary*, vol. (2) vii., 22.

5 May, 1748. At the Royal Society. Mr. Arderon, from Norwich, writes word that the distemper among the cattle rages there exceedingly, and the country people are such miscreants as to send the milk to Norwich to sell, saying that they must make the most of what they have.—*Diary*, vol. (2) vii., 29.

26 Dec., 1748. I rode to Ditton. The Earl of Pembroke there, and Lord Edgcomb, Sir Thomas Robinson, and others. The duke and I rode out every day. We went to Eaton College, that noble foundation of the pious King Edward VI., whose effigies in brass in the court was cast by my old friend Mr. Bird, which would have been worse than it is had I not given it some correction in the modelling. This was 25 years ago. We had vast pleasure in looking over that curious and magnificent collection of Roman paintings and drawings in the library, which was Mr. Topham's. Another day his grace and I rode about Langley Park, the Duke of Marlborough's.—*Diary*, vol. (2) vii., 123.

Henry?

I take this opportunity as pertinent to our purpose to mention that about the year 1705, whilst I resided in Bennet College, where Dr. Hale was then Fellow, at his request I made a drawing, which I have still by me, of a *planetarium* made by Dr. Hale. It was a machine to show the motion of the earth, moon, and planets, in the nature of what they have since made in London by the name of Orrerys. Dr. Hale proposed to me that we should make another upon an improved design, but my father dying whilst I was undergraduate, which making my stay in college somewhat uncertain, the design was dropped.

In justice likewise to the memory of my predecessor in my living at Stamford, 'tis necessary I should relate that bishop Cumberland was an excellent mechanic, philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer. He, in the last century, whilst he lived in the rectory house on Peterhill, made a *Planetarium*, perhaps whilst he lived in Magdalen College, Cambridg. This planetarium was in the house of his son, Archdeacon Cumberland, rector of Peakirk by Peterborough. His children used to play with it till it dropped to pieces and was lost. This might have been made in the middle of the last century. Bishop Cumberland projected and executed an astronomical clock, which I have now in my library. It has but 3 wheels, and shows hour, minutes, and seconds, and goes extremely well. The late Mr. Sisson, mathematical instrument maker, and Mr. Shelton, an ingenious clock-maker in Shoe lane, having seen and examined it, were much delighted with the excellency and simplicity of it. It has a long pendulum, and a screw at top to shorten or lengthen it upon occasion, which is a pretty contrivance of the bishop's, without stopping its motion. The whole shows the bishop's excellent genius, his skill in avoyding friction, and if he did not find out the long pendulum himself, he was the first probably in England that made it. 'Tis to be wondered at that this method of astronomical clocks has never been practised. Whilst Bishop Cumberland lived at Stamford he busyed himself much in making a meridian line, and at the same [time] lived there one Mr. Gilbert Clark. His dwelling was the first house on the right hand going hence. He was a good mathematician, and was the inventor of that curious and useful instrument called the spot dial. This shows the hour of the day within a room, and

may be occasionally set in any window to the sun. The contrivance is that the sun's ray is transmitted through a small hole in a bit of brass placed on the back of the dial, which hole is put in a point of the *axis*. A bright spot by this means falls on the hour lines drawn on a rough glass plane somewhat darkened. I have a couple of his dials, one whereof is here exhibited before the Society. On this same principle I projected a curious dial on an horizontal plane, which now remains in my garden on Barnhill, Stamford. I set an upright iron on the plane, 'tis about 5 inches high, formed in the shape of an obelisc, with a small globe at top of the bigness of a pea. This globe by its shade gives the time of the day, for it is placed in one point of the *axis*, and therefore answers the purpose of a whole axis, which is the edge of the gnomon. For want of knowing this principle, at least not attending to it, we may observe in Kircher how awkward a projection he has made in a dial of this nature, being that of Augustus, formed in the Campus Martius, with a globe placed on the top of that immense obelisc which he brought from Egypt. This dial of mine has hour lines drawn in a like manner with common horizontal dials, and shows the sun's entring into signs of the Zodiac commodiously. I thought it fit to commit these matters to writing as being under my own cognizance.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 70.

5 July, 1750. At the Royal Society. Dr. Knight brought a compass box of his construction, and a discourse showing the monstrous absurdity and villany of the common ones used on board, made of two needles placed lozenge-wise. These must needs hinder one another's operation, if they were made with any care. The passage of the magnetic effluvia must be irregular, and when drawn aside from the north point will not readily return to it again, because when 2 opposite but parallel sides are in the magnetic direction they will act more strongly than in the position the workman intended. Besides, they spoil the texture of the needles by heating them and suddenly quenching the ends in water to harden them, which makes the ends of a harder temper than the rest, and unequal, which is a great irregularity in transmission of the magnetic effluvia. And to render all these inconveniences still greater, they make their needles of absurd

figures, broad at the ends, narrow in the middle, and with a hole in the middle to introduce the cap. By this means the doctor demonstrates that some of them have no less than 6 poles. The doctor's compass is of a needle of an uniform shape placed at top of the card, by which means 'tis easier to be retouched upon occasion, and the cap is fastened to the needle by a piece of brass that embraces it without a hole made through it, whence all the inconveniences are avoyded. Mr. Smeaton, the doctor's operator, had added an ingenious contrivance to make it occasionally an azimuth compass, by fixing a brass like a staple upon the rim of the box, so that the sun, or any star, is easily observed either through the two perpendicular slits, or by the horizontal hair above.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 53.

5 March, 1752. At the Royal Society. A very good discourse on the use and improvement of the machine called perambulator, or way-wiser, which measures the road. The wheel is half a pole, and has indexes that mark the distance gone, but all this while that it measures up hill and down hill, it amounts to more than the true horizontal line in geography which gives great trouble in laying down the situation of places in maps. Several contrivances have been thought on to remedy this inconvenience, but none to very good purpose. The artist here enumerates them, and at last proposes his own, which does it much [more] effectually than any preceding.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 27.

16th Apr., 1752. At the Royal Society. Mr. Smeaton read a discourse on his improvement of the air pump. He sets forth the two great impediments of its being perfect, the difficulty of making proper valves, and that the piston necessarily leaves a space at bottom with air which prevents a sufficient vacuum. These he has remedied. An air pump of this construction was produced before the Society which renders a vacuum incomparably more rare than the former ones.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 40.

23 April, 1752. At the Royal Society. A discourse on the method of killing whales. They use a barbed iron dart called a harpon, which a man strikes into a whale with both hands, and with all his force. A line is tyed to it, which the wounded whale

draws after him to the bottom of the sea. After languishing some time he comes up again, and they kill him with spears. But all this is extremely hazardous, because 'tis necessary for the harponer's boat to come very near the animal. Therefore many attempts have been made to shoot the harpon at some reasonable distance. Gunpowder will not do because our author affirms fishes can hear, at least in some degree. Cross-bows will not last in that cold moist air. Our author exhibited a machine he has invented, somewhat like the balista of the antients, made of twisted ropes of hair, that will carry the harpon in an horizontal line properly, with due force, and at due distance. This very matter was debated in the Royal Society in 1663. Mr. Hook and Dr. Wilkins were ordered to try how far invention would reach in the case, and they proceeded to some lengths in the affair.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 40.

9 Nov., 1752. At the Royal Society. A letter of Mr. Short's, giving a history of the invention of long pendulums in clocks, and the method of curing the inequality of motion owing to their lengthening and shortening by heat and cold, from Hygens to Graham, and Harrison, and Mr. Frotheringham, of my native town of Holbeck. I question whether Bishop Cumberland was not the inventor of the long pendulum, and the pretty method of lengthening or shortening it by a screw at top which does not stop it. But Mr. Harrison, my countryman, of Lincolnshire, carries the bell as the top genius in this art of clock-making upon all accounts, many of which he enumerates.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 64.

7 Dec., 1752. At the Royal Society. A smart paper read against Mr. Short's paper of the inventor's of remedying the lengthening and shortening of pendulums of clocks, and improvements of those machines here and abroad. Herein Mr. Short is upbraided with great partiality and misrepresentation of facts, especially in regard to Mr. Ellicot's invention. He gives us a much more correct history of these matters.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 69.

21 Dec., 1752. At the Royal Society. Mr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, sent a pretty account of his extracting fire from the clouds, as singular in the invention as less operose and costly

than those of the French astronomers. He makes a cross of two bits of cedar wood, tyes a silk handkerchief to the points by its corners, sets up a small iron half a foot long on that point which is the head of the kite, applys tail and wings to it as usual, a bunch of ribbands is to be between the end of the string and your hand, and then you fly it as ordinary kites when a cloud passes by loaden with the electric fire, and then you thus draw it down.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 2.

18 Jan., 1753. Sir Hans Sloan interred this day, thought to be near 100. He was born at Killaloo, in Ireland, was admitted Fellow of the Royal Society in 1684; of the College Physicians, 1687. 5 Ap., the parliament accepted his museum. 11 Apr., 1748, visiting him, he told [me] on 16th of that month he enters the 87th year of his age. I was one of his oldest acquaintance.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 13.

23 April, 1754. Dined with the Antiquarys. I was chaplain. A great contest about the council. I had 24 votes, though I desired it not.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 65.

[At the Royal Society, 1754]. An ordinary countryman was introduced who can neither read nor write, yet has a most wonderful strength of mind and memory. We gave him 4 figures to be multiplied by 4 figures; he told the quotient of many millions very exactly, in a little time, to a single figure. He sat down in the meanwhile in a chair by me, I observed he laid his left hand on his knee, and used his fingers, as by way of counting, on his knee, in some particular method of his own.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 67.

1741. The Royal Society. We may always observe God Almighty produces good out of evil. This fine entertainment and improvement of knowledg owing to the Royal Society was the effect of the great civil war which began just 100 year agoe. Many great geniuses and noblemen living then, especially of the Royal party, who were out of employ during the usurpation, diverted themselves in philosophical experiments and inquiries, first at Wadham College, in Oxford, next in Gresham College; and at the Restoration they projected the Royal Society, which to me

seems likely to beat down superstitious religion, by which I mean Popery, all the learned of Europe crowding to be admitted Fellows.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 68.

10 Nov., 1741. I saw at my patron Sir Richard Ellys's the original gilt plate which was put on Oliver Cromwell's coffin; on one side his coat of arms engraven as Protector, on the other his name, title, day of birth and death. Dr. Mortimer has some prints made from it, and an account of digging up the body.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 69.

1741. Mr. Beaupré Bell lately deceased, an ingenious gentleman, of learning and curiosity, great knowledge in medals, cast in glass the head of Lady Cleypole, Cromwell's daughter, which was cut in a block of gold, and left it, as a legacy, to Mr. Roger Gale.—*Diary*, vol. v., 38.

2 Oct., 1744. [Stukeley] took the oaths [as county magistrate] at Stamford sessions.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 49.

1745. At Bluntesham [Hunts]. My friend Dr. Knight, the rector, among other curious things, has an old tablet, painted, of the 40 knights which William Conqueror placed in the monastery of Ely, after he had reduced it from the rebels. They staid there 7 years [and] were maintained by the abby. Each soldier was quartered upon a monk. When they went away, 1087, the abby was so fond of their memory, being polite men, that they painted them and their arms in the common hall, whence this tablet was taken. Fuller mentions it in his Ecclesiastical history. I copyed the names and arms of the soldiers as well as I could, for the painter has made many blunders, not understanding what he wrote, and through time and ill usage the painting is somewhat defaced, and the colors of the coats of arms not very exactly to be defined.

1. Ursatus,¹ miles, balistarum dux.—Arg., cross sa.

2. Walter de Lacy, scutifer conquestoris.—O., a lyon rampt. g.

¹ Urse, or Fitz-Urse. One of this name was the founder of a family known to later Irish history as the Mac-Mahons, the Irish equivalent of "the son of the bear."—*Froude's Short Studies, &c.*, vol. iv., 218.

3. Pezrelus,² trecentum peditum dux.—G., a cross flory arg.
4. Guido desto leodegario.—Arg., a fret az., chief O.
5. Hastings, miles, navitum.—O., a maunch G.
6. Hugo de Monteforti, equitum dux.—Bendy az. and O.³
7. Adamus, exercitus capitalis mariscalus.—G., a bend of mascles, O.⁴
8. Blundus⁵ dux.—Barry nebuly, Sa. and O.
9. Brian de Clare —O., 3 chevrons G.
10. Duchet,⁶ dux architectorum.—Ermine, a chevron G.
11. Fiden de Furnivallo lombardo.—Arg., a bend betw. 6 martlets G.
12. Ricardus de ponte falconio.⁷—Arg., a lyon rampt. az.
13. Beaumondus⁸ equorum magister conquestoris.—Az., semé de fleurs de lis a lyon rampt. O.
14. Eneas de Novo burgo.⁹—Lozengy O. and Az., a bord G. bezanty.
15. Robertus Normanus,¹⁰ mariscalus.—O., a lyon rampt. sa.
16. Mali¹¹ ducentorum peditum dux.—O., a bend sa.
17. Pigotus tertius filius bodet.—Party per pale O. and sa. upon a lyon rampt. G. a bendlet Az.
18. Lucey¹² Normanus admiralus.—G., 3 lucy fishes O.
19. Alexander de Monte.¹³ —G., 3 chevrons O.
20. Lurginellus, dux centum bipenniferorum.—O., a chief az.

² Peverel ?

³ Query, Bendy of ten Az. and Or.

⁴ Adam Marshall. Query, Gu. Bend of five fusils conjoined Or.

⁵ Blund, or Le Blound. Barry nebuly of Six Or and Sa (?)

⁶ Touchet. Ermine a fret Gu (?)

⁷ Richard de Falconbridge.

⁸ Roger de Bellomonte was Earl of Mellent, and was created Earl of Warwick.—See *Lower's Patron. Brit.*, p. 236. (Arms of Mellent, Lozengy Or and Az. within a bordure Gu.)

⁹ According to Dugdale, the family of Newburgh came from Neubourg, near Louviers.

¹⁰ Many of the tenants in the Domesday Survey are called Norman and Normannus, from Northman.—See *Lower's Patr. Brit.*, p. 238.

¹¹ De Mauley or Mawley.

¹² De Lucy. Gu. 3 lucies hauriant Or.

¹³ De Mount- [Fichet].

21. Aumarus de longa spata.¹⁴—O., 3 chevrons G in chief 2 lioncels Sa.
22. Joannes Malmanus,¹⁵ peditum signifer.—G., 3 sinist. hands couped pp.
23. Joannes de Eboraco, a malo.¹⁶—Az., 3 greyhounds currt. Arg.
24. Ranulfus, miles, Germanicus.—G., 3 cranes Arg.
25. Eustachius le blanche.—O., a bend of mascles sa.
26. Eustachius le Nothus.—Az., a bend of mascles, Arg.
27. Nigellus de la Fontana.—Erm., 3 lunets Sa.
28. Dunstanus le Gros.—Sa., on a fesse and Canton Arg. a hatchet G.
29. Pigotus, equitum 300 dux.—Per pale O. and Sa. a lyon rampt. G.
30. Sewardus¹⁷ Anglus prefectus.—Arg., a cross flory Sa.
31. Paganus le Lorain, equitum signifer.—Barry of 8, Arg. and Az.¹⁸
32. Bardolfus,¹⁹ operatoribus—Az. 3 cinqfoils O. pierced.
33. Abraham de Pecam²⁰—G., a fess betw. 2 chevrons Arg.
34. Aimundus fil. Alani.—Barry of 10, O. and G.
35. Talbotus 6 fa legatione missus.—G., a lyon rampt. and a bord. O.²¹
36. [Le Boteler, or Butler] (?) Scutatorum laxatorum.—G., 3 salts O.²²
37. Gerardus de longo champo.—G., a fess O.
38. Pigotus, missilium curator.—Sa., 3 picks Arg.
39. Bevalius dux militum versus Elye.—Arg., a pale Sa.

¹⁴ Aylmer de Longespee. Or, 3 chevrons Gu. in chief 2 lions ramp. Sa.

¹⁵ De Malemeyns, or de Malmaine. Gu. 3 sinister hands couped Arg.

¹⁶ Mauleverer (?)

¹⁷ De Syward. Arg. a cross flory fitched at the foot Sa.

¹⁸ Lorraine. Barry of eight Arg. and Gu.

¹⁹ Bardolf. Az. 3 cinquefoils Or.

²⁰ Peccam or Peckham.

²¹ Talbot. Gu. a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or.

²² Gu. 3 covered cups Or.

40. Willelmus Comititis Warren²³ frater.—Chequy O. and Az. a bend Arg.—*Diary*, vol. v., 69.

9 Sept., 1745. I set out on my journey to visit the Revd. Mr. Burton, rector of Elveden, in Suffolk. At Thorney I saw much antidiluvian oak . . . I viewed the numerous old family pictures of the Duke of Bedford, at his house there; some very curious. A fine Sir Walter Raleigh; King James I., his Queen; Queen Elizabeth, and many noblemen of her time. I sighed at the sight of Beaupré Hall, at Well, for the loss of my friend Beaupré Bell, a young gent of excellent parts and learning; drew well; good knowledg in all parts of antiquity; a great medalist. He hurried himself early out of life, to the great regret of all his acquaintance. We went by Downham and Crimplesham, not without reflection on King Charles Ist journey thither from my house in Stamford, probably the same way we travelled. I went to Oxburgh to view the church there, and examine the figures which Mr. Parkins opposes to my hypothesis about Lady Roisia's cave or sepulchral chapel at Roiston. I found his argument about it exceedingly weak and trifling. The church here is a large and handsome fabric, chiefly of flints. The steeple is a lofty spire of the same materials. The approach to the church very grand, for the street is as an avenue to the west end. The papists increase here much from the Bedingfield family. 'Tis the rule to give all converts £10 a piece. The town takes its name from the Aux or rivulets encompassing it. Hence going toward Brandon we passed through an ocean of sand. Scarce a tree to be seen in miles, or a house, except here and there a warren house on eminences. This country abounds with rabbits of an excellent sort. When you come to an eminence you have a boundless prospect, but it looks at the horizon like a sea prospect. I observed many barrows, and now and then some antient boundary ditches, which I suppose to have been of the Britons. We crossed the river Ouse at Brandon, and over a continuation of the same sort of country came to Elveden, in Suffolk, a valley in the midst of this vast Arabian sandy desert. Mr. Burton is nephew to Mr. Hill, the painter, who flourished in London when I lived there. He has his collection of heads, prints, &c.—*Diary*, vol. v., 64.

²³ Conte de Garenne, or Warren. Chequy Or and Az.

9 May, 1754. At the Royal Society. A long dissertation from a gentleman in the West Indies on flying the electrical kite, invented by Mr. Franklin, to discharge a cloud of its fire. He thinks the kite commonly rises 250 feet high, so that the iron point on the end of one of the cross-sticks of the kite reaches the atmosphere of the electrical cloud, it discharges a quantity of its fire, and runs down the string, and will electrify any man upon the earth standing on a cake of wax, and perhaps to a degree fatal.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 71.

16 May, 1754. At the Royal Society. Mr. Baker received from a friend of his at Turin an account of an extraordinary invention and experiment lately made there. An ounce of gun-powder is put into a close hollow brass cylinder, about 11 inches long, and fired by a particular contrivance of a lighted thread, while it is close stopt. A gun barrel is screwed on one end, and a bullet put into it. When the brass cylinder is cool, by means of a turncock a quantity of the included air is let out, which discharges the bullet 30 yards through an inch deal, and so for a dozen times together successively. The last discharges are faint, the force of the new generated air being spent. They find 3 quarters of the ounce of powder unfired, and it has a very disagreeable smell. The experiment was tryed before the king of Sardinia.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 73.

27 June, 1754. At the Royal Society. A letter from Mr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Collinson, being farther experiments on thunder gusts, by means of an upright sharp-pointed iron, with two bells fastned to it. This iron rod receives the electricity from the clouds passing over it, and the bells give notice of it. Abundance of remarkable appearances and experiments therefrom he recites.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 2.

28 June, 1754. This morn about 4, dyed Martyn Folkes of a repeated paralytic stroke. He had just finished his new house adjoining to his own in a most elegant manner, though altogether incapable of having the least enjoyment from it. He has remained for this 3 or 4 year a most miserable object of dereliction from that Deity which he supposed took no account of our actions [and] had not provided for our immortal part.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 2,

4 July, 1754. A letter from Mr. Franklin, pursuing his former inquiries in electricity with a wonderful sagacity. The sharp iron rods on the top of houses or ships, communicating with the ground or sea by an iron wire or any metallic substance, prevents the ill effects of lightning. He gives us his hypothesis of the general distribution of electrical matter through the globe, earth, air, and water, and discourses very pertinently on positive and negative electricity, its passage from one body to another, and the effect when the equilibrium is changed. Mr. Watson's answer to some queries on electricity from a gentleman in the West Indies, and a particular account of the death of Professor Richman, of Petersburg, killed by a blue ball of fire from his machine whilst trying his experiments. It flew upon his forehead, and went off with the crack of a pistol.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 4.

23 Oct., 1754. Lord Drumlanrig, eldest son of the Duke of Queensbury, coming to town with his lady, father, and mother, shot himself with a horse pistol on the road beyond Newark. Last winter a great riot at the duke's house, on a Sunday night, the mob broke the windows, the duchess holding then a great card rout, to the shame of a christian nation.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 27.

7 Nov., 1754. My birthday. The Antiquarian Society chose me again Fellow unanimously. 14 Nov. I was formally admitted by Dr. Ward, vice-president, and signed their book. I made this short speech: Sir, 'tis with pleasure I return my thanks to the Society for the particular honor shown me. They will readily believe I have the honor of the Society at heart, and wish its prosperity, having had a great share in the founding it in June, 1717. I shall never be wanting in whatever is in my power to assist in promoting its interest and entertainment.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 31.

18 Nov., 1754. At the Antiquarian Society, to regulate Lord Coleraine's prints,²⁴ presented by Madame de Plessis.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 32.

21 Nov., 1754. At Christ's Hospital. A court summoned

²⁴ See *Archæologia*, vol. i., Introduction.

on purpose. Mr. Salt and I appeared. I acquainted Sir John Bernard, president, of the purpose as executors to Mr. St. Amand's will.²⁵ We proposed to lay out 2000*l.* in our hands in stock for their benefit. We were used with great distinction and honor, and elected governors.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 32.

[21 Nov., 1754. At the Royal Society.] Dr. Brakenridg gave a paper, being a calculation of the number of inhabitants, houses, births and buryals, of London and Westminster, for 50 years past. He shows for ten or 20 years past there has been a great decrease of inhabitants and births. He suggests the reason. 1. The drinking of gin. 2. The fashionable method of living single among the men. 3. The increase of commerce in Scotland, which keeps thousands there which otherwise would come southward.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 33.

Preferment declined by Dr. Stukeley.—Two months after he was ordained deacon by Abp. Wake, Dr. Mead asked Lord Winchelsea to solicit for Stamford All Saints, of Lord Chancellor King. Lord Winchelsea offered an Essex living, but Dr. Mead said "it was an unwholesome place to live in." "The fitter," said my lord, "for a physician to live in." Stukeley refused it.

6 Mar., 1755. At the Royal Society. Part of Monsr. le Cat's history of the epidemic diseases of Roan.²⁶ He mentions a famous cordial called eau de quatre voleurs, which Dr. Parsons explained. In the great plague of Marseilles,²⁷ 4 persons used to goe into infected houses and rob them. They were at last apprehended, tryed, and hanged. Being asked how they defended themselves from the infection, they gave the receipt, a parcel of aromatics infused in vinegar, of which they drank a glass or two every day.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 53.

²⁵ Mr. St. Amand bequeathed his valuable library of philosophical and classical books to Oxford. He died in Sept., 1754. In May, 1755, Dr. Stukeley carried the books to Oxford in 27 cases, and subsequently sent to the same University Mr. St. Amand's old coins and medals.

²⁶ Rouen.

²⁷ In the great plague at Marseilles, in 1720, 60,000 persons are said to have perished there and in the neighbourhood.

12 Mar., 1755. At the Royal Society. A precise and long account of the lamentable death of the Petersburg professor [Richman], killed by the stroke of electricity from a thunder cloud which he was observing in an instrument which he invented, called the expositor, intended to show the different degrees of the force of electricity. To this the electrical power was brought into his room from a spiked rod of iron set up on the top of the house, whence a chain conducted it to his expositor. The stroke knocked down and stunned the engraver who was present, but killed the professor instantly. It was from a very loud peal of thunder, accompanied with a smart shower of rain, as often is the case; the rain being unelectrified, caused the shock, as in earthquakes.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 55.

9 Dec., 1756. At the Royal Society. Dr. Brackenridge gave a curious dissertation on the number of inhabitants in England, Scotland, and Ireland; of the annual increase and diminution, by good calculations; wherein we have an unpleasant view of the thinness of our inhabitants, and their continual decrease by our extensive commerce, wars, migrations, refraining marriage, migrations to colonys and foreign parts, the pernicious use of drams and strong liquors. England, indeed, would be very thin, were not continual supplies from Scotland and Ireland, and some few foreigners. The doctor observes our enemys, the French, are not in a better state than we in these regards.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 4.

Jan., 1757. Mr. Serjeant Eyre told me he had authority to offer me to exchange for Queen Square a most excellent living in Dublin, which after all charges paid yields more than 500*l.* per annum clear; but I refused it, and should have done had it been the primacy of that kingdom.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 9.

12 May, 1757. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Tibbald, vice-president, gave a folio book of paper, wherein he has begun to draw out some churches, tombs, coats of arms, and observations made in the country last summer.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 34.

24 Nov., 1757. At the Royal Society. A person desired to show his instrument invented for finding the longitude. Word

was sent him that the Society took no cognizance of such matters. Stupidity indeed!—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 51.

8 Dec., 1757. At the Royal Society. Sir Godfrey Copley's gold prize medal given to Lord Charles Cavendish for finding out a method of construction in the quicksilver thermometer of knowing all the changes of heat in the weather between the times of observation.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 52.

24 Dec., 1757. I went to tea at Mr. Hunter's, Russell Square; 2 most magnificent musical clocks, richly ornamented with gold and jewels of all kinds. Each plays 3 tunes. They come to 700 guineas each; [and] are to be sent on Munday next to the grand seignior.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 61.

6 Jan., 1758. Saw the great musical clock at Dr. Campbell's, 800 guineas price, going to East Indies.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 61.

12 Jan., 1758. At the Royal Society. Mr. Smeton's account of his observations of the weather, the hurricanes, and the like, observed at Eddyston lighthouse, at the times whereon Dr. Huxam writes concerning them last summer at Plymouth, in June. He found the weather extremely cold, at the same time it was extremely hot at Plymouth.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 62.

25 May, 1758. At the Royal Society. A long letter from my old friend Alexander Gordon, secretary to Governor Glyn, in S. Carolina, giving some account of the natural history of that country, its admirable fertility and wonderful produce of innumerable curious and useful things—the vine, wine, sesamum, oil for soap, cotton, mulberry, silkworms, cochinel, opuntium a yellow dye, hemp, flax, potash, &c., &c. But after all this profusion of nature's bounty, the inhabitants, through stupidity or laziness, made no profit or improvement in any one article for commerce, employing themselves wholly in the culture of rice. Nor will they admit of any machinery for the easy working of that commodity, but depend wholly on the labor of their slaves, whom they use in the [most] cruel and barbarous manner, far beyond the worst treatment of our carmen to their horses.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 4.

1 June, 1758. At the Royal Society. A fine map or plan of Pekin, the capital of China, in a noble print of vast dimension. A large explication and description of it, the grandeur and magnificence of the temples, palaces, courts, gates, halls, gallerys, mountains artificial, gardens, &c., is beyond imagination.

I was pleased particularly to observe the most antient customs here preserved. They have tabernacles of the deceased progenitors of the emperor, where he goes on certain days to do honor to their memory. This is agreeable to the frequenting the tumuli of the antients on the anniversary of their obit.

Our writer, a Jesuit, observes the walls of this immense square city are set to the 4 quarters of heaven, intended to be precise, but varys 2° and a little more ; whence he conjectures that the builder used a compass which at that time varied such a quantity. The like, Kircher observes of a vast Egyptian obelisc, as I did in the antient works of our Druids. Again, the emperor of China goes in great pomp and ceremony on the day of the equinoxes and solstices to perform a public sacrifice, which is derived from the creation and patriarchal usage. Once in the year the emperor, and all his court, goes a plowing in the habit of plowmen, and sow corn, which I suppose likewise to be derived from highest antiquity.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 5.

8 June, 1758. At the Royal Society. A discourse on the refrangibility of the rays of light and difficulty of vision in telescopes, by reason of the colors. But this writer²⁸ has got a patent for a new invention he has of correcting this different refrangibility by different glasses which severally discharge them and prevent colors.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 6.

15 June, 1758. At the Royal Society. Mr. Wolf's discourse on air and fire, electricity, the elemental fire pervading all things. He judges it to be a mistake when we think the sun sends forth material rays from its own body, *quaqua versum*, the cause of heat ; for then it would have been exhausted ages agoe ; but if the elemental fire or subtle fluid pervading all things be extended through space quite to the body of the sun, his body, by means

²⁸ On 7 Dec., 1758, the gold medal was given to the inventor, whose name is not mentioned.

of its vibration, acts upon the subtle elemental fire in right lines, and makes what we call the solar rays.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 7.

6 Sept., 1758. Saw eleven French standards, taken at Cape Breton,²⁹ carried in procession to St. Paul's.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 11.

16 Sept., 1758. Saw the great brass guns brought from Cherburg, finely ornamented with curious workmanship, mottoes "nec pluribus impar et ratio ultima regum." 21 guns, 2 mortars a foot diameter bore. They were drawn from Hyde park to the Tower by 20 horses apiece.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 11.

7 Dec., 1758. At the Antiquarian Society. An intaglia seal produced. A quadriga and winged figure, inscribed MARTA MARIO, with a dissertation reciting the opinion of the French antiquarys and others concerning it. I mentioned my notion, which was approved of, that it was a love seal, the winged figure a cupid, not Victory. She shows the celerity of the post with her epistle, and her own triumph. It was similar to that found at York, POPPEA OTHONI.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 18.

21 Dec., 1758. At the Antiquarian Society. The fancied earthquake of the 20th inst. proves to be the blowing up of the powder mills at Hounslow, but as all the appearances of a real earthquake are here observable, 'tis the plainest proof of my hypothesis, and that the cause of all earthquakes is from the atmosphere.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 20.

6 Feb., 1759. I bought at a broker's the picture of Jane, Duchess of Ancaster, my great patroness, an unfinished piece of Sir Godfrey Kneller's.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 30.

19 March, 1759. I viewed at Mr. Sisson's a new invented machine for viewing the satellites of Jupiter at sea, from the motion of the ship. 'Tis a chair and reflecting telescope that may be always kept to the eye; under it, a long pendulum 10

²⁹ Cape Breton, taken by the English under Amherst and Boscawen, 4 April. This capture was facilitated by Sir Edwd. Hawke driving ashore off the isle of Aix the French squadron and transports containing troops intended for Cape Breton.

feet, swinging in a tub of water, which regulates all agitation to 10 minutes.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 40.

April, 1759. Our ancestors use ground-ivy, chiefly to put into their ale, and they used it soon. In Henry VIII. time hops came in use, and then they kept it for beer.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 45.

30 Nov., 1759. Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society. The gold medal given to Mr. Smeeton for his accounts and calculations about water mills, wind mills, and his works at Eddystone lighthouse. I was a scrutator in choice of officers.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 69.

27 Oct., 1760. Last Saturday evening several of the foreign ambassadors and other persons of distinction and science were at Mr. Sisson's, mathematical instrument maker, in the Strand, to examine Mr. Irwin's marine chair, and expressed the highest approbation of it.³⁰—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 41.

17 Jan., 1760. At the Royal Society. Dr. Brackenridge gave a calculation from the printed bills of mortality of all the numbers of persons dying of the small pox, from 1700 to this year. He thinks, from the increase, though inoculation saves many, yet that it helps to spread it.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 4.

5 Feb., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. Dr. Chandler presented an exact copy, on vellum, of the original protest in the library of Edenburgh, where the Hungarian and other protestant powers remonstrate against the popish breach of faith in burning John Huss³¹ and Jerome of Prague, after a safe conduct given.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 50.

1760. A gentleman, named Letuce, desired Mr. Pope to give him an epitaph for his daughter Letitia, of 3 years old. He gave him this :

“ See here, nice Death, to please his palate,
Takes a young lettuce for a sallad.”

Diary, vol. xix., 1.

³⁰ This is a cutting from a newspaper.

³¹ For biogr. of Huss see *Beeton*, p. 531 ; and of *Jerome*, p. 560.

May 12, 1761. I preached the vegetable sermon³² at St. Leonard's [Shoreditch], the 2nd time.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 62.

22 May, 1761. Visited Dr. Franklyn,³³ the electric genius. He has made a dulcimer of wooden sticks, very sweet; another of glass bells, that warble like the sound of an organ.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 62.

15 July, 1762. At the Antiquarian Society. We are now in a committee to examine the minute books of the Society to see what papers are fit to be printed. It is a pleasure to me to read the first minute book which I wrote myself, secretary for 9 years. I am the chairman as oldest member.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 7.

13 Apr., 1763. Went with the Cambridge address on the peace.³⁴ Presented to the king the ornament in gold of Henry of Monmouth, first Prince of Wales, for the Prince of Wales.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 18.

9 June, 1763. At the Antiquarian. I exhibited my pack of cards of Richard II. time, and read upon them.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 21.

25 March, 1725. At the Royal Society. Stukeley took the delineation of a Roman stone altar found at Manchester, from Dr. Byrom.³⁵—*Byrom's Remains*, vol. i., 101.

³² Founded by Mr. Fairchild, on the Beauties of the Vegetable World. Anna, second daughter of Dr. Stukeley, married the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, of Sunbury. In the *Whitehall Evening Post* of 14 May, 1760, there is the following announcement: We hear the anniversary sermon, founded by Mr. Fairchild, of Hoxton, gardener, on the subject of the Beauties of the Vegetable World, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, on Whit Tuesday next, as usual, at the church of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch." A similar announcement was made in 1761, with the addition, "Prayers to begin at half-an-hour after eleven exactly." Again the same in 1763.

³³ Biography of Benj. Franklin.—See *Beeton*, p. 419.

³⁴ Peace of Paris between France, Spain, and England, by which France ceded Canada, the West India Islands, Minorca, &c., to England.

³⁵ John Byrom seems to have become acquainted with Stukeley about the year 1724, when the former was teaching his method of stenography in London. Stukeley is first mentioned in Byrom's *Remains* (Chetham Soc. Publications), i., 78, under date of 23 April, 1724. When writing to his wife Byrom says:

15 April, 1725. At the Royal Society. Dr. Stukeley spoke

"To-day, at the Royal Society, Dr. Stukeley gave me a subscription [to become a shorthand pupil] from Lord Pembroke, who, he says, is very curious [*i.e.* an ardent curioso].

Shortly afterwards, at Hulme Hall, near Manchester, Byrom took a drawing of a Roman altar to Fortune [this altar was dedicated to FORTVNAE CONSERVATRICI. This goddess was a popular deity among the Roman towns in Britain], then recently discovered there. (Whitaker's *Hist. of Manchr.*, i., 47). The inscription interested Byrom's London friends, and Byrom had a copy of it sent to Montfaucon. On 25th March, 1725, Byrom showed it to Martin Ffoulkes, at the Royal Society, and the latter said the Society ought to inspect it. I gave it to him to shew them. Sir Hans was rising, but made the secretary to take notice of it, which he did, and took it with him; and Dr. Stukeley took a delineation of it. I brought the *Philosophical Transactions*. When Dr. Lyster [Dr. Martin Lister] had taken it, and shewed the difference, I thought of writing a little account of it against next meeting, which was to be next Thursday but one, because of the holidays (i., 101). On 8 April, the night of meeting, Dr. Stukeley spoke to me to advertise my shorthand, for there were several that would subscribe, but did not know where (i., 111). At the meeting the following week, Dr. Stukeley spoke to me for some "proposals" [shorthand prospectuses], and I gave him two or three, which he read, and shewed them to others; and he asked me for the Altar to Fortune, which I told him I would give him another time (i., 118). At the meeting on 10 June, Sir Isaac Newton in the chair, Dr. Stukeley told Byrom that he "was going into my country this summer" (i., 153). [He did go, accompanied by Roger Gale]. There was a meeting of some of the members of the Society at the Sun, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 29 June, when Mr. Foulkes said that Dr. Stukeley had said that he could read the Egyptian hieroglyphics as well as English. I shewed them Dr. Patrick's shorthand (i., 165). On 13 Jan., 1726, Byrom gave Dr. Stukeley at the meeting his nephew's letter. He asked about my book [on shorthand], and I told him I would call on him some day (i., 190). 10 Feb.: "Gave Dr. Stukeley my Lord Pembroke's half guinea at the Society" (i., 201).

On 11 March, 1736, Byrom at Dr. Hartley's was reading in Dr. Stukeley's *Palaeographia Sacra* (just published), that the Bacchus of the heathens was the Jehovah of the Jews (vol. ii., 11). On 1st April, at the Royal Society, there was "dull entertainment." Dr. Stukeley there; he said the coins of David and Solomon were gennine he thought; that the Samaritan was the character which the Jews learned in Babylon (he thought God gave writing, but before Moses, not before the flood); that the Chinese writing was antediluvian; that he knew nothing of the Persepolis writing. He looked very ill, had had the gout." (ii., 29).

In 1743, Byrom, on his way from Cambridge to Manchester, left Cliffe, where he visited William Law, on 31 June. He "came to the Angel Inn, Stamford, where I dined; it was a very hot day. I came thence about four o'clock, and Dr. Stukeley was just walking to his house as I rode by; so I spoke to him, and drank a glass of mead with him at his door, and came to Waltham that night" (ii., 366). Writing to his wife from London on Saturday night,

to me for some *proposals* (about shorthand), and he asked me for the Altar to Fortune, which I told him I would give him another time.—*Byrom's Remains*, vol. i., 118.

7 June, 1743. Mr. Vyner visited me, afterward Mr. Byrom, of Manchester. Began to fitt up Barnhill house.—*Diary*, vol. vii., p. 4.

28 Apr., 1748. I read Dr. Stukeley Teddy's [Byrom's son] matter in my way to Mr. Foulkes's, who had sent for me to dinner.—*Byrom's Remains*, vol. ii., 438.

1748? July, 1748. A dinner at the Duke of Montagu's, where was Dr. Stukeley.—*Ib.*, vol. ii., 450.

Dec., 1748. St. Andrew, being the feast of us royal philosophers, we had near our hundred at dinner. I told Dr. Stukeley there of Mr. Trafford's being in town; he had seen him that day, but they could not agree matters.—*Ib.*, vol. ii., 474.

23 June, 1748. At the Royal Society. Dr. Byrom gave us a handsom detail of the nature of shorthand. He thinks the English language the most capable of practising it to advantage. There are but a few simple characters to form an alphabet from, not reaching to the number of letters, but four straight lines, | — / \ the perpendicular, horizontal, acute, grave; of crooked ones,) ([^] [~]) / \ (twelve in the whole. The five vowels may be formed by points placed differently, as usual. The new inventions of shorthands have not improved the art at all. Every kind of shorthand from arbitrary marks may have some advantage, in one part, of ready joining; but other disadvantages elsewhere, and all so perplexed that you easily forget to read what you wrote some time ago.

The business, therefore, is to find out one that has most advantages, least of the contrary, and that suits the genius of

16 April, 1748, he says: "Dr. Stukeley I find has just called here and left a note to take it as a great favour if I would call upon him for a quarter of an hour to-morrow; so I shall take him in my way. He is the rector of the church in Queen's Square, where Martin Folkes lives, by the Duke of Montague's gift" (ii., 437; and *cf.* p. 438).

our language best, is fair, easy, and not liable to perplexity, but is legible at any distance of time afterward.

The doctor has all his life long employed his thoughts in finding out and improving his alphabet and method, which he thinks now very perfect. He shall some time hence give us a further account of it.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 44.

Dr. Byrom, on 30 June, according to promise, gave [the Society] an accurate description of the principles of shorthand writing; the true number of letters necessary to describe sounds; he observes, the vowels, though multiplied by some, are really but seven, equivalent to the notes in music, variable into acutes and graves, as they into flats and sharps, so commonly called. The consonants may be comprised in the number of 18, at least for our language. He has many very judicious reflections and observations in this curious and most useful branch of science, which he has made it the business of his life to improve, and now teaches it.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 48.

Last Tuesday se'nnight came on in the vestry of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, the election of a Lecturer in the room of the late Mr. Harris; the candidates were the Rev. Mr. Hollingbury, of the Charter House, and the Rev. Mr. Floyd. The latter had at first a majority of one vote, till Mr. Serjeant Eyre, who had been indisposed for some days, was brought in a chair, and voting for Mr. Hollingbury, the votes were even; when the late Dr. Stukeley, as rector of the parish, having a second vote, gave it in favour of the latter gentleman, who was therefore declared duly elected. It is thought the doctor caught cold in the vestry, which occasioned his death in a few days by a paralytic stroke; and Serjeant Eyre dropped down in a fit as he was entering the vestry; he gave, however, his vote as above, but was carried home very ill, and on Sunday departed this life.—*London Chronicle*, March 9-12, 1765, p. 247. See also *Gent's Mag.*, Dec., 1853, p. 596.

[VOL. XVI. OF THE DIARIES CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PORTRAITS, AND A FEW SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES].

1. MINIATURE OF DR. STUKELEY.
2. PHILIP BALL, of Holbech, gent. 4 July, 1721. ["My schoolfellow and most intimate friend from my youth. A person of ready wit, good sense, and apt at anything but learning, having no genius for Latin, though at school all the time I was, in our native town of Holbech, Linc. He was very sprightly in behavior, very courageous and undaunted; a head well turned for mercantile affairs. Dyed young, 1723, æt. 34, 27 Oct."] A half length portrait, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, in ink, copied by Dr. S. from a painting by R. Collins.
3. PROFILE OF AMBROSE PIMLOW, M.A. ["Born at Holbech, son to the vicar, my schoolfellow, of good parts, educated in the school there, afterwards at Queen's College, Camb. Rector of Great Dunham, Norfolk, where he is buried. He was the last of my schoolfellows living. A sound divine, truly pious, of good learning, good natured, and of pleasant conversation."]
4. MAURICE JOHNSON, 1723. A pencil sketch in profile by G. Vandergucht. ["My countryman and old acquaintance, unwearyed in his endeavors to establish the Literary Soc. at Spalding, which he erected in and supported with credit to the time of his death. So great a lover of learned leisure and antiquities, that he chose it before the lucrative pursuits of pleading at the Bar, in which he was well versed, being a good orator, and skilful in the business of law. A great lover of a garden, which he had in fine perfection; an admirable collection of flowers and plants, and of all kinds of antiquities, fossils, medals, &c."]
5. PROFILE OF R. M. MASSEY, M.D.
6. PROFILE OF ANSELM BEAUMONT, by Dr. S., Sep. 23, 1723.
7. PROFILE OF 'NEWTONUS MAGNUS,' by Dr. S., from a marble bust,

8. Half-length, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, PORTRAIT OF 'NEWTONUS MAGNUS,' by Dr. S., from the same bust.
9. Half-length, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, PORTRAIT OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON, copied from a painting by Sir G. Kneller, by Dr. S., 2 Aug., 1720.
10. PROFILE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, by Dr. S.
11. PROFILE OF 'MAGNUS CARVILIUS.'
12. PROFILE OF CARVILIUS, "The great Earl of Pembroke."¹
13. PROFILE OF LADY BETTY HERBERT.
14. PROFILE OF SEGONAX (Lord Hertford), ob. 1749-50, by Dr. S.
15. PROFILE OF LORD HERTFORD, 4 Dec., 1722.
16. PROFILE OF LADY HERTFORD, July, 1723.
17. PROFILE OF W. WAKE, archbishop of Canterbury, by Dr. S., 17 July, 1729.
18. Half-length, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of SIR JOHN ELWILL, of Langley, Kent. ["Sir John, father to this person, had a country house at Egham, beyond Staines; having an estate at Holbech, my native town, I was acquainted with him. He dyed at Egham. Sir John, his son, lett the house to Francis Foote, Esq., of Gray's Inn, father to the lady whose effigies I have drawn (No. 41). Mr. Foote dyed in the same house at Egham; the place is called Mount Lee, a very old house, pleasantly situate, in view of Cooper's hill and S. Ann's hill. At Sir Samuel Lennard's in the neighborhood, lived Anna Bullen, her father's house, when the King from Greenwich courted her. The King's and her arms impaled in painted glass there."]

¹ Paragraph (printed) from a newspaper: "When Queen Anne placed her Royal Consort, George, Prince of Denmark, at the head of the Admiralty, in 1702, it was found necessary to remove the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord High Admiral, who was actually preparing to go to sea. A large pension was offered him; but his Lordship answered, with great generosity and public spirit, that however convenient it might be for his private interest, yet the accepting such a pension was inconsistent with his principles; and therefore, since he could not have the honour of serving his country in person, he would endeavour to do it by his example."

19. [" Sir Nicholas Cary, too, a neighbor of Elizabeth (Lady Elwill), PROFILE ; of the old and opulent Kentish family of the Styles, a lady of an excellent character, a lover of flowers, admirer of the beautys of nature. Whilst married, and at Langley, I often visited, and was well received by her, through a certain similitude of disposition. Archbishop Wake was her godfather. July, 1729, the day after I was ordained deacon at Croydon by that Prelate, I visited her at Langley, her husband being lately dead. She afterwards married again, but did not live long, and was buried in the same vault with Sir John Elwill in Beckenham church."]

20. PROFILE OF WM. JOHNSON, Customer, of Boston, by Dr. S.

21. PROFILE OF HUMPHRY WANLEY, taken from life, by Dr. S., 26 Oct., 1723. He died July, 1726.

22. PROFILE OF MR. BAXTER, taken from life, by Dr. S., 27 Jan., 1722-3.

23. Another PROFILE SKETCH of the same.

24. PROFILE OF ED. ASHURST, 6 Aug., 1721.

[" Dear youth, whose part so soon, so well is played ;
Untimely to thy friends alone expiring.
If sighs are vain, to thy departed shade,
Permit at least a song, whose notes aspiring,
May reach the chiming orbs by sympathy.
Joined with thy chorus, we still sing together,
If souls and music are one harmony :
Or here is heaven, or 'tis the way, sure, thither."]

W. S., *Amicissimo Juveni.*

25. PROFILE OF C. CHRISTIERN, by Dr. S., ob. Dec., 1725.

26. PROFILE OF HERMAN MOLL, geographer, 17 Apr., 1723.

27. PROFILE OF RALPH THORESBY, by Dr. S., 23 May, 1723.
Ob. Oct., 1725.

28. PROFILE OF J. HAWYS, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, 25 Oct., 1722.

29. PROFILE OF JOHN MURRAY, Philobiblus, by Dr. S., 1 Mar., 1726, ob. Sep., 1748. Apud Sacomb.

30. PROFILE OF ANDREW JELF,² 6 Jan., 1722.
31. PROFILE OF WILLIAM BECKET, Surgeon, by Dr. S., 2 Jan., 1722. "Obiit Abingdoniæ."
32. Pen and ink SKETCH, upon an hotel bill,³ of MR. HOLLAND, of Amesbury, Wilts., full face, by G. Vandergucht, 1722.
33. PROFILE, in pencil, of MR. STALLARD, at Amesbury, by G. Vandergucht, 31 July, 1722.
34. Tinted PROFILE OF REUBEN HORSALL, clerk of Abury, and antiquarian ("as dubbed by the Bishop of Gloucester,") by G. Vandergucht, 29 July, 1722.
35. $\frac{3}{4}$ face of RICH'D. FOWLER, of Beckhampton, "Stone killer of Beckhampton Avenue," by Dr. S.
36. PROFILE OF THOMAS ROBINSON, "Alburia Depopulator."
37. Pen and ink SKETCH (full face) of "THE STONE KILLER'S WIFE OF ABURY," by G. Vandergucht, 30 July, 1722.
38. Copper-plate ENGRAVING OF A MEDAL OF ABRAHAM DE MOIVRE, in profile, engraved by Ja. Dassier.
39. PROFILE OF MRS. EYLES, of Ferry Bridge, by Dr. S., 6 Aug., 1728.

² Architect to Westminster Bridge.

³ Amesbury Inn Bill.

	s.	d.
For a breast of moten	...	2 0
For wine	...	2 0
For bread, bear, and tobacco...	5	0
For pigeons	...	2 0
For tea and suger	...	4 0
		15 0

The Rev. Thomas Holland was buried in the chancel, under the communion table, under a flat stone, on which was his coat of arms and the following inscription: "In memory of the Rev. Thomas Holland, who for half a century was minister of this parish, a small living, yet he never solicited for a greater, nor improved to his own advantage his marvellous talents in applying the powers of nature to the useful purposes of life; the most curious and complete engine, which the world now enjoys, for raising water, being invented by him. He departed the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1730, aged 84 years." This inscription was printed in the *Gent's Mag.*, September, 1789.

Sir R. Colt Hoare, in his survey of the church, makes no allusion to this stone, which was probably covered with matting, and being under the table, escaped his observation.

40. Pencil SKETCH, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of a man out of whose mouth an evil spirit is issuing, drawn by the Duke of Montague, 19 June, 1749. "Obiit vir magnus." 5 July, 1749.
41. "MIRIAM," prophetess, Chyndonax (Dr. S.) fecit memor. 5 Jan., 1754.

PROFILE OF MRS. PEIRSON. ["A lady who may deservedly be called a philosopher, a lover of science, whose least excellence is an amiable and elegant person. She has a fine understanding, urged by a thirst after knowledg; but her chief passion lyes in sacred matters, sacred antiquitys; of these she has a most elegant taste and discerning judgment, a lively apprehension that immediately finds out the connexion between the heathen mythology and the persons and historys in the Bible from whence they are derived; infinitely delighted in this track of learning in which I had for many years entertained myself, and by her prompted to carry to a perfection."]

42. PROFILE (pencil) OF ANNA BOLEN, Queen, by Frances Stukeley, 1739.
43. Half-length, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of JANE DOWMAN, grandmother to Dr. S.; drawing in pencil.
44. Ink SKETCH OF "JOHANNES FOXUS BOSTONIENSIS, ex Agro Lincoln; from the original picture at Mr. Tooley's of Boston, now at Mr. Nevil's, Grantham. He was born at the corner house overlooking the river, going from the cross to the bridg."
45. Ink SKETCH OF SAMUEL PURCHAS,⁴ æt. 48.

"Gaudeat irriguus Ptolomæi nomine Nilus
Ast Anglis primus sum Ptolomæus ego."

⁴ Rev. Samuel Purchas, a learned English divine and writer, educated at Cambridge; obtained the vicarage of Eastwood, Essex, in 1604; and subsequently the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, and made chaplain to Archbishop Abbot. His works are: "Purchas, his Pilgrimage," the materials for which he derived from upwards of 1300 authors; "Purchas, his Pilgrims;" Microcosmos; or, the History of Man; &c. Born in Essex, in 1577; died 1629.—*Beeton*, p. 866.

46. Outline copy, in ink, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of PORTRAIT OF THOMAS SUTTON⁵ LINCOLNIENSIS, founder of the charter-house.
47. Ink SKETCH OF "INIGO JONES, ARCHITECTUS, SUMMUS BRYTT."
48. ENGRAVING OF THOMAS WADSWORTH, M.A., by R. White.
49. Tinted PORTRAIT, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of BEN JOHNSON, from the original by J. Oliver.
50. ENGRAVING OF CHARLES I., King of England, &c., by M. Vandergucht.

"His sufferings and his death with truth proclaim :
For he got glory, but the nation shame."
51. ENGRAVING OF MILTON, by T. R[ichardson], Sen.
52. Etching of the same, by Richardson.
53. ENGRAVING OF JOHN MURRAY, by G. Vertue; portrait painted 1738, engraved 1752,

"Hoh ! Maister John Murray of Sacomb.
The works of old time to collect was his pride,
Till oblivion dreaded his care :
Regardless of friends, intestate he dyed,
So the rooks and the crows were his heir."—G. N.
Nat. Jan 24, 1670. Ob. 13 Sep., 1748.
54. ENGRAVING OF PROFILE OF JOHN GRAM, of Copenhagen, by Sysang.
55. Ink PROFILE OF HIERON. FRASCATORIUS, MEDICUS.
56. ENGRAVING OF PORTRAIT OF LAZARUS RIVERIUS,⁶ Professor of Medecine in University of Montpellier, 1653; æt. 63.
57. Medallion ENGRAVING OF ALBERT DURER, in profile (1514).

"Ex museo, R. M. Massey, M.D."
58. Tinted PORTRAIT, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of JOHANNES SCHRODERUS, M.D.

⁵ Educated at Eton, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn. He purchased some estates in the county of Durham, where he discovered coal-mines which produced him immense wealth. His wife having died in 1602, and leaving no issue, he purchased the Charter-house, which he erected into an hospital and seminary of learning. Born in Lincolnshire, 1532; died in London, 1611.—*Beeton*, p. 994.

⁶ "Riverium jures pictum, si videris; idem Hippocrates, librum si mediteris erit."

59. ENGRAVING OF MEDAL OF ANTONIUS MAGLIABECHIUS.⁷
 ["The great Earl of Pembroke gave me this medal of Magliabechi, librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany."]
60. Ink SKETCH, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of VESALIUS.⁸
61. Tinted PORTRAIT, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of LIPSIUS.
62. ENGRAVING, half length, of QUERCETANUS, æt. 60, A.B.
 "Hæc Quercetani corpus quæ pinxit Imago est
 Ingenio at melius pingitur ille suo.
 Junge animam membris, quæ doctâ pingitur arte
 Scriptorum, et totus tum tibi pictus erit."
63. Ink PORTRAIT, $\frac{3}{4}$ face, of GULIELIMUS PHILANDER.
 "Architectus eras nec te præstantior alter
 Par tibi cum docto gloria Vitruvio."
64. Tinted PROFILE OF JOHANNES FERNELIUS⁹ AMBIANUS, MEDICUS.
65. ENGRAVING OF "GEORGE ENTIIS, ESQ., auratus, Med. Doct. et Coll. Med. Lond. Socius," by R. White.
66. Tinted PROFILE OF "HIERONYMUS CARDANUS, Mediolanensis Medicus," 1553. Done at corp. Xti. Coll. Camb., 1705.
67. Ink SKETCH OF HERMOLAVS BARBARUS, architectus.
68. Ink PROFILE OF HIERONYMUS FRASCATORIUS VERONENSIS.

"Picta Frascatorii—Stuckleie revixit imago
 Quo caruit nascens, os tua dextra dedit."

M. Mattaire.

⁷ A learned Italian, who corresponded with most of the learned men in Europe, and astonishing things, bordering on the marvellous, are told of his memory. An old cloak served him for a garment by day and a covering by night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another to sleep on. Born at Florence, 1633; died in 1714.—*Beeton*, p. 678.

⁸ Andreas Vesalius, a Flemish physician, who studied at Paris under James Sylvius. Shipwrecked on the island of Zante, where he perished. Born 1514; died in 1564.—*Beeton*, p. 1055.

⁹ John Francis Fernel, physician to Henry II. of France, was the author of a number of medical works. Born 1497; died 1558.—*Beeton*, p. 395.

69. ENGRAVING OF PETRUS GASSENDUS¹⁰ DINIENSIS.
70. (ENGRAVING). “Effigies viri clarissimi Doctissimique Jacobi Jehudæ Leonis¹¹ Hebræi structuræ tabernaculi mosaici et templi Salomonis typi auctoris, ætatis anno 50.”
71. ENGRAVING OF “PETRUS PIGRÆUS, Henrici IIII. Gal. et Navar. Regis Chiriattos, æt. suæ 75.” Thomas de Leu fecit, 1608.
- “Virtutem res gesta canit, genus arguit alma
Virtus, ingenium littera docta suum;
Hæc stet in æternum, mentis vivatis imago,
Ullo nec vultus, sole tadente ruat.”
72. Tinted $\frac{3}{4}$ face of JOHN GRAY. Corpus Xti. Coll., Camb., 1706.
73. Tinted $\frac{3}{4}$ bust of CARVILIUS MAGNUS. (Agricola, Sir John Clerk).
74. PROFILE OF DITTO.
75. PROFILE OF SIR JOHN CLERK, by Dr. S., at Grantham, 20 May, 1727. [“20 May, 1727. This day Sir John Clerk, Bart., Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, visited me, then seated in my pleasant house at Grantham. I took him to Tickencote most ancient church or oratory, built by King Peada; showed him the admirable spring, or vast bason, pouring out continually, where he stood for a considerable time in a surprise at so wonderful a production of nature.”]
76. ENGRAVING OF “SIR THOMAS POPE,” from an original by H. Holbein. [“The picture is in the Lodge of Trin. Coll., Oxford, which he founded.”]

¹⁰ Peter Gassendi, a French philosopher and mathematician, was appointed teacher of rhetoric at Digne before he was 18 years of age. At 20 years of age he was professor of divinity and philosophy at Aix, when he ventured to oppose the system of Aristotle. He then became canon of Digne. After visiting Holland he applied himself to astronomy. In 1631, he was the first to observe a transit of Mercury, which had been previously calculated by Kepler. Born near Digne, in 1592; died in 1655.—*Beeton*, p. 436.

¹¹ James Leoni, a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and published, in 1742, an edition of “Palladio’s Architecture.” Died in 1746.—*Beeton*, p. 644.

77. ENGRAVING OF GUYBERT, æt. 54, full face, holding book with right hand, on which is "Le Medecin Charitable," by J. Picart.

"Guybert par ces escritz malgré les envieux
Conserve la santé des jeunes et des vieux."

78. ENGRAVING OF MONSIEUR VOITURE,¹² by M. Vandergucht.

79. ENGRAVING OF DANIEL SENNERT.¹³ "Uratist. Siles. Phil. et medic. facult. in Acad. Witteb. Profess. Pacsen., æt. 55, 1627." "Hæc est Sennerti facies : quem jure Medentum Dixerim Aristotelen, Hippocratemque sophren." August. Buchner. Sam. Weishun. fecit, et sculp.

80. ENGRAVING OF JAMES NAYLOR, the quaker, Pseudo Christus.

"Of all the sects that night and errors own,
And with false lights possess the world, ther's none
More strongly blind, or who more madly place
The light of nature for the light of grace."

[“Dorcas Erbury and Martha Symonds going up to the knees in mire, by his horse's side, and a man leading his horse, bareheaded, they entered Bristol, 1656, crying out Hosanna, &c., Holy, Holy, Holy, &c.”]

81. Tinted PORTRAIT OF CHAUCER. "Ex originali penes Rogerum Gale Arm., 31 Jan., 1733-4."

82. PROFILE OF JOHN, DUKE OF MONTAGU.

83. ENGRAVING OF T. HERNE, by Parr, Sculp.

"Hearnus, behold ! in closet close y-pent,
Of sober face, with learned dust besprent ;
To future ages will his dulness last
Who hath preserved the dulness of the past."

84. PORTRAIT OF DR. STUKELEY, M.D., by Vandergucht.

¹² Vincent Voiture, a French writer, whose works consist of poems and letters, and an unfinished romance. Born at Amiens, 1598; died 1648.—*Beeton*, p. 1064.

¹³ A German physician, professor of physic at Wirtemberg, who sought to reconcile the theories of Paracelsus with those of Galen. Born 1552; died 1637.—*Beeton*, p. 933.

DRAWINGS BY DR. STUKELEY.

1. Sketch in pen and ink of S. Martin's, Canterbury. South view. Nave, chancel, and low, square tower, embattled, at west end of nave. Chancel, a round-headed doorway and window ditto, both blocked up with masonry, and in S.W. corner a lancet window with cill near ground. Nave, a trace of a blocked, round-headed doorway, a decorated window of 2 lights, both near S. East end, and a small lancet window at S. West end. Norman buttresses: a note is added, "S. Ethelred and S. Bertha buried in the porch."
2. West and south elevations of the very old church on north side of Westminster Abbey, 28 Sept., 1750 (destroyed).
3. Sketch in pen and ink of ruins of St. Gregory's Chapel, Canterbury. The west gable, and parts of the east, and N. and south walls, west door and window over, apparently round-headed. High up in east wall a trace of a circular window.
4. Slightly tinted Sketch of S. Paul's Church, Lincoln, 16 July, 1735; view looking S.W.
5. Plan of Wolfingcester (Torksey), 17 July, 1735; and a Sketch of Castle, which then consisted of an octagonal tower (N.W. angle), and a north wall or curtain wall; the other angle towers and walls gone.
6. Pen and ink Sketch of Rumsey Church, 14 June, 1724, showing the Norman chancel, chancel aisle, and north transept; view looking S.W.
7. Kneeling figure of  RÆDVLFVS ðE STWE, in painted window in chapel, north of the high altar, Dorchester cathedral.
8. Sketch of Norman doorway in north-west corner of Dorchester Cathedral, 2 Sept., 1736.
9. Sketch of leaden font, Dorchester cathedral (Norman), 2 Sept., 1736.
10. Piece of Sculpture of S. Chad's Shrine, Lichfield cathedral.

11. S. Chad's Well, by Lichfield.
12. Site of S. Chad's Cell, on the N.W. of the church; and a ground plan of it.
13. Prospect of S. Chad's Hermitage, by Lichfield, 6 Oct., 1736.
14. Effigy of S. Chad in the front of Lichfield cathedral, 7 Oct., 1736.
15. Shrine of S. Kyniburga, in Castor church, 10 Sep., 1737.
16. View of part of S. Wilfrid's Monastery at Oundle, 2 Aug., 1735.
17. Prospect of the Monastery of St. Wilfrid (general view).
A cross or obelisc marks the spot where the prelate's body was washed. (Hedda's Life of S. Wilfrid).
18. Interior view of S. Wilfrid's Chapel, Oundle.
19. West view of S. Wilfrid's Monastery, Oundle, 25 Aug., 1735.
20. Interior view of the old part of S. Sepulchre's church, Northampton, 8 May, 1733.
21. View of Stukeley Church, Bucks. (Norman); nave, chancel, and central tower; view looking S.E.
22. View of the chapel and hermitage called Guy's Cliff, 7 July, 1725.
23. The Statue of Guy, Earl of Warwick, in the chapel at Guy's Cliff, near Warwick.
24. Pen and ink Sketch of Leofric and Godiva, in window of Trinity church, Coventry.
25. Mitred head of S. William, Archbishop of York, kinsman of K. Stephen, who died 8 June, 1154, from painted window in Wistow church, 12 Sept., 1737.
26. Exterior view of Church of Holy Sepulchre, Northampton, 8 May, 1733.
27. Small Sketch of S. John's Church, Devizes, looking N.W.
28. Tinted Sketch of north entrance of Avebury, taken from Monkton road; and scale elevations of 3 stones of circle within the entrance.

29. Turketil's Manor at Cotenham, which he gave to Crowland Abbey. 28 August, 1731 (pen and ink).
30. Pen and ink Sketch of Street, and Episcopal Church at Leicester.
31. Sketch of Ovin's Stone, 27 Sept., 1736.
32. Part of the old Church at Ely, built by S. Audry, dedicated to S. Peter (pencil drawing).
33. East end of S. Audry's Church, interior view.
34. S. Audry's Closet, interior view.
35. View of the most ancient parts of S. Audry's Monastery, showing the East end (exterior) of the Church, her bed-chamber, her closet, her garden, and churchyard where she was buried.
36. Drawings of all the sculptured Capitals representing S. Audry's life, in lantern of Ely Cathedral, 14 Sept., 1737.
37. S. Audry's Shrine (interior view) in Ely Cathedral, 27 Sept., 1736.
38. South West view of Pythagoras's School, Cambr., 26 May, 1736; also a ground plan of the same.
39. The Priory of Dovor, 7 Oct., 1722.
40. The appearance of Dovor at the time of Cæsar's landing, (from the sea).
41. Pen and ink Sketch of Magiovintum (Stoney Stratford, Bucks), 11 Sept., 1722.
42. Prospect of Londonthorp and Welby, Linc., from the stone cross on the Roman road on Lincoln Heath, 2 July, 1729.
43. Pen and ink Sketch of Avebury Church, Wilts., S. W. view.
44. Inside of Duke Humphrey's tomb, S. Albans.
45. Sketch of King Offa in S. Albans.
46. Pen and ink Sketch of Gatehouse (from within), S. Albans, 1717.
47. Brass of Abbot (John de la Moote), with part of Canopy, S. Albans.

Brass of Sir Anthony de Grey.

Ditto of Thomas Rutlond, sub-Prior.

Ditto of an Abbot, parts of inscription "Benedicta sit sancta Trinitas," and 2 coats of arms, with supporters, apparently goats.

48. View of Vaudy Abbey and Gatehouse, 12 July, 1736.
49. Pen and ink Sketch of the Abbot's lodgings (query, Glastonbury), now demolished ; drawn by Strachey.
50. Section of the Abbot's kitchen, Glastonbury ; with ground plan, 16 Aug., 1723. "Thomas Prew, a Presbyterian tenant to the Duke of Devon, demolisher of the Abbey."
51. Pen and ink Sketch of Glastonbury Tor.
52. Sketch in pen and ink of the Episcopal Palace, Ely, 23 July, 1741.
53. Ink Sketch in outline of Wingford Church, by Ely, South view, 24 July, 1741.
54. View of the Roman Camp and Roman Causeway into the Isle of Ely, called Audrey Causeway, now called Belsar's hills.
55. A slight Sketch of Little Dryfield, Yorkshire, 2 July, 1740, and drawings of heads of a king and queen, dripstone ends of North door of Church.
56. Elevation of nave wall, Great Driffild Church.
57. South doorway of Godmundham Church, Yorkshire, 1 July, 1740 ; also front and ground plan of Tower, showing position of font.
58. Ink Sketch of North side of nave of Tickencourt Church.
59. North East view of Tickencourt Church.
60. South side of Tickencourt Church, July 20, 1731.
61. East end of the same, 16 July, 1731.
62. Chancel arch of the same.
63. Interior of chancel of the same, in foreground Stukeley and Peck are standing.
64. Ground plan of chancel of the same, to scale.

65. Transverse section of chancel, looking west.
66. S. Wyburga, and another female saint bearing a book in right hand, and a palm branch in left, in the chancel windows at Burton Latimer Church, Northants.
67. S. Kyniberga, from an ancient painting in her coffer in Castor Church, 1739.
68. S. Kyniswitha, a painting in her coffer in Castor Church.
69. Archbishop Wulstan and Bp. Elfgar, from paintings in Ely Cathedral.
70. Sketch of North and South doorways of Wingford Church, by Ely, 24 July, 1741.
71. South porch of Careby Church, near Stamford.
72. Remains of priory Church of S. Leonard (Norman), by Stamford. Engraving by John Langton.
73. Chapel of S. Thos. a Becket, in Peterborough Minster Yard, 8 June, 1748. Small sketch in outline.
74. Outline Sketch of chancel of Bytham Church, Linc., 3 Dec. 1734.
75. View of Ripon Market Place, looking S.E., 14 Sept., 1725.
76. Elevation of Nave wall of Southwell Minster, in outline, 17 Sept., 1734.
77. Ground plan of Lesnes Abbey, in Earith, 9 Oct., 1752.
78. South wall inside of Chapel of Lesnes Priory, Kent.
79. West gable of S. Tibba's Cell, N.W. angle of Ryhall Ch., near Stamford; also S. Tibba's shrine, 22 June, 1736.
80. Figure of S. Oswald in painted window, drawn by F. Peck, 14 Aug., 1740.
81. Ground plan of S. Wilfrid's Monastery, Oundle; and a drawing of a boss carved on a beam there, representing 3 rabbits, so arranged that 3 ears answer for 6.
82. Sketch of South side (exterior) of Gretford Church, Linc.
83. Drawings of 2 small Medallions in painted glass, S. Peter's Church, Stamford, one representing symbol of S. Matth., the other a chalice and wafer, in rays of glory.

84. South doorway of Essendine Church (Norman), Rutland
5 May, 1733.
85. Coloured drawing of S. Wilfrid in S. window of S. Transept, York Minster.
86. Pencil drawing in outline of a Medallion in window South of the high altar, Dorchester, representing S. Birinus, 2 Sept., 1736.
87. Tinted drawing of gable of S. Tibba's Cell, by M. Tyson.
88. Wolfer (Wulfhere), King of Mercia, statue in the gate of palace, Peterborough.
89. Statue of S. Kyniburga, in palace gate, Peterborough.
90. Ink outline of Sketch of West front of Tower of Wrexham Church.
91. Ivy Cross in Sutton, S. James, Yorksh., 23 Aug., 1722.
92. W. view of S. Michael's Church, Coventry, 11 July, 1725.
93. Double piscina, and coats of arms in S. Chapel in transept of Soham Church, 13 Sept., 1745, quarterly, 1 and 4, Az a fess dancette O, with 3 martlets (?) between 8 garbs O, 2 and 3, Barry O and Az a canton erm, second coat on a lion rampant Ar a bend O and Az.
94. North view of Soham Church.
95. S. Audrey in painted glass, in Ely house, 14 April, 1757.
96. Plan of roof of Prior's kitchen, Durham.
97. Gurgoyles and other details, and upper part of an effigy of knight, in chain mail and surcoat, Burton Coggles Church, Linc., 27 July, 1745.
98. General view of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, and grounds, the seat of Browne Willis, Esq.
99. Ink Sketch of Hobson's Conduit, Cambr., Aug. 21, 1722.
100. Small Sketch in ink of Town Hall, Spalding, built by John Hobson, in 1621, 28 Aug., 1722.
101. Tinted Sketch of a view in Newark, 7 Sept., 1722.
102. Prospect in ink of Claremont, 20 Sept., 1722.

103. Ink Sketch of the monument on Lansdown, near Bath, 17 July, 1723.
104. General view of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, Aug. 17, 1723.
105. View of Salisbury Cathedral, from Harnham hill, Aug. 26, 1723.
106. Prospect of the same from Wilton park.
107. Winchester Cross, and Wm. Rufus's tomb, 10 Sept., 1723.
108. Chichester Cross, 15 Sept., 1723.
109. View of Portsmouth, 11 Sept., 1723.
110. Tinted view of the spring head by Uffington meadows, which Mr. John Stukeley (the Doctor's grandfather) made and sett round with trees, 11 July, 1724.
111. Prospect of Stamford, from the London road and Hermen Street, 13 July, 1724.
112. Tinted view of Crowland Bridge, 14 July, 1724.
113. Ink Sketch of Fereby sluice, alias the confines of hell, 24 July, 1724.
114. Elevation in outline of a building adjoining to John of Gaunt's palace at Lincoln. 26 July, 1724.
115. Tinted Sketch of Antiquity Hall, near the ruins of Raleigh Abbey, Oxford, 8 Sept., 1724.
116. View of Blenheim Castle, from Rosamund's Bower, 9 Sept., 1724.
117. "Cyngetorigis Regis palatium," 13 Oct., 1724, general view of the house and country, from the park.
118. The Hall and ruins of the king's palace at Eltham, 17 Oct., 1724.
119. Mr. Stephen's house (the historiographer) at Edmondton, 17 Nov., 1724.
120. Tothill Castle by Dunstable, 4 July, 1725.
121. Prospect from the top of Stafford Castle, 17 July, 1725, the Wrekin and Malvern hills in the distance.
122. Prospect of Tutbury Castle, 20 July, 1725.

123. The Cascade at Chatsworth, 26 July, 1725.
124. Pool's hole in Derbyshire, 26 July, 1725.
125. Prospect of Buxton, 27 July, 1725.
126. Prospect of Stafford Castle.
127. Prospect of Kendal Church and Castle from Kirkbarrow Hill, 14 Aug., 1725.
128. "Venusii Brigantum Regis palatium," the seat of Roger Gale, 13 Sept., 1725.
129. Robin Hood's well, and the Hermen street, 20 Sept., 1725.
130. Robin Hood's grave, drawn by Dr. Johnston.
131. A grotto designed by Inigo Jones, at Woburn Abbey.
132. Tickenhall near Bewdley, Worc. (timber house).
133. Boston Cross.
134. "Cella fratris Johis Murray, ordinis eremitarum, apud Sacomb," Herts, 6 June, 1726.
135. Woodcroft Castle, in Elton Parish, Notts., where Dr. Hudson, minister of Uffington, was killed in the Civil Wars, 6 June, 1648, 6 Nov., 1734.
136. The remains of Nocton Priory (Sir Richard Ellys's), 31 Aug., 1727.
137. The front of Averham park house, 24 July, 1728 (distant view).
138. Ditto, a near view.
139. A prospect of the Cascade and gardens of Hough, the seat of Edward Payne, Esq., 9 Nov., 1728.
140. A view at Aserby, Sir Francis Whichcote's, 16 July, 1730.
141. Cotenham house, 19 May, 1731.
142. Prospect of Whittlesea mere, 8 June, 1733.
143. "Memoriae illustrissimi Grimei," 4 July, 1735.
144. Gate house of Vaudy Abbey, now the keeper's lodge of Grimsthorp park, 4 July, 1735.
145. Ground plot of Fokingham Castle, the ancient seat of the Lacys, 15 July, 1735.

146. Outline drawing (N. West view) of Toft Chapel, 13 Sept., 1735.
147. Edmund Weaver's Uraniburg (originally a hermitage with a chapel), 16 Oct., 1735.
148. Single-stone window from S. Tibba's Chapel, and a single-stone window in Harding of Ryhall's house, 22 June, 1736.
149. Vaulted Cellar in the Manor house at Ryhall, once of Harding of Ryhall.
150. Part of the Manor house at Ryhall, once Harding of Ryhall's; and also once the dwelling of Waltheof of Northumberland.
151. Outline drawing in pencil of Mr. Warburton's house at Brent Broughton.
152. Pencil Sketch of Boughton garden from the house, 5 Oct., 1706.
153. Plan of Grimsthorp garden, 26 July, 1736.
154. A view from Grimes walk in Grimsthorp gardens, 27 July, 1736.
155. The parterre at Grimsthorp, 28 July, 1736.
156. View of the site of Vaudy Abbey, in the Duke of Ancaster's park, 29 July, 1736.
157. The Duchess's bastion in Grimsthorp gardens, 10 Aug., 1736.
158. A view in the park of Barington house, 31 Aug., 1736.
159. Outline Sketch of the house my ancestors lived in at Castor, by Peterborough, toward the pasture, 1737.
160. View of the garden front of Sir Rob. Walpole's seat of Houghton, 23 July, 1740.
161. Abraham Cowley's house at Chertsey, 16 July, 1752.
162. The Mausoleum in the garden at Boughton, 7 Sept., 1742.
163. Rough Sketch of Lord Gainsborough's Cascade in Exton park, 26 June, 1744.
164. View of the Cascade at Boughton, 8 Sept., 1742.

165. View in Boughton gardens, 16 Sept., 1744.
166. View of the bridge designed by Dr. S. for the Duke of Montague, but never erected, 1744.
167. View of the parterre garden, Wimpole Hall, 8 Oct., 1747.
168. View of the grand avenue, Wimpole Hall.
169. View of Boughton house, 8 Oct., 1748.
170. Chapel in S. East angle of Weekley Church, with a design by Dr. S., at the Duke's request, for his Grace's grave, "a young man and woman to be married over the grave on Mayday morning annually, with £100 portion," June 1744.
171. Profile of the Duke of Montague, drawn by Dr. S. "Memoriter."
172. The seat of W. Peirson, Esq., at Stokesley, from the West, 26 Oct., 1754.
173. Prospect of Stokesley and Rosebury toppin, 26 Oct., 1745.
174. The seat of Thomas Williamson, Gent., at Allington, 22 Dec., 1727.
175. "Castellulum Vanbrugiense apud Grenovicum," 18 Aug., 1722.
176. South view in outline of Castor Church, by Durobrivis, (Chesterton), the site of an old Roman Castrum, 13 July, 1724.
177. S. Hugh's Shrine, 17 July, 1735.
178. Virgin and child in painted window, Holbech Church.
179. Ground plan of a house at Impington, 8 Aug., 1754.
180. View of King's Coll. and Clare Hall, Cambr., 8 Aug., 1754, from the garden.
181. Flitcroft house, 7 Feb., 1726.
182. Ancient house, Grove Street, Hackney, Mr. Aynsworth's dwelling, 16 May, 1725; pen and ink Sketch.
183. Sketch of Tom Train's house at Fencote, 24 June, 1740.
184. Pen and ink drawings of the Hurlers, Boscawen-ûn, and the Mên-an-tol, by Dr. Borlase.

185. The alate Temple at Barrow, Linc., on the banks of the Humber, 25 July, 1724.
186. Part of an avenue of Monoliths, in Cornwall, and plan of "Arthur's Hall," a square of Monoliths (in same county), 60ft. long, 35ft. broad, on a plain of a mountain.
187. Stonehenge, as restored by Inigo Jones.
188. Stone circle, "Long Meg," Aug. 16, 1725.
189. Stone circle, "Medgley's Fold," Shropshire, 1754.
190. Long barrow by the Foss road at Radcliff, Notts, near Cosington, 8 Sept., 1722.
191. Circle near Little Salkeld, from the S. West.
192. Mayborough circle, near Penrith, 15 Aug., 1725.
193. Circular earth-works on the bank of the Louth, near Penrith, 15 Aug., 1725.
194. Alate Temple on Navestock Common, Epping Forest.
195. View of the stones of Stanton Drew, drawn by Mr. Strachey.
196. Plan and section of a broch (Glenbogg) in Scotland; also of Castle Telloe (broch).
197. View of the country showing situation of Kits Coty house, 15 Oct., 1722.
198. Prospect of a Cursus called Dike hills, at Dorchester, Oxfordsh., Sept., 1736.
199. View of Stanton Drew circle, the village, and country, July, 1723.
200. Scenography of Avebury, restored.
201. Ground plan of Stonehenge.
202. Stonehenge, restored.
203. Ditto.
204. General view of Avebury Monument, according to Stukeley, 1724.
205. Prospect of Avebury, from the South side of Vallum, 19 July, 1723.

206. Bronze Celts found near Margate, in the possession of Lord Winchelsea, 21 Feb., 172 $\frac{3}{4}$.
207. Mr. Bryan's bronze Celt found in Scotland.
208. Silver spoon found with Roman silver coins at Richmond, Yorks.
209. Roman inscribed stones found at Bath, 1723.
210. Female head, Dr. Musgrave's Andromache, found near Bath.
211. 2 statuettes in possession of Mr. Jackson, Warleigh, Essex, found in a cavity in parish of Shenfield, 1725.
212. Syfer spring at Castor, Linc., (a Roman work), 26 July, 1724.
213. Inside view of East Gate, Chester, 2 Aug., 1725.
214. Riding Gate (Watling Street), Canterbury, 6 Oct., 1722.
215. Coloured drawing of Roman pavement at Cotherstock, Northants., to the scale of 2in. to one foot, Aug., 1736.
216. Coloured drawing of part of pavement found in Denton fields, Feb., 1727-8.
217. Drawing of a pavement at Aldborough, 1725.
218. Mosaic pavement found at Great Tew, Oxfordsh.
219. Part of a pavement found in the Dominical Friary, Leic., 1754.
220. Coloured drawing of another pavement at Aldborough, near the Manor house.
221. Section of the Hypocaust at Lincoln, 1740.
222. Plan of the Roman Hypocaust (baths) found at Bath, 1755.
223. 2 coloured drawings of a Becket Shrine found in Mr. Pulleyn's house, S. Neots, by Frances Stukeley, 23 Nov., 1748.
224. Outline Sketch in ink of S. Albans Church, S.E. view.
225. Ink Sketch of interior of ditto.
226. S. Edmund's Chapel, S.E. view, and the Lighthouse near Hunstanton, Norf.

227. Section of the Prior's Kitchen, Durham, 12 Sept., 1725.
228. Side of Knight's tomb, Burton Coggles Church, 27 July, 1745.
229. Sketch of Shrine in Lady Chapel, Lincoln Cathedral.
230. Outline Sketch of Abbot Wheathamsted's Tomb in S. Albans Abbey.
231. Brass of Sir Nicholas de Styvecle, North aisle of Great Stukeley Church, Hunts., 9 July, 1721.
232. Brass of Abbot Thos. De la Mare, in S. Albans Church.
233. Transverse section of King's Coll. Chapel, Cambr., July, 1734.
234. Brass of Abbot Frederick, in S. Albans Church, (probably that of John Stoke), effigy lost with exception of mitred head, top of pastoral staff, and 2 inscribed labels, under triple canopy.
235. Alderman Ailwin, sculptured slab in Ramsay Churchyard.
236. Various details of windows, &c., in Oxborough Church, 10 Sept., 1745.
237. Prospect of Glastonbury Abbey, taken from near the kitchen.
238. Bishop's head, dripstone terminus, outside of South window of Balderton Church, Notts., 14 Aug., 1745.
239. Female head, dripstone terminus, outside of S. window, Balderton.
240. Crowned head of Richard I., North side of Roiston Church, 4 Oct., 1745.
241. Prospect of Glastonbury Abbey, looking North, 17 Aug., 1723.
242. Details in Balderton Church, 14 Aug., 1745 (coats of arms, Or, a lion rampant, G., Barry, Arg. and Sa.), South East window taken from outside.
243. The reredos of High Altar, S Albans, Dec. 28, 1720.
244. Back of the same.
245. Abbot Ramryge's Tomb, S. Albans, (outline elevation).

246. Shrine of S. Alban.
247. Brass of Thomas de la Mare, S. Albans.
248. South side of Gate house, West end of S. Albans.
249. North side of ditto.
250. North side of Gate house, on North side of S. Albans.
251. Ground plan, and elevation of S. side (within) of Stow Chancel, Linc.
252. Sketch of Chancel Arch (looking West), Tickencote Ch.
253. Sketch of Chancel (inside) of ditto, looking East.
254. Ground plan of ditto.
255. West front of Lichfield Cathedral.
256. Ancient sculpture, (head of S. John Baptist in a charger, with surrounding figures), in possession of Dr. Stukeley, the gift of Samuel Gale, 1739.
257. Prospect of Kirleys Abbey, taken from the footway leading to Hartshead Church.
258. West side of Norwich Castle, 21 May, 1734.
259. Steeple doorway of S. Lawrence's Church, Norwich.
260. Section of Roiston Cell, 19 Oct., 1742.
261. Sculptures on West side of ditto (2 drawings).
262. Ditto (2 drawings).
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ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

VOL. I.

- Page 5, line 8, add note : "In the posthumous works of Sir Thos. Browne, the Norwich physician, the inscriptions in the Cathedral are given."
- „ 11, last line, add note : "Sarah Collingwood, widow, buried, 7 Feb., 1697."—*Holbeach Par. Register*.
- „ 14, line 9, add note : "taking notes in shorthand, hence his interest in Dr. Byrom's system." See vol. iii., Appendix.
- „ 14, line 22, add note : "James Ascough, apothecary and chirurgion, bur. March 6, 1703."—*Holbeach Par. Register*.
- „ 19, note 3, for *a maribus*, read *e maribus*.
- „ 20, line 20, after matriculated, add "as a sizar, 8 April."
- „ 30, line 23, add note : "John Stukeley, gent., buried March 8, 1705."—*Holbeach Parish Register*.
- „ 31, line 8, add note : "James Brecknock, M.D., died 23 Dec., 1746, aged 66."—*Tablet in Holbeach Church*.
- „ 54, note 13, for *St. Martin's*, read *All Saints*.
- „ 60, note 6, in second line, for *Spencer*, read *Stanley*.
- „ 64, line 9, add note : "Philip, Lord Stanhope, afterwards Earl of Chesterfield, was initiated on this day at the Queen's Arms Tavern, in St. Paul's Churchyard, prior to the banquet, by George Payne, Esq., Grand Master."
- „ 68, note 25, add : "He was elected Grand Master of Freemasons, 17 Jan. 1722."
- „ 68, line 3, add note : "Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, was elected Grand Master, 24 June, 1723."
- „ 75, note 37, for 1555, read 1655.
- „ 96, note 18, for *Colus au*, read *Colus an*.
- „ 99, note 7, add : "Folkes was appointed Deputy Grand Master of Freemasons by Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, in 1724."
- „ 110, note 21, add : "Thornhill, was appointed Grand Warden by James King, Lord Kingston, Grand Master, 27 Dec., 1728."
- „ 121, last line, before Highmore insert *Joseph*, "who was appointed Grand Warden of Freemasons by Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine, Grand Master, 27 Dec., 1727."
- „ 131, note 23, before Society insert *the*.
- „ 151, note 9, for *scholarship*, read *fellowship*.
- „ 170, line 16, add note : "Hearne is in error, for there was an amphitheatre at Silchester."
- „ 218, note 9, dele *College*.
- „ 281, last line but one, after *probamque*, dele comma.
- „ 284, line 32, for *victisti*, read *vidisti*.
- „ 285, note 17, for *perveniat*, read *pervenit*; and for *Auc.* read *Aur.*

- Page 292, line 15, for *ranoeque*, read *ranaeque*.
 „ 295, line 9, for *ranoeque*, read *ranaeque*.
 „ 298, line 4, for *foemina*, read *faemina*; 5, for *quoe*, read *quae*; 6, after
 aperto, dele comma; 10, for *nitidoe*, read *nitidae*; 11. for *quoe*,
 read *quae*; 14, for *foemina*, read *faemina*.
 „ 299, line 5, for *quoe*, read *quae*; 12, for *foemina*, read *faemina*.
 „ 305, note 1, for *John*, read *Richard*.
 „ 314, note 15, add “The figure, however, must have been that of S.
 Mary Magdalen, and not of Rosamund.”
 „ 319, last line, for *benedictus*, read *benedicite*.
 „ 325, in heading of letter, for *Roger*, read *Godfrey*.
 „ 326, line 23, for *εχαρ* read *εκατ*.
 „ 327, note 11, dele *probably*.
 „ 333, note 22, dele *College*.
 „ 341, line 29, for *omnibus*, read *nominibus*.
 „ 343, line 17, for *in Britannici*, read *per Britanniam*.
 „ 345, line 13, for *Sis*, read *quibus*; line 14, for *proprior*, read *propior*.
 „ 347, last line, after *Tolosae*, dele comma.
 „ 423, note 5, for *Airey*, read *Airy*.
 „ 443, note 14, for *editor*, read *translator*.
 „ 452, foot note, for *Airey*, read *Airy*.

 VOL. II.

- Page 4, note 14, add: “Six coins of Laelianus were found in 1879 in a hoard
 of more than 5000 Roman coins, midway between Condercum and
 Vindobala, on Hadrian’s Wall, Northumb.”—*Archael. Æliana*.
 „ 73, line 6, add note: “Sir Geo. Fleming, Bart., son of Sir Daniel Fleming,
 Knt., of Rydal Hall, Westmorland, born in 1677, was Archdeacon of
 Carlisle in 1707, Dean in 1727, and Bishop of Carlisle in 1734, and
 died in 1747.”
 „ 246, for *Narborough*, read *Northborough*, *Northants*.
 „ 247, after *Burghley Park*, insert *Northants*.
 „ 294, Cornewall Tathwell, add note: “M.D., residing in All Saints’ par-
 ish, Stamford, was one of Stukeley’s principal parishioners. He was
 buried in All Saints’ church, and his monumental inscription is given
 in ‘Drahard’s History of Stamford,’ 1822, p. 290.”
 „ 296, line 4, for *Billington*, read *Bennington*.
 „ 317, line 14, add note: “This MS. is Gervase Holles’ Church Notes, now
 in the Brit. Mus.—*Harl. MSS.*, 6829.
 „ 320, for *Mareham le Fen*, read *Marholm*, *Northants*; and add note: “The
 church and the tombs are fully described in ‘Gough’s Castor,’ 1819,
 pp. 153-162.

ERRATA.

VOL. III.

- Page 4, note 9, for *vol. i.*, 77, read *vol. i.*, 37.
,, 57, line 5, for *thc*, read *the*.
,, 59, line 27, for *show*, read *Shaw*.
,, 248, line 22, for *Marborough*, read *Marlborough*.
,, 260, line 16, for *oblative*, read *ablative*.
,, 261, line 25, for *designcd*, read *designed*.
,, 269, line 19, for *hnmbly*, read *humble*.
,, 272, note 11, after *partizan*, put comma.
,, 272, note 11, for *Aubery*, read *Aubrey*.
,, 278, line 12, for *Caenobii*, read *Coenobii*.
,, 288, lines 14 and 15, after *Strada* and *Louneau*, put comma.
,, 349, note 14, after 488, insert].
,, 367, line 1, for *stilled*, read *still*.
,, 381, line 7, for *geos*, read *goes*.
,, 394, third line from bottom, for *placc*, read *place*.
,, 397, line 12, for *σφαισοειδει*, read *σφαιροειδει*.
,, 422, line 26, for *Brit. annorum*, read *Britannorum*.
,, 466, line 21, for *Holbeck*, read *Holbeck*.
,, 476, at end of first line supply hyphen.
,, 490, line 22, for *Hermolavs*, read *Hermolaus*.

P. 9. 24

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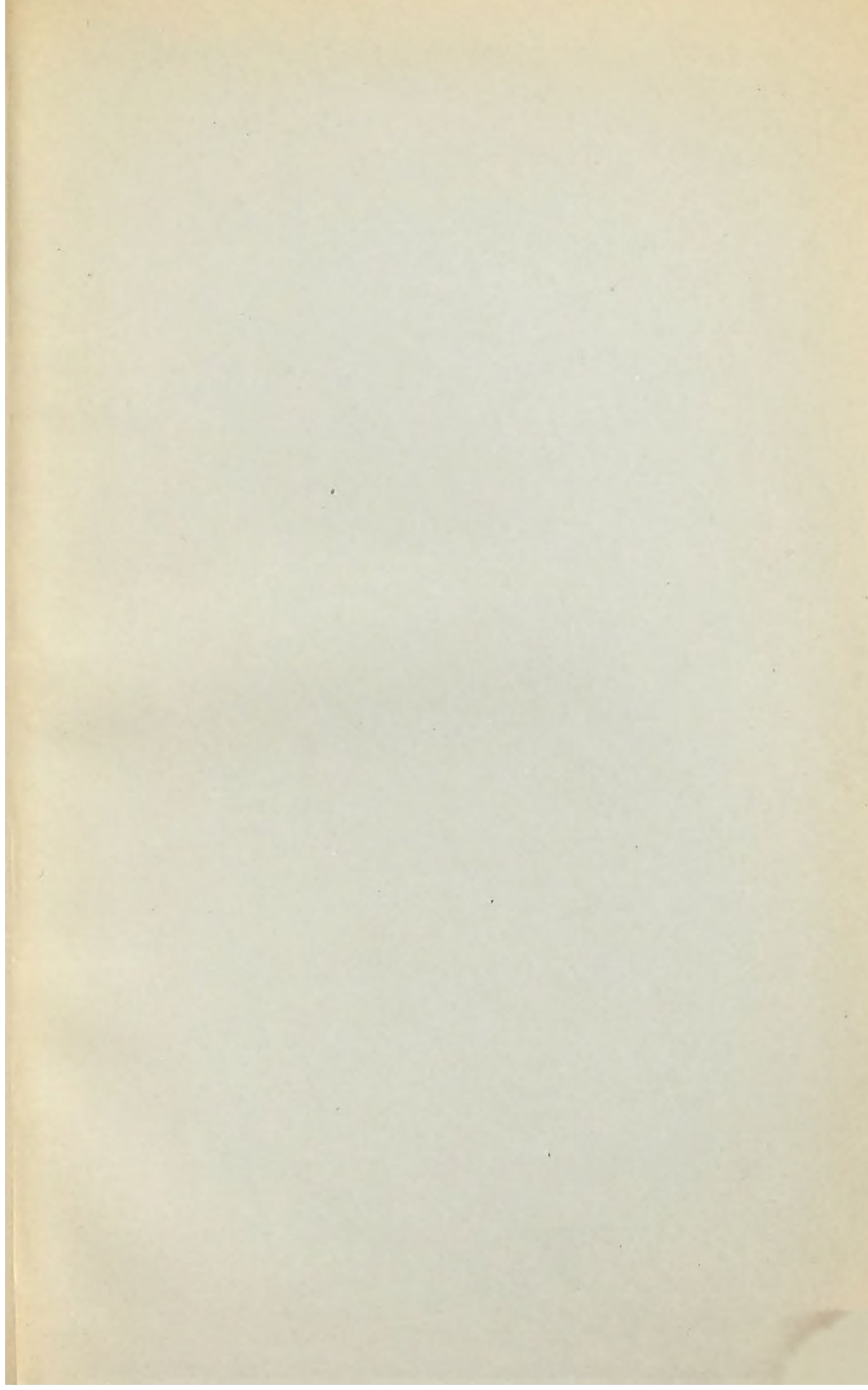
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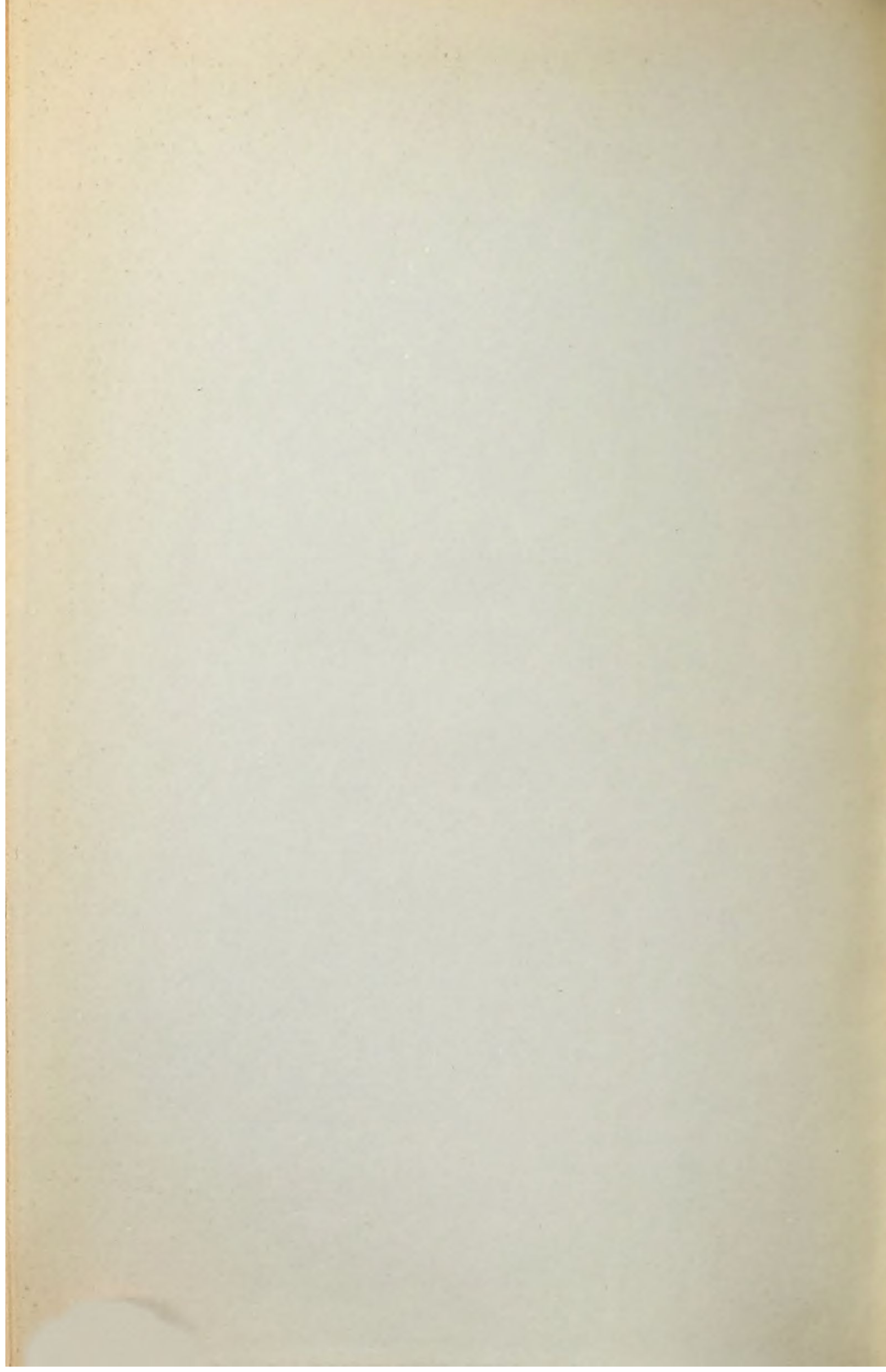
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